



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



156655.7.5  
A

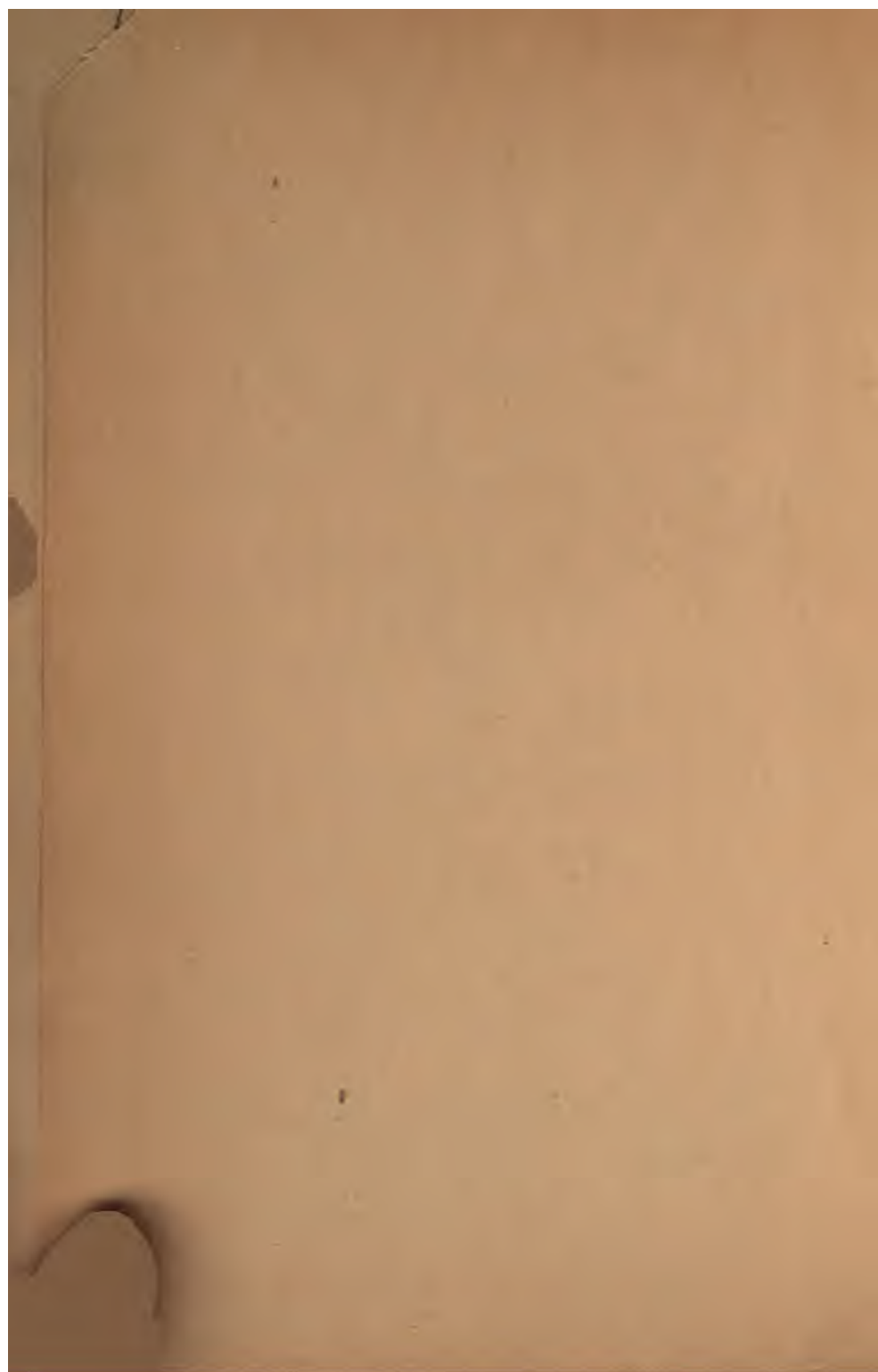
HARVARD COLLEGE  
LIBRARY



FROM THE BEQUEST OF  
JOHN AMORY LOWELL  
CLASS OF 1815













A BOOKSELLER OF THE LAST  
CENTURY.

*Facsimile Reprints of*  
**Popular Children's Books of the Olden  
Time.**

---

**Goody Two Shoes.** A facsimile reproduction of the Edition of 1766, with an Introduction by CHARLES WELSH, giving some account of the book, and some speculations as to its authorship. Price 2s. 6d.

Or bound in characteristic Dutch flowery and gilt cover, price 5s.

**The Locking-Glass for the Mind.** An Intellectual Mirror. Being an elegant Collection of the most delightful Stories and interesting Tales, chiefly translated from that much-admired work, "L'Amides Entans." A Reprint of the Edition of 1792, printed almost entirely with the actual Woodblocks of the Illustrations drawn and engraved for it by Bewick. With a Preface by CHARLES WELSH. Crown 8vo, in antique style. price 7s. 6d.

**The Buttersy's Ball. The Peacock At Home. The Lion's Masquerade. And The Elephant's Ball.** A Series of interesting facsimile reproductions of the Original Editions of the first four books in the famous "Harris's Cabinet," published at the beginning of the present century. The Illustrations by Mulready have been carefully reproduced. The books are done up in appropriate characteristic paper covers, and printed on hand-made paper. With an Introduction by CHARLES WELSH. Price 1s. each.

The whole Series in one Volume. price 5s.

**The Daisy; or, Cautionary Stories.** In Verse. Adapted to the Ideas of Children from Four to Eight Years Old. With 30 Engravings by Samuel Williams. A New Edition, on Dutch hand-made paper, and in characteristic binding, with Preface by C. Welsh.

**The Cowslip; or, More Cautionary Stories.** In Verse. By the Author of that much-admired work entitled "The Daisy." With 30 Engravings by Samuel Williams. A New Edition, on Dutch hand-made paper, and in characteristic binding, with Preface by C. Welsh.

---

GRIFFITH, FARRAN, OKEDEN AND WELSH,  
CORNER OF ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.



*Frontispiece.*



LUDGATE HILL IN THE LAST CENTURY.

*(From the Picture by Marlow.)*

©

# A BOOKSELLER OF THE LAST CENTURY

Being some Account of the Life of  
John Newbery, and of the  
Books he published,  
with a Notice  
of the later  
Newberys

---

By *CHARLES WELSH*

---

Printed for *Griffith, Farran, Okeden & Welsh*, successors to  
Newbery & Harris, at the sign of the Bible and Sun, West  
Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, London; and *E. P.  
Dutton & Co.*, New York, MDCCCLXXXV.



2

11-91

11-91

11-91

11-91



TO  
MY PARENTS,  
THIS BOOK  
IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.



## P R E F A C E.

JOHN NEWBERY, "the philanthropic publisher of St Paul's Churchyard," as Goldsmith called him in his "Vicar of Wakefield," is a figure of some interest in the literary history of the eighteenth century. The first bookseller who made the issue of books, specially intended for children, a business of any importance, he brought before the world a number of works which have proved of great benefit, and of which the memory and the influence have survived to the present day. But not only is he to be remembered as the publisher of "Goody Two Shoes," and kindred books; he was himself an author of considerable ingenuity and wit; he and his family were intimately associated with Johnson, Goldsmith, Christopher Smart, Smollett, and many other literary men of the time; and he busied himself with many projects of a seemingly more important character than the publication of books for the young.

In this volume I have endeavoured to bring together all the scattered information that I could discover about this worthy man, thinking that it might prove of interest not only to those who are engaged in the production and publication of books, but to the much wider public who have benefited by the little

volumes issued by him for their instruction and delectation. It is therefore a mere compilation, which I have done my best to make as complete as possible, and in this endeavour I have been generously assisted by many kind friends, to whom I beg here to tender my best thanks, and especially to Mr A. Le Blanc Newbery, the great grandson of John Newbery, who has placed all the family records in his possession at my disposal; Mr F. Cowslade, the present proprietor of the *Reading Mercury*; the Rev. Richard Hooper, Mr J. M. W. Gibbs the Editor of the new edition of Goldsmith's works in the Bohn Library; Mr W. T. Brooke, who has rendered much valuable assistance with the catalogue; Mr C. Kegan Paul, Mr Austin Dobson, Mr W. H. Allnutt, of the Bodleian, Messrs Brown & Co., of Salisbury, as well as to many others.

The work is called "A Bookseller of the last Century," but John Newbery was more than a bookseller, he was also a very extensive merchant in medicine. In order to give as much completeness as possible to this account of his life and doings, much has therefore been included that does not refer to the bookselling business and his literary associations.

I have not essayed to present a picture of the times in which he lived—that would be a task beyond my powers, and it has been done by far abler hands than mine.

I have availed myself largely of Mr Forster's "Life of Goldsmith" in Chapter iii., but I have by no

means exhausted that account of the poet's relations with his publisher. Those who wish to study them more closely should consult Mr Forster's lively and interesting pages.

The catalogue of books published by the Newberys is necessarily incomplete, but it is as perfect as years of search and enquiry could make it. The period during which the books were published, 1740 to 1800, is a long one, and many of them have completely disappeared. However, advertisements and catalogues have enabled me to give the titles of many books that I have not been able to see, and I think the list may be fairly said to contain the chief publications of the House of Newbery.

CHAS. WELSH.

LEYTONSTONE, *November* 1885.

# CONTENTS.

---

## CHAPTER I.

	PAGE
Ancestors—The Newberie Charity—John Newbery's Birthplace— Early Days in Waltham St. Lawrence—Reading—Death of Carnan— <i>The Reading Mercury</i> —Marriage—A Business Tour— Schemes for Future Work—The Business at Reading—B. Collins of Salisbury—Removal to London . . . . .	1

## CHAPTER II.

Removal to St Paul's Churchyard—Dr James's Fever Powder—Dr Johnson—Christopher Smart—The Family Oracle—The Hilliad—Thomas Carnan . . . . .	20
--	----

## CHAPTER III.

First Employment of Goldsmith—Odd Medicines—Dr Johnson and the <i>Joker</i> —Smollett and <i>The British Magazine</i> —The <i>Public Ledger</i> and "The Citizen of the World"—Griffith Jones— Residence at Canonbury Tower—Forster's Account of New- bery's Relations with Goldsmith—Robert Raikes—The Jelly Bag Society—A Printing Patent—Last Illness and Death . . . . .	35
--	----

## CHAPTER IV.

John Newbery's Character—Described by Dr Johnson as Jack Whirler—Some Lessons of his Career . . . . .	76
--	----



## CONTENTS.

xi

### CHAPTER V.

	PAGE
Newbery's Will—Disensions between the Newberys and Carman, and Rupture of Business Relations—The Successors to the Business—Abraham Badcock—John Harris—T. Carman and the Almanacs . . . . .	7

### CHAPTER VI.

Books for Children in the Reign of Queen Anne—Chap-Books and Chapmen—John Newbery's Books—Their Style and Authorship—Leigh Hunt—Southey—The <i>Microcosm</i> on Newbery's Juvenile Books—Scarcity of Juvenile Books of the Period—Newbery's Ingenious Methods of Advertising—Piracies of his Books . . . . .	93
--	----

### CHAPTER VII.

Francis Newbery: An Autobiography . . . . .	oo
---	----

### APPENDICES.

I. Copy of the Will of John Newbery . . . . .	oo
II. Catalogue of the Books published by the Newberys . . . . .	oo
III. Mr J. M. W. Gibbs on Goldsmith, Johnson, and Newbery . . . . .	oo



## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

---

	PAGE
✓ LUDGATE STREET IN THE LAST CENTURY . . .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
✓ CANONBURY TOWER ABOUT 1800 . . . . .	47
✓ FACSIMILE OF AGREEMENT—J. NEWBERY AND R. RAIKES .	65
✓ DR JOHNSON INTRODUCING GOLDSMITH TO NEWBERY . .	71
THE OLD CORNER OF ST PAUL'S (1885) . . . . .	84
✓ THE OLD HOUSE AT THE CORNER 100 YEARS AGO. .	88
✓ FRANCIS NEWBERY . . . . .	119
✓ MARY NEWBERY ( <i>née</i> RAIKES) . . . . .	137
✓ FRANCIS NEWBERY'S HOUSE AT THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF ST PAUL'S . . . . .	144

# A BOOKSELLER OF THE LAST CENTURY.

---

## CHAPTER I.

Ancestors—The Newberie Charity—John Newbery's Birth-place—Early Days in Waltham St. Lawrence—Reading—Death of Carnan—*The Reading Mercury*—Marriage—A Business Tour—Schemes for Future Work—The Business at Reading—B. Collins of Salisbury—Removal to London.

ALTHOUGH John Newbery was the son of a small farmer, living in an obscure and remote Berkshire village, it is noticeable that he came of a stock which had been intimately associated with books. Ralph or Rafe Newberie (*sic*), from whom, according to a pedigree in possession of the present family, he traced his descent, was one of the greatest publishers at the end of the sixteenth century, who had his printing house in Fleet Street, a little above the Conduit. He was Warden of the Stationers' Company in 1583, and Master in 1598 and in 1601; he gave a stock of books, and the privilege of printing, to be sold for the benefit of Christ's Hospital and Bridewell. His first book is dated 1560, and his name appears on many of the

most important publications of his day, such as "Hakluyt's Voyages," "Holinshed's Chronicles," a handsome Latin Bible, in folio (by Junius, Tremellius, &c.), 1593, which he published in conjunction with George Bishop and R. Barker. Among the other productions of his press may be noted "Eclogues, Epitaphs," &c., 1563; "Stow's Annals," 1592 and 1601; "A Book of the Inuention of the Art of Nauigation," London, 1578, 4to; "An Ancient Historie and Curious Chronicle," London, 1578; "A Remonstrance, or plain detection of some of the faults and hideous Sores of such sillie Syllogismes and Impertinent allegations, out of Sundrie Pamphlets and Rhapsodies as are cobbled vp into a Book, intituled, A Demonstration of Discipline, etc.," Lond., 1590, 8vo. In the same year he printed, in Greek types, "Joannis Chrysostomi," &c.

Ralph Newbery bequeathed, in 1633, a sum of £5 annually for the poor of the Parish of Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire, which bequest is now known as the Bell Charity. This has been invested in a small cottage and a portion of waste land. The former has been converted into the village public house, the tenant of which is elected by the trustees of the Charity, the latter into an orchard; and the Charity now (1885) brings in about £50 per annum. It was to be distributed among "the poorest and the neediest" under certain stated conditions as to the occupier of the house and the apportionment of the money, and it has

been for years given away in money at Christmas to the poorer parishioners selected at a meeting of the trustees, a small part of the income being retained for repairs.

It was in this same parish of Waltham St Lawrence that John Newbery first saw the light. He was the younger son of Robert Newbery, a small farmer in the village, and was born in the year 1713—the parish Registers containing the entry of his baptism on the 19th July in that year. The place is prettily situated five miles south-west of Maidenhead, and nine miles east of Reading. Lord Braybrooke, a descendant of the Sir Henry Neville upon whom the manor was bestowed by King Edward the Sixth, is the present proprietor. In 1801 the village was described as follows:—"Though now reduced to a few scattered houses, it is said to have been a place of remote antiquity and of much importance. Some of the buildings wear the appearance of having flourished in better times, and the ruins of many more are visible. The inhabitants assert that the houses were formerly very numerous; that they extended a considerable way on each side of the road, which, at the entrance of the village, passes under an arched gateway composed of large oak timbers. In a spacious field near was a Roman fortress, the site of which is still called Castle Acre, and it commands a delightful view over a very large extent of country."

I paid it a visit in the summer of 1885, and found it quiet and quaint enough. It consists of a few

old and scattered houses, and contains about 500 inhabitants. Approaching it from Twyford, one passes, not through the arched gateway of oak timbers which has long since disappeared, but through lanes flanked by rows of "immemorial elms," casting a deep and grateful shade; opposite the church, in the middle of the road, stands the village pound, all choked with weeds, guarded at each corner by massive old ivy-covered oaks. Close at hand is the village inn, the Bell, where, as we have said, the Ralph Newberie Charity is annually distributed. The ringing of the hammer on the anvil denoted the near presence of the village blacksmith and church bellringer, and this was the only sound that disturbed the drowsy quietude of this out of the way little nook.

Hard by is the rectory, and in the churchyard, I found the graves of the Newbery family, some of whom, to judge from the mural records, were evidently persons of distinction in the parish in times gone by.\* Humphrey Newbery, "late an Utter Barrester of Lincolns Inn, who for his greate learning and knowledge in the Lawes of this Land was much esteemed by them that knew him and his worth," lies buried here. He died in 1638. Here also is the tomb of that "religious gentlewoman," his wife, "whose pious care

\* The Parish Registers contain the name from 1559 onwards, and for about 200 years there is scarcely a page on which it does not appear.



in a religious education of her children was one among many fruites of her godly life. She deceased in 1640 . . . and on her right side sleeps her youngest daughter Dorothy, whose early wisdom and goodness was a presedent for riper yeares. . . . She left this world in 1634."

It was in this quiet village that John Newbery, afterwards the active, bustling and energetic London publisher, passed his boyhood, and here he received the ordinary education of a farmer's son, which could not, we imagine, have been very extensive or complete. However, we learn from an autobiography of his son, Francis Newbery, that he, "by his talents and industry, and a great love of books, had rendered himself a very good English scholar. His mind was too excursive to allow him to devote his life to the occupation of agriculture. He was anxious to be in trade, and at about the age of sixteen, as he was a very good accountant, and wrote an excellent hand, he engaged himself as an assistant in the house of one of the principal merchants in Reading, where his diligence and integrity soon established his character, while his agreeable manners and conversation, and information (for he pursued his studies in all his leisure hours) raised him into notice and esteem."

Reading at this period (about 1730) was not in the height of its prosperity, and there were few, if any, merchants there in those days. It must have been then as now, exceedingly pretty in its surround-

ings, and being situated at the confluence of the Thames and the Kennet, and on the high road from London to Bristol, there would naturally be a considerable traffic by land and water. Its market was reported one of the best in England for all sorts of grain and other provisions, but the town had not developed its present mercantile importance, with its great Biscuit Factory, its Seed Stores and its Ironworks. Its fame at about that time seems to have been chiefly for the manufactures of cloth and of malt, both of which have long since ceased.

We are unable to ascertain who is the "Merchant" particularly referred to by Francis Newbery, but we conclude that it was Wm. Carnan the printer, proprietor and editor of one of the earliest provincial newspapers, *The Reading Mercury and Oxford Gazette*, for we find in the Records at Somerset House that Wm. Carnan, printer of Reading, died in 1737, leaving all his property and his business to his brother Charles and to Johr Newbery, appointing them his executors. The *Reading Mercury* first appeared on the 8th July 1723, and was said to have been started by Mr John Watts, one of the mayors of that city. Wm. Carnan in 1736 printed an edition in folio of Ashmole's 'History and Antiquities of Berkshire,' but we find no traces of his imprint elsewhere.

To return, however, to the future publisher, who was by this time about twenty-four years of age, and had no doubt become familiar with the routine of

the printing office. Not long after Carnan's death John Newbery began to pay his addresses to his widow, who was about six years older than himself, and was left with three young children. We must here again quote his son Francis, who says in the autobiography before cited: "His love of books and acquirements had peculiarly fitted him for conducting such a concern as the newspaper and printing business at Reading, and rendered him doubly acceptable to the object of his affections, who was indeed a most amiable and worthy woman. They were in due time united in wedlock, and what a field now opened to his active and expanded mind!"

Of this marriage there were three children; Mary, born in March 1740, who married in 1766 Mr Michael Power, a Spanish merchant, and left a numerous family, some of whom were afterwards connected with the business in St Paul's Churchyard; John, born in September 1741, who was, says Francis Newbery, a "boy of singular acuteness and sense, but he had the misfortune so to injure his spine by a fall down some stone steps when a child, that he died after a lingering illness, aged eleven years. Christopher Smart, the poet, celebrated his memory in the following very nervous and appropriate epitaph":—

"Henceforth be every tender fear suppress,  
Or let us weep for joy, that he is blest;  
From grief to bliss, from earth to heav'n remov'd,  
His mem'ry honour'd, as his life belov'd,



That heart o'er which no evil e'er had pow'r,  
 That disposition sickness could not sour ;  
 That sense, so oft to riper years denied,  
 That patience heroes might have own'd with pride !  
 His painful race undauntedly he ran,  
 And in the eleventh winter died a man." \*

The youngest, Francis, was born on the 6th July 1743, and as we shall see, succeeded, with others, to the business of which his father was then so busy in laying the foundations.

"He speedily," continues Francis, "became thoroughly master of his business, which was carried on for three or four years longer, when he opened a house in London, for the more ready disposal of a variety of publications which were printed at Reading, and of which he was either the author or compiler."

Before removing to London, however, he went, in the year 1740, on a tour through England, apparently for the benefit of the business in Reading, which was rapidly becoming of a very miscellaneous character. An account of this trip is preserved in his Private Memorandum Book, in which is entered each day's journeyings, the miles he travelled, the Inns at which he lay, and all the notable sights that were seen. The manufactures, products and characteristics of the various towns are also briefly noted. He started from Reading on Wednesday, July 9, 1740, and went to London

\* This was originally published in "The Midwife." See the Catalogue of Books published by the Newberys.

by coach, alighting at "The White Horse," in Fleet Street. Thence on to St Albans, Bedford, Leicester, Melton Mowbray and Grantham to Lincoln. "Going from this place" (Grantham) "to Lincoln," he says, "you cross a delicious plain, in length about 22 miles, the breadth I know not: in the whole 22 miles there is but one village (called Ancaster), and that just at the entrance of the down. Here we were almost famished for want of liquour, being obliged to travel upwards of 20 miles on a sultry summer's day without a drop. The spirit moved my brother traveller to ask the Shepard (*sic*), but the inhospitable wretch would not spare one spoonful." Who the brother traveller was does not transpire; it was probably a chance acquaintance, as although the word "we" sometimes occurs, he seems to have been alone most of the time. At Hull he was much entertained by "the effigie of the Bonny Boatsman," in a boat made of fish skins, which was brought there by "a merchant of Hull in his voyage from Greenland near 100 years ago." From Hull he went to York, Lancaster, Doncaster (where he receives his first letter from his wife), Sheffield, Nottingham, &c.: to Darby (*sic*), where, says he, "there is another curious and very useful machine, viz., a Ducking Stool, for the benefit of schoolding wives. A plan of this instrument I shall procure and transplant to Berkshire for the good of my native county."

He also notes that "At almost every parish in

this county" (Lancashire), "there is a very useful instrument called a Ducking Stool, where the women are cured of scolding, &c." Chester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, where he is to receive letters from his wife, are visited and described. "At Leicester goal," he says, "we saw one John Clark who lay condem'd for robbing on the highway. He told us that the person hang'd at York was not Turpin, for that he had robbed with him (Turpin) between Colnbrook and Maidenhead and other places the last hard weather, that the person then hang'd was an accomplice of his and Turpin's, and that they engaged that which ever were caught should take on him the name of Turpin, and that Turpin and he supported that man (viz., Palmer) in York Castle and was present at his execution; and that Turpin and he (John Clark) waited 8 weeks to shoot a man on Epping Forest; But that Turpin was now living and had taken on him the name of Smith, and he kept an alehouse in the North of England." Captain Twyford, in his records of York Castle,\* tells us that Turpin was hanged on April 17, 1739. One account of his execution declares he was distinguished by the comeliness of his appearance. "But," says Captain Twyford, "he was not at all prepossessing, really having high broad cheekbones, a short visage, the face narrowed towards the chin and was much

\* Records of York Castle, by A. W. Twyford and Major Arthur Griffiths: Griffith & Farran, London, 1880.



marked by the smallpox." We cannot imagine there is any doubt as to the identity of this malefactor, but it is curious to read these conflicting descriptions as to his personal appearance in connection with the statement made by the robber who lay in Leicester gaol.

This robber, according to the *Reading Mercury* of August 25, 1740, was capitally convicted for a long catalogue of crimes, including the robbing of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough's coach between Reading and Maidenhead of about £90, and the commission of twenty-three other robberies on the highway.

At Leicester he writes also, "Some time ago the cookmaid of this Inn (The 3 Cranes) being married was delivered of 2 children, which the good un-experienced women took for boys, and therefore at ye christening named them John and Joseph, but since ye said christening *Nature* has suffer'd a surprising change or ye *wise ones* were out in ther Judgment, for the two boys are become two girls."

Engines at that time were evidently rare objects, for our traveller says, "Going from Leicester to Coventry we pass by . . . two Engine Houses which are wrought by fire and throw a great quantity of water out of the pits." At Coventry he notes, "Here's an Antient Custom of Riding Lady Godiva, &c. Every year the effigie of the man is fixed against the wall of an house, who looked at her while she was riding through ye city." From

Coventry he went through Banbury, Dedington, and Woodstock, and returned to Reading about the middle of August.

The same book contains notes of things to be done, purchases and enquiries to be made on the journey, and various other private and business records, suggestions, and memoranda. Some of these are interesting as showing the varied nature of the enterprises he was engaged in and the activity of his nature; others are curious; all are characteristic and seem to give us a slight glimpse of the personality of this busy and energetic man.

Very early in the book we find the two following notes, which show the true business instinct:—

“At my return advertize all sorts of the haberdashery and cutlery goods that I keep to be sold wholesale as cheap as in the country where made, only paying  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. commission, and write on door, goods sold by commission from the makers per John Newbery & Co., for ready money only, *and so excuse one's self from trusting.*”

“Get a note in the following manner to secure Mr Collier's debt, viz., let Mr Collier give a promissory note of his hand to Mr Morsham, then Mr Morsham indorse it to Mrs Blackhead, and Mrs Blackhead indorse it to me. *This is better than any joint note, because all ye indorsers are liable.*”

Here is another scheme, “let Mr Micklewright print a *Reading Mercury and Advertiser* once a

fortnight, and J. Carnan print a *Reading Mercury and Weekly Post* once a fortnight, and by that means save duty of advertisements. Note, let the titles be *The Reading Mercury* and *The Reading Courant*."

Whether this idea was ever carried out or not does not appear; most likely not. There was a *Reading Journal and Weekly Review* started in 1741, but it does not appear to have had a long or successful career.

The shop at Reading, the Bible and Crown in the Market-Place, the site of the offices of the *Mercury*, must have contained a miscellaneous assortment of goods. He seems to have bought or noted the prices of anything and everything he thought he could sell. Memoranda of cutlery and haberdashery of all sorts, and medicines of various kinds, books, stationery, bought and to buy, occur frequently, and wherever he went his mind appears to have been constantly on his business. Among other things he records the purchase of

New Small Pica, 250 lbs., at 4d.,  
Brevier (Old), 331 lbs., at 5d.,  
Mr Bowyer's Pica, 300 lbs., at 5d.,

the cost of which may interest the printers of to-day. In most of the entries of this kind the prices are in cypher. This one is given in plain figures.

Several recipes for medicines occur in this little book, some for private use, such as "for my common cooling drink," others evidently are noted that



they may be manufactured on his return home. But perhaps the most interesting are the literary notes and memoranda of books to be published, which we think are worth being recorded here.

Print (Price 6d.)

A collection of curious Mottos from Greek, Latin, French, and English Authors, for the use of Poets and Puppeys, by Lawrence Likelihood, Esq.;

also,

The Norfolk Dumplins.

---

To put Mr Walker on Printing an Abridgement of ye History of the World (but not call it an abridgement), and get a patent for it, to which add the present State of all Nations, from *Salmon*;

Likewise,

A Body of Divinity, compiled from Usher Fiddes and Stackhouse's Bodys of Divinity.

Write pamphlets from Stackhouse's Body of Divinity, and from Puffendorff's Law of Nature and Nations, and *Salmon's* present State of all Nations.

---

Put Mr Walker on Printing

The Duty of Man, in all sizes; also,

*Salmon's* abridgement of State Tryal

and

Admiral Norris's Ship the *Victory*.

The following note is probably with a view to self-improvement,—

"To read Blackwall's Sacred Classics, 2 vols. 12°, and Rollin's Ancient and Modern History and Roman History, with his Arts and Sciences, 8vo."

---

Tell Mr Walker to send Mr Rowbottom a set of Mr Whitfield's Sermons, bound and lettered. Publish the Letters and Remarks on them by special authority for the benefit of the poor.

Publish a copper plate of the view of Yarmouth, with a proper description of its large mouth, great cavities and harbour. The town and citadel clothed in hoop petticoats, Madam Valmodon.\*

Print a plain and rational vindication and explanation of the Liturgy of the Church of England, &c., by J. Clutterbuck, Gent., the 7th edition printed by E. & R. Nutt, and sold by S. Birt, 1727.

Get it revised and corrected by a Clergyman, who shall put his name to it, and print it in longprimer 12mo and English 8vo, and do 2000 of each and recommend them to be given away, and give some away yourself stitched, against Christmas.

Print a treatise on death from Erasmus, Drilingcourt,† Sherlock, &c., with prayers, &c., proper to be given away at funerals and a companion to the Altar, both to be sold with the Liturgy, to be bound with Common Prayer, or without.

Print the Alcoran of Mahomet, translated from ye Arabick Language by the Father La Mo Che, and made English from his Latin manuscript by Robert Nixon, D.D. Do it from ye 4th translation, and add notes on the extravagances thereof.

To all well-disposed charitable people, this is to give notice, that this day is published, *for the benefit of the Poor of the Church of England*, a vindication, &c., of the Lethurgy, a Companion, &c., to the altar, and a preparatory to death, translated from Erasmus, all for one shilling. This is a proper book for zealous Christians to give their poor neighbours, and it is printed in different sizes to bind with the Common Prayer.

\* Very shortly after the death of his Queen (Caroline), George II. created one of his Mistresses, the Baroness Walmoden, Countess of Yarmouth. The date of her creation is March 24, 1740. This has been described as the last instance of the scandalous abuse of the royal prerogative and prostitution of the honours of the State. Doubtless Newbery shared the public indignation against Madame Valmodon, as he calls her, and intended to pillory her in his "Copperplate Views of Yarmouth."

† His name was really Charles Drélincourt.



The next entry, like a former one, seems to point to a course of private reading for self-instruction—

Read Blackwall's Rhetorick, Stirling's Rhetorick, Holms's Rhetorick, Brightland's Rhetorick, and Rollin's Rhetorick, and read one trope at a time, and after comparing the books together, enter ye examples of them all in one little book, and look for instances in Pope's Homer's Iliad.

---

The works of the Whole Duty of Man are—

1. The Whole Duty of Man.
2. The Gentlemans Calling.
3. The Ladies Calling.
4. The Cause of the Decay of Christianity.
5. The Government of the Tongue.
6. The Oracle of the Holy Scriptures. Printed at Oxon in the year 1696.

All in the hands of the Rev. Mr Williams at Ashbury, in Cheshire, near Congleton.

*Note.*—Publish other books as printed by the author of the Whole Duty of Man, and handed from one gentleman to another, and at last given me by a friend and (show the letter with the name torn off).

As a System of Moral Philosophy the Rev. Mr Williams recommends

Cockman's Tully's Offices.

Sondea's (Qy. Seneca's) Morals.

The same Gentleman recommends

Puffendorff's Law of Nature, Nations, and *Grotious*; as a complete Body of *Civil Law*.

---

Get, if you can have them cheap,

Monsieur Bayle's Critical Dictionary by Lockman and others.

Also the Universal History published by Patentone by *Salman-*

azer and others. *Salmanazer* wrote the East or Oriental part of it. *Psalmanazer* is an Indian Prince, and was the Author of the History of the Island of Formosa in the East Indies.\*

---

The Historical Register is published every 3 months at one shilling each, and four of them make a volume for the year, but they are sold for sixpence to those that have Policies in the Sun Fire Office. Therefore, at that rate I may get them. There are 24 volumes, and are printed by *Mears* and sold by T. Cooper. See the Characters of Queen Mary and Queen Caroline drawn in parallel in the 23 volumes. The Rev. Mr Williams has it in the above manner.

---

Before the Treatise of the Liturgy is published see *Dr Sparrow's Rationale* on the Common Prayer published by *Downs*; in 8vo. And the last 8vo edition of *Wheatley* on the Common Prayer, which sums up all recommended by Mr Williams.

---

Add to the Lithurgy *Arch. Bishop Tillotson's* Letter to a friend in affliction, which may be found at the latter end of a book translated from Thomas a' Kempis.

---

See George Psalmanazer's History of Formosa, an 8vo printed for Dan Brown and others, 1704. See Stackhouse's Controversys relating to Woolston's Miracles.

See an *Historical & Geographical* Description of Formosa, an island subject to the *Emperor of Japan*, by George Psalmanazer, a native of the said island now in London. Printed for Dan Brown, G. Strahan, and others.\*

---

To print a Sermon preached at the wedding of the Lady Eliz. — by her Ladyship's desire from the following words—Hebrews, chap. 13, verse 4.

\* It is remarkable that Newbery should have thought Psalmanazar was an Indian Prince, as his story had exploded before 1740. See Psalmanazar in the Catalogue of Books published by the Newberys.

"Marriage is honourable in all, and the bed undefiled; but whoremongers and adulterers God will judge."

Wrote by her Ladyship, and preached by her order on the day of her nuptials. J. M. B. D.

---

Publish Transmigration plainly proved by several theorems—humbly addressed to the Royal Society by the author of *Man Wallop*. To which is added a Receipt to make a Dessert for the Ladies after drinking Tea from ye Calf's Head.

Returning to Reading he proceeded to carry out vigorously the schemes with which his mind had been busied while travelling up and down the country. The first book that I can find with his imprint is dated, Reading, 1740. In 1742 he appears to have been in some way associated with C. Micklewright, whose name appears conjointly with his on several imprints for the next two or three years.

In 1743, John Newbery, with three others, entered into an agreement with John Hooper of Reading, for the better selling and disposing of his "female pills," paying him £100 for the right to vend them for fourteen years. The original document, signed at the Three Tuns, Reading, is still in possession of the family.

Newbery's connection with Benjamin Collins, of Salisbury, who printed the first edition of "*The Vicar of Wakefield*," began at about this time, and they continued for several years in business relations. Many of Collins's business records are preserved, and they throw much interesting light on some important literary schemes, as will be seen by

referring to the catalogue of books at the end of this volume.\*

In the year 1744 we find from the advertisements in the public prints, that he has opened a warehouse, at The Bible and Crown, near Devereux Court, without Temple Bar, with a branch establishment, for the convenience of supplying merchants and captains of ships, country shopkeepers, &c., at the Golden Ball, in Castle Alley, at the Royal Exchange, and we must defer until another chapter such records of his doings in the great metropolis, as the scanty materials at command will enable us to give.

\* Collins had dealings with many other publishers besides Newbery, and was associated with several important literary ventures. The account books referred to show among other things that he bought, on June 25, 1761, from Ralph Griffiths a fourth share in *The Monthly Review* for £755, 12s. 6d.; that *The London Chronicle* or *Universal Evening Post* was his "own scheme at the setting out;" that he bought of Mr Wm. Strahan in 1757 a sixteenth share in "The Rambler" for £22, 2s. 6d., an eighteenth in "Pamela," April 21, 1763, for £2, 2s.; and that he was an equal partner with Wm. Johnson in the venture of publishing "Humphrey Clinker," for which they paid Smollett £210. Some notes from Collins' account books referring to works not published by the Newberys are appended to this volume.

## CHAPTER II.

Removal to St Paul's Churchyard—Dr James's Fever Powder  
—Dr Johnson—Christopher Smart—The Family Oracle  
—The Hilliad—Thomas Carnan.

JOHN NEWBERY does not appear to have remained long at "The Bible and Crown, near Devereux Court, without Temple Bar," for the last advertisement from that address appears in *The Penny London Post*, July 24th, 1745; and the first from the "Bible and Sun, near the Chapter House, in St Paul's Church-yard," in *The General Evening Post*, Aug. 6, 1745.

Devereux Court was too far west, and the Royal Exchange too far east for the successful prosecution of his affairs, and accordingly Newbery consolidated his two establishments at St Paul's Churchyard, which was at that time, as now, an important business centre, and long famous as a resort of publishers, all of whom, in the lapse of years, have disappeared from this spot with the exception of the successors of the Newberys.

The house which John Newbery occupied was "over against the north door of the cathedral," and was at the "corner of Pissing (now named Canon)



Alley," "near the bar," as it has been variously described. This was, subsequently, when the streets of London were first numbered (according to Cunningham, in 1764-66), known as number 65. It was not until after John Newbery's death in 1767 that Francis Newbery, his nephew, who had been previously issuing books from Paternoster Row, went to 20 Ludgate Street—the corner of St Paul's Churchyard—where the business was continued by his widow, and afterwards by Harris and his successors.

His transactions in London had by this time, according to his son, Francis, "became so multifarious, for he had become a merchant in medicine as well as of books, and had the sole management of the sale of Dr James' celebrated Fever Powder (which was discovered in 1743, though not patented until November 1746), of which he had purchased half the property,\* that he became unable to attend to the business at Reading, and therefore gave it up, reserving to himself an annuity from its profits."

He was now settled in St Paul's Churchyard, having, apparently, by this time found his *métier*,

\* The agreement is dated 23rd February 1746, and is between Robert James, of St Paul's, Covent Garden, and John Newbery, of St Paul's Churchyard, bookseller, for 21 years to make his pills for the gout, rheumatism, king's evil, scurvy, and leprosy, and to sell them to J. Newbery for 8d. per box, each box containing 2 pills—1 pill a dose, and his fever powder at 8d. per box, each containing 2 doses. Newbery had the sole sale, and the doctor was to prescribe the same medicines, but under another form, for his private patients, agreeing not to undersell Newbery. The Doctor was to pay Newbery a royalty on the medicines sold

and determined to confine his business to book publishing and medicine vending.\* He "was," says his son, "in the full employment of his talents in writing and publishing books of amusement and

abroad. Newbery was not to make them or disclose the secret, but the recipe was to be sealed for the use of his executors. This agreement is endorsed in a bond of £10,000 to observe its provisions, and bears other endorsements as to the extension of the period, &c. These are witnessed by Newbery's son-in-law, Thomas Carnan. A phial of the powder prepared by Dr James himself is still in existence.

\* Goldsmith, in a paper on "Quacks Ridiculed" (Public Ledger, 1760), brought Newbery to some extent under his lash, for at that time he was advertising at least a dozen patent medicines of the day. And when the old house at the corner of St Paul's Churchyard was, in 1885, pulled down and rebuilt, a panel was discovered over the fireplace in the shop with the inscription, "Newbery's Medicinal Warehouse," and a list of over thirty different nostrums, among which, it is curious to note the following:—

Dr James's Powder.	Arquebusade Water.
Dr Steer's Oil for Convulsions.	Hungary Balsam.
Dr Hooper's Female Pills.	Rowley's Herb Snuff.
Glass's Magnesia.	English Coffee.
Henry's Calcined Magnesia.	Cephalic Snuff.
Mrs Norton's Mordant Drops.	Kennedy's Corn Plaister.
Beaume de Vie.	Issue Plaister.
Greenough's Lozenges of Tolu.	Hemet's Dentrifice.
Stomachic Lozenges.	Hemet's Essence.
Grant's Drop (? s).	Greenough's Tincture.
Hill's Balsam of Honey.	Ormskirk Medicine.
English's Scots Pills.	Dr Bateman's Drops.
Dicey's Scots Pills.	Dr Norris's Pills.
Cook's Rheumatic Powder.	Dalby's Carminative Mixture.

instruction for children. The call for them was immense, an edition of many thousands being sometimes exhausted during the Christmas holidays. His friend, Dr Samuel Johnson, who, like other grave characters, could now, and then be jocose, had used to say of him—"Newbery is an extraordinary man, for I know not whether he has read, or written, most books."

Of the connection between Dr Johnson and Newbery, who probably became acquainted about this period, there is not much to be recorded, though they evidently often met and had business transactions together, and were excellent friends through life. Prior, in his life of Goldsmith, gives seven memoranda of money borrowed by Dr Johnson from Mr Newbery. The dates range from 1751 to 1760. In one note, August 24, 1751, Dr Johnson says, "I beg the favour of you to lend me another guinea." In 1759 and 1760 Johnson passed to Newbery his note of hand for £42 and £30. It is presumed for advances on account of "The Idler."\* It is not clear whether it was through Dr James that Newbery became acquainted with Dr Johnson, or whether it was Dr Johnson that introduced him to James. Both belonged to Lichfield, and were in their early days intimately associated.†

\* See "The Idler" in the catalogue at the end of the book.

† In the autobiography of Francis Newbery, Chapter VII., will be found some interesting reminiscences of Dr Johnson, some of which have not, we believe, before seen the light.



Mr Timbs, in "Things not generally known," tells the following story *àpropos* of the beginning of Newbery's connection with Dr James; under the heading "Luck of Horseshoes,"—"It was once thought lucky to find old iron, but more especially a horse-shoe. Lucky Dr James attributed the success of his fever powder to his finding a horse-shoe. When Dr James, then a poor apothecary, had invented the fever powder, he was introduced to *Newbery, of St Paul's Church-yard*, to vend the medicine for him. Newbery was unable to give the necessary time to the discussion of the matter in ordinary business hours, and they, therefore, appointed a Sunday for the purpose. James went accordingly to *Newbery's country-house at Vauxhall*, and in passing over Westminster Bridge on his way thither, seeing a horse-shoe lying on the road, and considering it to be a sign of good luck, he put the shoe into his pocket. As Newbery was a shrewd man, he became James' agent for the sale of the fever powder; whilst the doctor ascribed all his success to the horse-shoe, which he subsequently adopted as the crest upon his carriage."

Dr James, according to Francis Newbery, "soon acquired a large practice and became a fashionable physician. He was a profound scholar, an excellent chemist, and an admirable physician. He probably might not have attained the eminence he did had it not been for the fortunate discovery of his fever powder; for at his outset, and for several years

afterwards, he was in embarrassed circumstances, and gained a livelihood principally by writing for the booksellers. He always expressed the highest regard for Mr John Newbery, declaring that without his friendship and exertions he should not have been able to establish his medicines. Indeed, after their connection he sold a part of his share in the concern to Mr Benjamin Collins of Salisbury, in order to raise a sum of which he stood in need. Mr Collins having some time after repented of his bargain, Mr Newbery paid him back the purchase money with interest, and made the doctor a present of the assignment. After such an act of generosity it is no wonder that the happiest understanding should have prevailed, and have continued uninterrupted during life both with Mr Newbery and with his son.\*

"In Dr James's time it was not considered derogatory in the profession to sell a nostrum. Sir Hans Sloane, the President of the Royal Society, vended an eye salve, and Dr Mead, the Court Physician, sold a nostrum which it was pretended would cure the bite of a mad dog. In that age every successful man was lampooned or caricatured, very often both, and Dr James did not escape." Wright, in his '*Caricature History of the Georges*,' says:—"Among the multitude of nostrums of doubtful efficacy or of an injurious character which

\* Some further particulars about Dr James are given in the account of the life of Francis Newbery, see chapter vii.

were manufactured at this period, sprung up some of the best recommended remedies and the greatest improvements in modern medicine, which were as much satirized and objected to at first as the claims of the lowest pretenders. At the time when there was an absolute rage for Bishop Berkeley's tar water, the introduction of inoculation for small-pox was cried down with the most persevering obstinacy. The fever powder of Dr James, a man of high respectability in his profession, was long violently opposed by the faculty, in spite of which (perhaps, we might say, in favour of which) it quickly rose in popularity and enriched its inventor.'

"Horace Walpole was an enthusiastic votary of James' powder, which he seems to have regarded as a sovereign preventive for almost all diseases. He writes to Sir Horace Mann in October 1764: "James' powder is my panacea; that is, it always shall be, for, thank God, I am not apt to have occasion for medicines; but I have such faith in these powders that I believe I should take (them?) if the house were on fire." When Dr James' opponents found that they could not hinder the sale of his powders, they turned round and said that he was not the inventor, but that he had stolen the recipe from a man named Baker, who had it of a German, Baron Schwanberg (*sic*). In a caricature published against him in 1724, entitled "A Reply for the present to the Author of a Villany Detected," the Doctor is represented stepping from a carriage to



act the part of a highwayman towards the right claimant to the secret, who is administering charity to a poor man and receiving his blessing in return. Dr James takes the opportunity of stealing the powders from his pocket (some of the packets falling to the ground), and at the same time holds a dagger to strike him, while he says, *aside*, "By which I keep my chariot, in luxury live, and think of no hereafter." The ghost of a man (perhaps the German Baron) rises from the ground beside him, and exclaims—"Thou perjured villain! thou hast robbed my friend of the fever powders." \*

Dr James dedicated his "Medicinal Dictionary," a laborious work, which was compiled for the booksellers, to Dr Mead, then a fashionable physician. The dedication was written by Dr Johnson, and in his happiest style. In relation to this, Boswell says:—"Johnson had now an opportunity of obliging his schoolfellow Dr James, of whom he once observed, 'No man brings more mind to his profession.' James published this year his 'Medicinal Dictionary' in three volumes folio. Johnson, as I understood from him, had written, or attested in writing, the proposals for this work; and being very fond of the study of physic, in which James was his master, he furnished some of the articles. He, however, wrote for it the dedication to Dr Mead, which is conceived with great address,

\* Wright's 'Caricature History of the Georges,' pp. 229-230.

to conciliate the patronage of that very eminent man."\*

The poet Christopher Smart testifies to the merits of the fever powder by dedicating to Dr James his "Hymn to the Supreme Being," on recovery from a dangerous fit of illness, in the following terms:—

"DEAR SIR,—Having made an humble offering to Him, without Whose blessing your skill, admirable as it is, would have been to no purpose, I think myself bound, by all the ties of gratitude, to render my next acknowledgment to you, who, under God, restored me to health from as violent and dangerous a disorder as perhaps ever man survived. And my thanks become more particularly your just tribute, since this was the third time that your judgment and medicines rescued me from the grave, permit me to say, in a manner almost miraculous. If it be meritorious to have investigated medicines for the cure of distempers, either overlooked or disregarded by all your predecessors, millions yet unborn will celebrate the man who wrote the "Medicinal Dictionary" and invented the Fever Powder. Let such considerations as these arm you with constancy against the impotent attacks of those whose interest interferes with that of mankind, and let it not displease you to have those for your particular enemies who are foes to the public in general.

"It is no wonder, indeed, that some of the retailers of medicines should zealously oppose whatever might endanger their Trade, but 'tis amazing that there should be any Physicians mercenary and mean enough to pay their court *to*, and ingratiate themselves *with*, such persons, by the strongest efforts to prejudice the inventor of the Fever Powder at the expense of honour, dignity, and conscience. Believe me, however, and let this be a part of your consolation, that there are very few Physicians in *Britain* who were born gentlemen, and whose fortunes place them

\* 'Boswell's Johnson,' Bohn's Edition, vol i. p. 116.

above such sordid dependencies, who do not think and speak of you as I do.—I am, dear sir, your most obliged and most humble servant,

C. SMART."

Among Newbery's many business undertakings there appears to have been a kind of partnership in connection with some medicinal trade between him and one James Smith of Stockport, which existed until 1751, when, finding that an account in partnership would be troublesome to keep, they dissolved, and John Newbery agreed to pay Smith £100 a year for 8 years or during the life of the latter, or half of the profits should the half profits be less than this sum. No doubt this was to Newbery's advantage, for he appeared to be perfectly well able to make a good bargain, and determined as much as possible to get sole control of all the business with which he was connected.

This association with medicine, and its practitioners, would naturally give a man like Newbery some knowledge of the subject, doubtless to be increased by the study of its literature, which at that period, however, was often diverting enough by its fanciful foolishness; and it appears by some letters from his brother, who was a small farmer at Waltham St Lawrence, in 1752-53, that he was looked upon, by his family at least, as an oracle upon other matters than books. The horses and "horned Cattell" in that district were attacked by a distemper, and John was

consulted as to what should be done.\* What his reply was does not appear, but he managed to spare some time to run away from his London business, for his brother writes in Jan. 1753, "Mr Sharp takes it very ill that you should come twize into ye contery and not call upon him, therefore when you comes to Windsor again pray if can come as far as our place, for he says if he had known that you had bein at Windsor he wold have come to have seen you, for he wants very much to see you.—From your affect. Brother, ROBERT NEWBERY."

It was about this period, 1750-52, that Newbery became acquainted with Christopher Smart, who in 1753 married Miss Anna Maria Carnan, one of the daughters, by her first husband, of Mrs Newbery. He had been introduced to this family by Dr Burney, the celebrated author of the "History of Music," who set to music several of Smart's songs.

The Rev. G. Hunter, in the life of Smart, which is prefixed to the Poems,† says that Newbery and Smart, who were engaged together in some general scheme of authorship, were the

\* This distemper among the cattle was very widespread at the time, and there are several letters extant to Newbery from all parts of the country with reference to the use of Dr James's Fever Powder made up in larger doses for the animals.

† "The Poems of the late Christopher Smart, M.A.," &c.: Reading. Printed and sold by Smart & Cowslade: and sold by F. Power & Co., No. 65 St Paul's Churchyard, London, M.D.CCXCI.



chief, if not the only, contributors to *The Midwife, or the Old Woman's Magazine*, a small periodical pamphlet, which was published in threepenny numbers, and afterwards collected into three vols. 12mo. It consists of small pieces in prose and verse, mostly of the humorous kind, and generally in a style of humour which, at the present time, would be reckoned somewhat coarse.

Smart was a master of the art of puffing, and in him no doubt Newbery, who was, if possible, a greater adept in the practice, found a very useful ally. The publication of Smart's poems by him, in 1752, elicited an adverse criticism in the *Monthly Review*, which Smart supposed was by Dr (afterwards, as he styled himself, Sir) John Hill. For this and other offences, Smart took his revenge in "The Hilliad." In *The Inspector*, Hill said that he had been the cause of bringing Smart to town, that he had been his friend, and had introduced him to Newbery, and that an abusive poem was all that he got in the shape of gratitude. To this Smart replied by an advertisement in *The Daily Gazetteer* as follows:—

"To the *Publick*.—Whereas Dr *Hill* in the *Inspector* of the 7th inst. charges me with ingratitude to him, the said Hill: I solemnly declare that I never received the least favour from him, directly or indirectly, unless an invitation to dinner, which I never accepted of, may be returned as such. Nor was I ever in his company any more than twice, the first time at Mr *Newbery's*, and the second at *Vauxhall Gardens*, by accident. And so far he has been from discovering any friendship for me, that he has



(as much as was in the power of such a fellow) been my enemy; among many instances of which I shall only mention one, viz., a paper called the *Impertinent* (written by him without any provocation from me), in which, not only myself, but a particular friend of mine was scurrilously treated. Notwithstanding all this, I should have still persisted in thinking an *illiterate hireling* below my regard, had he not published in his paper of the 6th and 7th inst., a collection of such gross falsehoods, couched in such *Bilgewater* language as is not, I believe, to be met with in any other writer. I am therefore determined to follow the advice of my friends, and bring the *egregious coxcomb* to poetical justice in the *Hilliad*, the first book of which will be published with all possible dispatch.

CHRISTOPHER SMART."

"N.B.—'Tis altogether incredible that Mr *Newbery* should apply to *Hill* for his opinion of my poetical performance, for every man who is acquainted with Mr *Newbery's* abilities must allow that he is a much better judge of polite writings than Dr *Hill*."

This was corroborated by *Newbery* in the following statement:—

"St Pauls Churchyard, Dec. 9, 1752.

"Whereas the Inspector in his paper of the 7th inst. has confidently asserted that he recommended Mr *Smart* to me, and made us acquainted, I think it my duty to undeceive the publick, and contradict an assertion so absolutely false. The truth is—Dr *Hill* (the supposed author of the Inspector) called at my house one *Sunday* in the afternoon about six months after Mr *Smart* and I had been concerned together in business, and express'd a desire of being made known to him; as Mr *Smart* was then above stairs, I brought them together, when the doctor complimented him on his writings, and gave both him and us an invitation to his house, which was never complied with. By the manner of their addressing each other, they appeared to be absolute strangers; and after the doctor was gone, Mr *Smart* told me he had never seen Dr *Hill* before.

"I further declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief

Mr *Smart* never wrote anything for hire, nor did he ever sell me any copy of his that I have published. JOHN NEWBERY."

The *Inspector* on the 12th December said—

"The assertion of such a man as *Newbery* would be no more regarded than the oath of *Woodward*, I am ashamed of ever having taken notice of what people of this stamp say. I shall do it no more; when I name them 'tis not to dispute with them, but to chastise them."

This, according to an account in the *Gentleman's Magazine* "caused an advertisement, with regard to Mr *Newbery's* character, to be published in the *Daily Advertiser*, Dec. 20, signed by Mess. Brewer, Birt, and Strachan of the Stationers' Coy., who asserted it was in his power to have compounded his debts at the time of general distress in the rebellion, &c., at 10s. in the pound, and might have so gotten near £1500, but he chose to exert himself by calling in what was due to him, and making over his stock for the satisfaction of his creditors till he paid 20s. in the pound, which they consider as a singular instance of probity, and express their concern that so worthy a character should be so wantonly traduced." \*

During *Smart's* unfortunate mental attacks, he was constantly befriended by *Newbery*; but, "in the course of a few years," says the Rev. G. Hunter, "*Smart* was confined for debt in the King's Bench prison, the rules of which he afterwards obtained by

\* The list of creditors and the particulars of the valuation of the stock and copyrights for this occasion still exist. Several items of interest in connection with the latter schedule are incorporated in the catalogue.

the kindness of his brother-in-law, Mr Thomas Carnan. He died after a short illness on the 18th May 1770, of a disorder in his liver, leaving behind him two daughters, who, with his widow, are settled at Reading in Berkshire, and by their prudent management of a business, transferred to them by the late Mr John Newbery, are in good circumstances."

This Thomas Carnan, who was one of Newbery's stepsons, appears to have come with him to London, and to have been very intimately associated with him in his business chiefly in the retailing department, and attending to the shop generally; later on several books bore his imprint; probably the earliest was "The Midwife" (1751), and Newbery's reason for this arrangement may have been that he did not wish his name, which was becoming widely known as a publisher of books for children, to be associated with such a production. Newbery is, however, alluded to more than once both in this book and in "The Nonpareil."

## CHAPTER III.

First Employment of Goldsmith—Odd Medicines—Dr Johnson and the *Idler*—Smollett and *The British Magazine*—The *Public Ledger* and *The Citizen of the World*—Griffith Jones—Residence at Canonbury Tower—Forster's Account of Newbery's Relations with Goldsmith—Robert Raikes—The Jelly Bag Society—A Printing Patent—Last Illness and Death.

WE have now arrived at the most important and active period of John Newbery's career. Busily as he was engaged during the preceding years, the last twelve of his life, from 1755 to 1767, appear to have been even more fully occupied. His medicine business had grown to large dimensions; his publishing ventures had become more numerous and more important; and his literary associations were more widely extended. Larger numbers of his famous little books for children were issued during this period, and it would be in about 1757 or 1758 that he first became associated with Goldsmith, who from almost his earliest connection with Newbery seems to have been constantly supplied with small advances of money by him, which, as Forster says, "became a hopeless entanglement." The *Literary Magazine* was one of Newbery's ventures, and Prior thinks that Goldsmith's first



work for Newbery was an article in that magazine for January 1758. Mr J. M. W. Gibbs, the editor of the new edition of Goldsmith's works in the Bohn Library, is however inclined to suppose that he contributed to the *Literary Magazine* a month or so earlier.\*

To turn for a moment from books to medicine. We find that in this year (1757) Newbery entered into an agreement with James Grosett of Charterhouse Square, for making and selling the Lisbon or German Doctor's Diet-Drink, the Unguents de Cao, and the Angola Ptisan. These recipes are curious and one or two revolting. The basis for the Unguent is as follows:—"Get a good fat young dog alive, and when you are prepared with two gallons of water, or as much as is necessary to cover him, knock him on the head and throw him into it." Other ingredients, almost as extraordinary, were to be added, and the whole boiled and strained according to directions.

In 1758, taking advantage of that rage for intelligence which the successes of the war had excited in even the lower orders of the people, he projected

\* In another place, however, Mr Gibbs says that "The Bee" led to Goldsmith's acquaintance with Johnson and Smollett, which led to the connection with Newbery, to the publication of the "Citizen of the World Letters," and to the sale and publication of the "Traveller" and the "Vicar of Wakefield," all within less than seven years. The short-lived "Bee," however, appeared during the months of October and November, 1759, two years after this. On this Mr Gibbs has kindly furnished me with a note, which appears as an Appendix.

a weekly newspaper called *The Universal Chronicle or Weekly Gazette*, the first number of which appeared on April 15, and it continued to be issued for the next two years. Dr Johnson's celebrated "*Idler*" was first printed in this journal. He was allowed a share, and as the size of the paper rendered it susceptible of more matter than the occurrences during the intervals of its publication would supply, it was part of the scheme that it should contain a short essay on such subjects of morality or wit and humour, as in former instances had been found to engage the attention of the public. Mr John Payne, according to Chalmers, was associated with Newbery in the enterprise, and the share in the profits was Johnson's inducement to furnishing the essays. "Most of them," says Chalmers, "were written in haste in various places where he happened to be on the eve of publication, and with very little preparation. A few of them exhibit the train of thought which prevails in the '*Rambler*;' but in general they have a vivacity, and exhibit a species of grace and humour in which Johnson excelled. When the *Universal Chronicle* was discontinued, these papers were collected into two small volumes, which he corrected for the press, making a few alterations and omitting one whole paper, which has since been restored."

"Now, week by week," says Mr Forster in his *life of Goldsmith*,\* "in a paper of Mr John Newbery's,

\* Vol. i. p. 204.



Johnson sent forth the 'Idler.' What he was, and what with a serious earnestness, be it wrong or right, he had come into the world to say and do, were at last becoming evident to all. Colleges were glad to have him visit them, and a small enthusiastic circle was gradually forming around him. The Reynoldses, Bennet Langtons, and Topham Beauclercs had thus early given in their allegiance, and Arthur Murphy was full of wonder at his submitting to contradiction, when they dined together this last Christmas day with young Mr Burke at Wimpole Street. But not more known or conspicuous was the consideration thus exacted, than the poverty which still waited on it and claimed its share. So might literature avenge herself, in this penniless champion, for the disgrace of the money bags of Walpole and Pelham. 'I have several times called on Johnson,' wrote Grainger to Percy months before the present date, 'to pay him part of your subscription' (for his edition of Shakespeare). 'I say part, because he never thinks of working if he has a couple of guineas in his pocket.' And again, a month later: 'As to his Shakespeare, *movet, sed non promovet*. I shall feed him occasionally with guineas.' It was thus the good Mr Newbery found it best to feed him too. For, in his worst distress, it was still but of literature Mr Johnson begged or borrowed: to her he was indebted for his poverty, and to her only would he owe his independence."

Speaking of the want of news to fill the *Universal Chronicle* Chalmers says, "it is a curious particular

in the history of political intelligence. Those who now print weekly papers find it not only difficult, but impossible, to contain half of the articles which have entertained other readers during the intervals of publication, and which, from the common impulse of domestic or public curiosity, their readers think they have a right to expect. Let it be remembered, however, that to the editor of a newspaper the *Parliamentary Proceedings* were then forbidden fruit."

"During the latter months of 1759, whilst Smollett was in the King's Bench Prison, Newbery was planning a sixpenny monthly magazine, to be started with the coming year, which was called *The British Magazine or Monthly Repository for Gentlemen and Ladies*, by T. Smollett, M.D., and others. He was an honest fellow of some sense and ability, and his feelings, with regard to literary men, were as humane as those of his neighbour Griffiths were the reverse. He had lately, in a manner, rescued Goldsmith from the bondage of the Griffiths' warehouse garret, and he had secured the prospective services of the ingenious, but as yet unknown person, for the intended new magazine.\* As an editor for that publication, Newbery engaged the imprisoned Smollett, and with his name on the title, and under protection of a royal patent, which was obtained through the interest which Smollett had established with Mr Pitt by the late

\* This was before the Essay in "The Bee" on the Fame Machine, which first attracted Johnson's and Smollett's notice to Goldsmith.



dedication, it made its first appearance before the public in 1760."\*

Mr Forster thus describes the beginning of this venture:—"But Dr Smollett and Mr Newbery have been waiting us all this while, and neither of them belonged to that leisurely class which can very well afford to wait. The Doctor was always full of energy and movement; and who remembers not the philanthropic bookseller in the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' the good-natured man with the red pimpled face, who was no sooner alighted but he was in haste to be gone, 'for he was ever on business of the utmost importance, and he was at that time actually compiling materials for the history of Mr Thomas Trip.' But not on Mr Thomas Trip's affairs had the child-loving publisher now ventured up breakneck stairs; and upon other than the old Critical business was the author of 'Peregrine Pickle' a visitor in Green Arbour Court. Both had new and important schemes in hand, and with both it was an object to secure the alliance and services of Goldsmith. Smollett had, at all times, not a little of the Pickle in him, and Newbery much of the Mr Trip; but there was a genial goodheartedness in both, which makes it natural and pleasant to have to single out these two men, as the first active friends and patrons of the author of the unsuccessful 'BEE.' "†

Newbery's next work of importance was the issue

\* Chalmers' "Life of Smollett."

† "Life of Goldsmith," vol. i. p. 244.

of the *Public Ledger*,\* of which Mr Forster gives the following account :—“ War is the time for newspapers. The inventive head which planned the *Universal Chronicle*, with the good taste that enlisted Johnson in its service, now made a bolder effort in the same direction, and the first number of the *Public Ledger* was published on the twelfth of January 1760. Nothing less than a daily newspaper had the busy publisher of children’s books projected. But a daily newspaper was not an appalling speculation then. Not then, morning after morning, did it throw its eyes of Argus over all the world. No universal command was needed for it then, over sources of foreign intelligence potent to dispose and to control the money transactions of rival hemispheres. The *Public Ledger* called itself simply a daily register of commerce and intelligence, and fell short of even such modest pretensions. ‘ We are unwilling,’ said the Editor, in his first number, ‘ to raise expectations which we may perhaps find ourselves unable to satisfy ; and therefore they have no mention of criticism or literature, which yet we do not professionally exclude ; nor shall we reject any political essays which are apparently calculated for the public good.’ Discreetly avoiding all undue expectations, there quietly came forth into the world, from Mr Bristow’s office, next the great

\* A newspaper which has existed down to the present day. Now it is little more than a daily price list of produce, &c., issued for the benefit of Mark Lane merchants, shippers, &c.

toy-shop in St Paul's Churchyard, the first number of the *Public Ledger*. It was circulated gratis, with announcement that all future numbers would be sold for twopence halfpenny each."

"The first four numbers were enlightened by Probus in politics, and Sir Simeon Swift in literature, the one defending the war, the other commencing the "Ranger," and both very mildly justifying the modest editorial announcements. The fifth number was not so commonplace. It had a letter vindicating with manly assertion the character and courage of the then horribly unpopular French, and humorously condemning the national English habit of abusing rival nations, which implied a larger spirit as it showed a livelier pen. The same hand again appeared in the next number but one; and the correspondent of Green Arbour Court became entitled to receive two guineas from Mr Newbery for his first week's contribution to the *Public Ledger*. His arrangement was to write twice in the week, and to be paid a guinea for each article.\*

"In these early numbers of the *Public Ledger*, Goldsmith wrote the Chinese Letters. At the close of 1760," continues Foster, "ninety-eight of the letters had been published; within the next few months, at less regular intervals, the series was brought to completion; and in the following year, the whole were republished by Mr Newbery 'for the Author,' in two duodecimo volumes, but without

\* "Life of Goldsmith," vol. i. p. 251.



any author's name, as 'The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher in London to his friend in the East.' " \*

The *Public Ledger* was then printed at the Register Office, next to the great toy shop in St Paul's Churchyard, and bore the name of W. Bristow, who also appears as the publisher of the pamphlet on "The Cock Lane Ghost," for which Newbery paid Goldsmith £3, 3s. The first collected edition of the Chinese letters also bore W. Bristow's name in the imprint; and at the end of "Goody Two Shoes" there is "a letter from the printer, which he desires may be inserted," signed W. B., which may have been this same Bristow.

That Bristow was in any way concerned in the venture, beyond being the printer, does not appear probable. But in an "Account of Copies, their Cost and Value, 1764," kept by Benjamin Collins of Salisbury, I find the following entry:—"The *Publick Ledger* or *Daily Register*, a daily newspaper published in London,—my own scheme, in which I have one share and an half . . . first expense was £45," which seems to show that the credit for the idea does not belong to Newbery, as has all along been supposed. The following further record respecting the paper may be of interest:—

"Decr. 2, 1773.

"At a meeting of the Partners it was agreed that Mr Wm. Faden, Printer of this Paper, should farm it for three years, from

\* Forster's "Life of Goldsmith," vol. i. p. 253.



Jany. 1, 1774 to Jany. 1, 1777, at three hundred and sixty pounds per annum, which is £15 per ann. per share. See his letter of Decr. 21, 1773."

. . . . .  
"GARRAWAY'S COFFEE HOUSE, Decr. 2, 1773.

"Agreed this day between William Faden and the Proprietors of the *Public Ledger*, that William Faden will give three hundred and sixty pounds per annum for the said paper for three years, from Jany. 1, 1774 to Jany. 1, 1777, and upon making up a state of the Paper at the end of each year, if the profits shall appear to be more than £460, the exceedings of that sum shall be divided—one half to William Faden, and the other half among the proprietors in the proportion to their respective shares.

(Signed) Charles Waller.  
Hanley Crowden,  
Thomas Carnan, for

"Witness—Thomas Hennington." Mrs Mary Newbery."

The original editor of the *Public Ledger* is said by some to have been Kelly the dramatist, others say that Griffith Jones held the post. Mr Griffith Jones was, it is certain, very intimately associated with Newbery in his ventures, though it is impossible now to trace his work. In Nichol's "Literary Anecdotes" the following account of him is given:—

"Griffith Jones was born in 1722, and served his apprenticeship with Mr Bowyer. Of this ingenious man slighter notice has been taken by the biographers of the time than his virtues and talents certainly merited. He was many years editor of the *London Chronicle*, the *Daily Advertiser*, and the *Public Ledger*. In the *Literary Magazine* with Johnson, and in the *British Magazine* with Smollett and

Goldsmith, his anonymous labours were also associated. The native goodness of his heart endeared him to a numerous and respectable literary acquaintance, among whom he reckoned the philanthropic Mr John Newbery, Mr Woty the ingenious poet, Dr Oliver Goldsmith, and the pious and learned Dr S. Johnson; to the latter of whom he was for several years a near neighbour in Bolt Court, Fleet Street. His modesty shrank from public attention, but his labours were frequently directed to the improvement of the younger and more untutored classes of mankind. His translations from the French were very numerous, but as he rarely, if ever, put his name to the productions of his pen, they cannot now be traced.\* One little publication entitled 'Great Events from Little Causes' was his composition, and it met with a rapid and extensive sale. It is not, perhaps, generally known that to Mr Griffith Jones and a brother of his, Mr Giles Jones, in conjunction with Mr John Newbery, the publick are indebted for the origin of those numerous and popular little books for the amusement and instruction of children, which have been ever since received with universal approbation. The Lilliputian histories of 'Goody Two Shoes,' 'Giles Gingerbread,' 'Tommy Trip,' &c., &c., are remarkable proofs of the benevolent minds of the projectors of this plan of instruction, and respectable instances of the accommodation of superior talents to the feeble

\* Another was a compilation of "Nash's Jests," according to Prior's "Goldsmith," i. 406.

intellects of infantine felicity. Mr Jones died Sept. 12, 1786."

It was during this period of his life (1760-67) "that John Newbery had," according to his son Francis, "apartments at Canonbury House, Islington, and for some time Dr Goldsmith resided also in the upper story, the situation so commonly devoted to poets. Doctor Goldsmith was particularly attentive to John Newbery's son, Francis, and often read to him passages from the works he had in hand, particularly some favourite portions of 'The Traveller,' and stanzas from his beautiful tale of 'The Hermit,' introduced into 'The Vicar of Wakefield.'\* These communications were probably intended, like Moliere's to his old woman, as an experiment to discover whether his verses were natural and affecting to an unsophisticated mind. Our young man was delighted, and the public judgment has since sufficiently confirmed his taste."

Canonbury House is generally supposed to have been originally built in 1362, and Stow says that it was rebuilt by William Bolton, the last Prior of St Bartholomew's, Smithfield, and was the seat of "the rich" Sir John Spencer, Lord Mayor in 1593, and Lord Keeper Coventry. In it have lodged, besides Newbery, Goldsmith, Christopher Smart, Samuel Humphreys, poet; Ephraim Chambers, cyclopædist, who died here in 1740; Onslow, the speaker;

\* Goldsmith himself seems never to have given it this title. In the "Vicar of Wakefield" it is simply a ballad.





CANONBURY TOWER ABOUT 1800.





Woodfall, who printed "Junius;" and Dr John Hill died here. There are many allusions to Canonbury Tower in the writings of the period, and the following lines have often been quoted in reference to it :—

"See on the distant slope, majestic shews  
Old Canonbury's tow'r, an antient pile,  
'To various fates assign'd, and where by turns,  
Meanness and grandeur have alternate reign'd.  
Thither, in later days, hath *genius* fled,  
From yonder city, to respire and die.  
There the sweet bard of Auburn sat and turn'd  
The plaintive moanings of his village dirge ;  
There learned Chambers treasur'd lore for *men*,  
And Newbery there his A, B, C's for *babes*."

—Fox.

The Pasquinade, a scurrilous poem by Wm. Kenrick, aimed at Dr Hill, has the couplet :—

"With Cyder muddled or inspired with Bub,\*  
In Newb'ry's Garret or in Henley's † Tub."

In an article in *The Midwife*, one of Newbery's publications, No. 4, vol. ii., entitled "A Remarkable Prediction of an Author, who shall write an history of England in the year 1931," we find the following :—

"And this is farther prov'd and confirm'd by Mr Caxall, the antiquarian, who hath now by him a

\* Bub, a strong malt liquor which was much drunk at that time, but was not indulged in except by the vulgar.

† "Orator Henley," as he was called. He set up an oratory in Newport Market, where he lectured in such a vulgar and abusive style that he was stopped by the authorities.

walking Staff dug out of the ruins of Canbury house, near Islington, which is four foot long, and on it are engraved the letters NEWBERY, probably the Same Newbery who wrote the heroic poem entitled 'The Benefit of eating Beef' (of which there now remain some fragments with the commentary of one Smart), a Sort of food much in repute in those days, though now not digestable by our puny Stomacks; and if the Same, he was not a very tall man, if we may believe the biographer who wrote his life, which is prefixed to the poem."\*

The Tower of Canonbury House still exists (1885), but it is in a sadly dilapidated state. Although the exterior looks substantial enough, and the splendid carved wood panelling of some of the rooms is intact, all of them are deserted and many are decaying, and unless it is speedily put into a proper state of repair, it will rapidly tumble to pieces. So interesting a building, both on account of its historic and its literary associations, should surely be preserved, and something done to mark the sense of veneration which all lovers of English literature and history must naturally have for such a spot.

The precise period during which Goldsmith lived in Canonbury Tower, or the exact spot of the lodging which he occupied near thereto, cannot be ascertained. It was certainly somewhere about this time, and of the relations between Newbery and Goldsmith

\* The poem and the biography alike apparently existed only in this facetious writer's imagination.

during their residence at Islington and subsequently, Forster gives the following account:—

“That he had come here with designs of labour, more constant and unremitting than ever, new and closer arrangements with Newbery would appear to indicate. The publisher made himself, with certain prudent limitations, Mrs Fleming’s paymaster; board and lodging were to be charged £50 a year—the reader has to keep in mind that this would be now nearly double that amount—and, when the state of their accounts permitted it, to be paid each quarter by Mr Newbery, the publisher taking credit for these payments in his literary settlements with Goldsmith. The first quarterly payment had become due on the 24th March 1763, and on that day the landlady’s claim of £12, 10s., made up to £14 by ‘incidental expenses,’ was discharged by Newbery. It stands as one item in an account of his cash advances for the first nine months of 1763, which characteristically exhibits the relations of book-writer and bookseller. Mrs Fleming’s bills recur at their stated intervals, and on the 8th September there is a payment of £15 to William Filby the tailor. The highest advance in money is one (which is not repeated) of three guineas; the rest vary, with intervals of a week or so between each, from two guineas to one guinea and half a guinea. The whole amount, from January to October 1763, is little more than £96, upwards of £60 of which Goldsmith had meanwhile satisfied by copies of

different kinds, when on settlement day he gave his note for the balance.\*

\* *Doctor Goldsmith, debtor to John Newbery.*

1761, Oct.	14.	1 set of the <i>Idler</i> , . . .	£0	5	0
1762, Nov.	9.	To cash, . . .	10	10	0
Dec.	22.	To ditto, . . .	3	3	0
	29.	To ditto, . . .	1	1	0
1763, Jan.	22.	To ditto, . . .	1	1	0
	25.	To ditto, . . .	1	1	0
Feb.	14.	To ditto, . . .	1	1	0
March	11.	To ditto, . . .	2	2	0
	22.	To ditto, . . .	1	1	0
	24.	To cash paid Mrs Fleming, .	14	0	0
	30.	To cash, . . .	0	10	6
May	4.	To cash, . . .	2	2	0
May	21.	To ditto, . . .	3	3	0
June	3.	To cash paid Mrs Fleming, .	14	11	0
June	25.	To cash, . . .	2	2	0
July	1.	To ditto, . . .	2	2	0
	20.	To cash paid Mrs Fleming, .	14	14	0
Sept.	2.	To cash, . . .	1	1	0
Sept.	8.	To do., paid your draft to Wm. Filby, . . .	15	2	0
	10.	To cash, . . .	0	10	6
	19.	To do., . . .	1	1	0
	24.	To do., . . .	2	2	0
Oct.	8.	To do., . . .	2	2	0
	10.	To cash paid your bill to Mrs Fleming, . . .	14	13	6
			<hr/>		
			£111	1	6
By copy of different kinds, .			63	0	0
			<hr/>		
Oct.	11.	By note of hand recd and delivered up the vouchers, . . .	£48	1	6



"What these 'copies' in every case were, it is not so easy to discover. From a list of books\* lent to him by Newbery, a compilation on popular philosophy seems to have been contemplated; he was certainly engaged in the revision of what was meant to be a humorous recommendation of female government, entitled 'Description of Millennium Hall,' as well as in making additions to four juvenile volumes of 'Wonders of Nature and Art;' and he had yet more to do with another book, 'The System of Natural History,' by Dr Brookes (the author of the 'Gazetteer'), which he thoroughly revised, and to which he not only contributed a graceful preface, but several introductions to the various sections, full of picturesque animation. He was to have received for this labour 'eleven guineas in full,' but it was increased to nearly thirty. He had also a large share in the 'Marital Review, or General History of the late War,'

A promissory note on demand, written at the top of a blank page of the account, was given by Goldsmith for the balance.—Newberry MSS., in Mr Murray's possession.

\* "Nov. 25, 1762. Lent Dr Goldsmith: 'Martin's Philosophy,' 3 vols. 8vo.; 'Keill's Introduction;' 'Machaire's Chemistry,' 3 vols., French; 'Encyclopediae' (*sic*), 8 vols. folio, French; 'Chinese Letters,' French; 'Persian' do.; 'Pemberton's View of Newton's Philosophy;' 'Hale's Vegetable Statics,' 2 vols. 8vo.; 'Ferguson's Astronomy,' 4to; 'Buffon's Natural History,' 9 vols. 4to; 'The Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciencies,' 3 vols. 8vo Edinburgh."—Newberry MSS., in Mr Murray's possession. (Forster.)

the profits of which Newbery had set apart for his luckless son-in-law, Kit Smart.\* In a memorandum furnished by himself to the publisher, he claims three guineas for 'Preface to Universal History' (a rival to the existing publication of that name, set on foot by Newbery and edited by Guthrie), two guineas for 'Preface to Rhetoric,' and one for 'Preface to Chronicle'—neither of these last now traceable; three guineas for 'Critical and Monthly,' presumed to be contributions to Newbery's magazines; and twenty-one pounds on account of a 'History of England.' A subsequent receipt acknowledges another twenty-one pounds, 'which, with what I received before, is in full for the copy of the "History of England," in a series of letters, 2 volumes in 12mo.'† ‡

\* This compilation by Goldsmith about the war had been printed from week to week in a newspaper, of which Newbery was principal proprietor, and published in his native town of Reading. (*The Reading Mercury*.) (Forster.)

† Forster's "Life of Goldsmith," Vol. I. pp. 298-301.

‡ Newbery MSS. The subjoined is from a copy in Goldsmith's own handwriting:—"Brookes' History, £11, 11s.; preface to Universal History, £3, 3s.; preface to Rhetoric, £2, 2s.; preface to Chronicle, £1, 1s.; 'History of England,' £21; 'The Life of Christ,' £10, 10s.; 'The Life (*sic*) of the Fathers,' £10, 10s.; Critical and Monthly, £3, 3s. Total, £63. Received, Oct. 11, 1763, the Contents of Mr Newbery. Oliver Goldsmith." But besides this general receipt, the cautious Mr Newbery seems also to have required specific additional acknowledgments. Thus, on one sheet, among the papers in Mr Murray's possession, I find the following:—"Oct. 11, 1763. Received of Mr John Newbery eleven guineas in full,

Mr Forster gives all the accounts between Mrs Fleming and Goldsmith which have been preserved, and one of them contains the entry 1764, to the rent of the room from December 25 to March 29, £1, 17s. 6d., but whether this was a room in Canonbury Tower, or the lodging which Goldsmith is said to have taken in order to be near Newbery, is by no means clear. It is certain, however, that Newbery paid the accounts of Mrs Fleming, and it seems to me to be not unlikely that Mrs Fleming was the landlady or caretaker of Canonbury House, especially as Francis Newbery tells us that Goldsmith read portions of the Vicar of Wakefield to him while he was residing in the upper storey.

Who Mrs Fleming was, and the exact arrangements between her and Newbery, must be left to conjecture, and Mr Forster has indulged largely in this habit of his about her.

Her portrait is said to have been painted by Hogarth; and Mr Forster says it involves no great

for writing the introduction and preface to Dr Brookes' *Natural History*. Oliver Goldsmith." "Oct. 11, 1763. Received of Mr John Newbery three guineas, for a preface to 'The History of the World.' Oliver Goldsmith." "Oct. 11, 1763. Received of Mr John Newbery twenty-one pounds, which, with what I receiv'd before, is in full for the copy of the 'History of England in a series of Letters,' two volumes, 12mo. Oliver Goldsmith." "Oct. 11, 1763. Received of Mr John Newbery £21, for translating 'The Life of Christ,' and 'The Lives of the Fathers.' Oliver Goldsmith."—Forster's "Life of Goldsmith," Vol. I. pp. 298-301.



stretch of fancy to suppose it painted in the Islington lodgings, at some crisis of domestic pressure, to moderate her wrath and to minister to her vanities, when money was not immediately at hand. He continues, "Oliver's removal from the apartments of Newbery's relative in Wine-Office Court to his new lodging on the library staircase of the Temple, took place in an early month of 1764, and seems to connect itself with circumstances at the close of 1763 which indicate a less cordial understanding between himself and Newbery. He had ceased writing for the *British Magazine*, was contemplating an extensive engagement with James Dodsley, and had attempted to open a connection with Tonson of the Strand."\*

In 1766 "The Vicar of Wakefield" was published by Francis Newbery, at the Crown, in Paternoster Row. There are probably few points of literary history of the last century more obscure and involved than the story of the writing, and sale of the copyright, of this book. Various and conflicting are the accounts which have been given of it, all of which—although they may have some common basis of truth—are much interlarded with conjecture. The story upon which most of them appear to have been founded is that which Boswell represents Johnson as telling. "I received one morning," says Johnson, "a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and, as it was not

\* "Life of Goldsmith," Vol. I. p. 338.



in his power to come to me, begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed my guinea, and had a bottle of Madeira and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, desired he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and, having gone to a bookseller, sold it for sixty pounds. I brought Goldsmith the money, and he discharged his rent, not without rating his landlady in a high tone for having used him so ill." Upon this, Mr Forster, in his *Life of Goldsmith*, raises a whole fabric of ingenious speculation. He says: "Nor does this rating seem altogether undeserved, since there are certainly considerable grounds for suspecting that Mrs Fleming was the landlady. The attempt to clear her seems to me to fail in many essential points. Tracing the previous incidents minutely, it is almost impossible to disconnect her from this consummation of them, with which, at the same time, every trace of Goldsmith's residence in her house is brought to a close. As for the incident itself, it has nothing startling for the reader who is familiar with what has gone before it.

It is the old story of distress, with the addition of a right to resent it which poor Goldsmith had not felt till now, and in the violent passion, the tone of indignant reproach, and the bottle of madeira, one may see that recent gleams of success and of worldly consideration have not strengthened the old habits of endurance. The arrest is plainly connected with Newbery's reluctance to make further advances. Of all Mrs Fleming's accounts found among his papers, the only one unsettled is that for the summer months preceding the arrest ; \* nor can I even resist altogether the suspicion, considering the intimacy between the families of the Newberys and the Flemings which Newbery's bequests in his will show to have existed, † that the publisher himself,

\* A fourth version, that of Sir John Hawkins, quoted by Mr Mitford in his *Life*, and strongly smacking of the knight's usual vein, appears to me to point to Islington as the locality of the arrest, though it does not directly confirm that suggestion. "Of the booksellers whom he styled his friends, Mr Newbery was one. This person had apartments in Canonbury House, where Goldsmith often lay concealed from his creditors. Under a pressing necessity, he there wrote his '*Vicar of Wakefield*,' and for it received of Newbery £40." It does not detract from the value of this evidence, such as it is, that Sir John gives afterwards his own blundering account of the attempted arrest and Johnson's relief in apparent ignorance that the piece of writing was the "*Vicar of Wakefield*." (Forster.)

† My friend Mr Peter Cunningham was so kind as to examine Newbery's will for me, and found in it two bequests, of fifty guineas each, to Mrs Elizabeth Fleming and Mr Thomas Fleming. Among the Newbery papers, I should here remark,

for an obvious convenience of his own, may have suggested, or at least sanctioned, the harsh proceeding. The MS. of the novel (of which more hereafter) seems by both statements, in which the discrepancies are not so great but that Johnson himself may be held accountable for them, to have been produced reluctantly as a last resource; and it is possible, as Mrs Thrale intimates, that it was still regarded as 'unfinished,' but if strong adverse reasons had not existed, Johnson would surely have carried it to Newbery. He did not do this. He went with it to Francis Newbery, the nephew."

But there is no evidence in any existing papers, that we can find, to show whether the manuscript of the novel was sold either to Mr John Newbery the elder or to Francis his nephew; nor is there anything to show the date at which the incident which Johnson represents to have taken place occurred, if, indeed, it ever took place at all.

there is one in the handwriting of Mrs Fleming, endorsed by Newbery, "Dr Goldsmith's Accts.," and hitherto unprinted, to the following effect:—"Feb. 1763. Dr Goldsmith to a bill paid by the hands of Mr Newbery, £14; May, do., £14, 11s.; Oct. 10, do., £14, 13s. 6d.; Nov. 10, do., £15, 3s. 1764. Aug. 6, do., £16, 6s." From this it would appear that the last of Mrs Fleming's accounts was ultimately settled by Newbery; but, though this might in itself go far to clear her from the imputation of the arrest, the suspicion above expressed in connection with Newbery himself leaves the matter still in doubt, and the Newbery payments strengthen the belief of a private understanding existing between her and the bookseller. (Forster.)



Mr Forster, in referring to the announcement of the forthcoming "Vicar of Wakefield" in 1766, says, "This was the manuscript sold to Newbery's nephew fifteen months before, and it seems impossible satisfactorily to account for the bookseller's delay." Mr Forster would probably be surprised to hear, if he were within reach of mortal voices, that the manuscript of the "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold by Dr Goldsmith no less than four years before its publication, and this simple fact must render many of his most interesting and brilliant descriptive passages of this period of Goldsmith's history little better than worthless.

According to Francis Newbery, in the passage from his autobiography, quoted *ante* p. 46, the book may have been written at any time between 1760 and 1766. Indeed some of Goldsmith's biographers have said that it was written partly at Wine Office Court, where we know he lived before he went to Islington, and partly at Canonbury Tower. These statements so far confirm Francis Newbery's recollections. But another record exists in the account books kept by Benjamin Collins of Salisbury, and if in some ways these accounts make the whole story more perplexing than ever, in others they are useful as shedding a ray of light and truth upon the matter. In a book marked "Account of copies, their cost and value, 1764," I find the following entry:—" 'Vicar of Wakefield,' 2 vols. 12mo., 1/3rd. B. Collins, Salisbury, bought of Dr Gold-



smith, the author, October 28, 1762, £21." This conclusively shows that the book was finished in 1762, unless Goldsmith had sold it before it was written, a supposition which would entirely upset Johnson's picturesque story about the bottle of Madeira and the irate landlady. Whatever poor "Goldy's" pecuniary difficulties may have been, we cannot imagine that he was guilty of such an act as that of selling his manuscript twice over, which, however, is not entirely unknown in the present day.

Why the book was kept for four years in manuscript after it was sold must still remain a mystery. I am strongly inclined to believe, however, that it was, as has been suggested, in consequence of business arrangements between John Newbery and his nephew Francis. The setting up of Francis at the "Crown" in Paternoster Row was doubtless one of Newbery's many ingenious business experiments. A fresh outlet for a "new line of books" would be a scheme which would very naturally suggest itself to a publisher, who had embarked upon so many and varied enterprises as those to which John Newbery put his hand. On this point Mr Foster speculates thus: "The elder Newbery may have interposed some claim to a property in the novel, and objected to its appearance contemporaneously with the 'Traveller.' He often took part in this way in his nephew's affairs; and thus, for a translation of a French book on philosophy, which the nephew published after the 'Vicar,' and which Goldsmith at this very time

was labouring at, we find, from the summer account handed in by the elder Newbery, that the latter had himself provided the payment. He gave Goldsmith £20 for it; and had also advanced him, at about the same time when the 'Vicar' was put in hand (it was printed at Salisbury, and was nearly three months in passing through the press), the sum of eleven guineas on his own promissory note.\* The impression of a common interest between the booksellers is confirmed by what I find appended to all Mr Francis Newbery's advertisements of the novel in the various papers of the day ('of whom may be had the "Traveller; or, a Prospect of Society," a poem by Dr Goldsmith, price 1s. 6d.'). and it seems further to strengthen the surmise of Mr John Newbery's connection with the book, that he is himself niched into it. He is introduced as the philanthropic bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, who had written so many little books for children. He called himself their friend, but he was the friend of all mankind, and as having published for the 'Vicar' against the deuterogamists of the age. So let the worthy bookseller, whose philanthropy was always under watchful care of his prudence, continue to live with the Whistonian controversy, for the good Dr Primrose, that courageous monogamist, has made both immortal."†

\* I quote from the Newbery MSS. in Mr Murray's possession. "Received from Mr Newbury eleven guineas which I promised to pay. Oliver Goldsmith, Jan. 8th, 1766." (Forster.)

† Forster's "Life of Goldsmith," pp. 359-362, 374, 409, 410.

All the writers who have spoken of the "Vicar of Wakefield" have jumped to the conclusion that it brought a golden harvest to its publishers, and they have not failed to reproach honest John Newbery for his illiberality in dealing with Oliver Goldsmith in respect of this book. It would have been singular indeed, if Newbery, who appears to have paid Goldsmith for every item of work he did for him with no ungenerous hand, had made an exception in the case of this book. The first three editions, as the following extract from an account book of Collins, marked "Publishing book, account of books printed and shares therein, No. 3, 1770 to 1785," clearly shows, resulted in a loss, and the fourth, which was not issued until eight years after the first, started with a balance against it of £2, 16s. 6d., and it was not until that fourth edition had been sold that the balance came out on the right side.

"VICAR OF WAKEFIELD," 4th Edition.

Printing and paper for		By 1000 sets, sold @
1000 No. to Carnan . . .	£58 5 2½	£16 per 100 after
To profits . . .	99 8 3½	deducting a loss,
		56s. 6d. . £157 13 6
	£157 13 6	
Mr Strahan's 3rd	£33 2 9	Sold my 3rd share
Mr Collins's .	33 2 9	of this copy to Mr
Carnan & Newbery	33 2 9	Carnan for . £5 5 0
	£99 8 3	

By this time John Newbery was dead, his business was in the hands of his successors, and, in the face



of these facts, it cannot be held that Newbery did any but the right thing by Goldsmith in the matter of the "Vicar of Wakefield." But, even at this time, so little faith had the proprietors—or one of them at least—in its future success, that he, as appears by an item in the account books in his own hand-writing, parted with his third share in it, for which he paid £21, for 5 guineas.

"The only payment, Mr Forster tells us, that can with certainty be traced in Newbery's papers as for 'Copy of the "Traveller: a Poem,"'\* leaves it in no degree doubtful that for twenty guineas Goldsmith had surrendered all his interest in it except that which, with each successive issue, still prompted the *limæ labor*.†

\* "Boswell," xi. 193.

† I subjoin from the Newbery MSS. the account in which this payment for the "Traveller" makes its appearance. Other items in it refer to matters already described. "Settle Dr Goldsmith's account, and give him credit for the following copies: 1. The Preface to the 'History of the World,' and charge it to the Partners, £3, 3s. 3. Prefaces to the 'Natural History,' £6, 6s. Translation of the 'Life of Christ.' Ditto, the 'Lives of the Fathers.' Ditto, the 'Lives of the Philosophers.' Correcting 4 vols. Brookes' 'Nat. History.' 79 leaves of the 'History of England.' Copy of the 'Traveller: a Poem,' £21. Lent in Fleet Street at Mr Adams's to pay for the instrument, 15s. 6d. Lent him without receipts at the Society of Arts, and to pay arrears, £3, 3s. Get the copy of 'Essays,' for which I paid £10, 10s. as half, and Mr Griffin to have the other." This account is written at the back of a more elaborate memorandum, headed, "Settle the following accounts," of which the sixteenth item runs thus: "M<sup>rs</sup> Brookes's, and charge for



"The literary engagements of Doctor Oliver Goldsmith were meanwhile going on with Newbery; and towards the close of the year he appears to have completed a compilation of a kind somewhat novel to him, induced in all probability by his concurrent professional attempts. It was 'A Survey of Experimental Philosophy, considered in its present state of improvement;' and Newbery paid him sixty guineas for it.\*

"The utmost Goldsmith received in the year 1767 from the elder Newbery, Mr Forster† further alterations made in the Plates, and the printed copy, y<sup>t</sup> was obliged to be cancelled, £26, and to Dr Goldsmith writing Prefaces and correcting the work, £30, in all, £56." I need not remind the reader that the success of his "prefaces" to this dull book led to his engagement to write the "Animated Nature." See "Percy Memoir," p. 83. (Forster.)

\* I give the memorandum of books lent to Goldsmith for the purpose of this compilation. "Sent to Dr Goldsmith, Sept. 11th, 1765, from Canbury (Canonbury) House the copy of the 'Philosophy' to be revised, with the Abbé Nollet's Philosophy, and to have an account added of Hale's Ventilator; together with the following Books:—1. Pemberton's Newton, quarto. 2. Two pamphlets of Mr Franklin's on Electricity. 3. 1 of Ferguson's Astronomy, quarto. 4. D'Alembert's 'Treatise of Fluids,' quarto. 5. Martin's Philosophy, 3 vols. 6. Ferguson's Lectures, do. 7. Helsham's do. 8. Kiel's Introduction, do. 9. Keill's Astronomy, do. 10. 'Nature Displayed,' 7 vols. 12mo. 12. Nollet's 'Philosophy,' 3 vols. 12mo." (Nollet is called Nola and Noletus, Ferguson figures as Fergason and Fergeson, and D'Alembert is transformed into Darlembert, in worthy Mr Newbery's orthography.) Newbery MSS. in Mr Murray's possession. (Forster.)

† "Life of Goldsmith," Vol. ii. p. 54.


tells us, would seem to be about £10 for a compilation on a historical subject, the 'British Empire.' The concurrent advance of another £10 on his promissory note, though side by side with the ominous shadow of the yet unpaid note of four years preceding, shows their friendly relations subsisting still.\* But the present illness of the publisher, from which he never recovered, had for some months interrupted the ordinary course of his business, and its management was gradually devolving on his nephew. No less a person than Tom Davis, however, came to Goldsmith's relief.

"With the present year ended his exclusive reliance on the booksellers, and, as though to mark it more emphatically, his old friend Newbery died,"† ‡

\* Here, Newberry MSS., is the memorandum to which I refer. "1764, Oct. 29, Dr Goldsmith on account of 'English Lives,' £8, 8s. ; Taylor's Works, 12s. 1765, Sept. 12th, for half the copy of 'Essays,' £10, 10s. 1767, July 13th, for 'British Empire,' £10. Promissory note, Oct. 11th, 1763, £48, 1s. 6d. Ditto, July 7th, 1767, £10. Total, £87, 11s. 6d." In a subsequent memorandum of nearly the same date, the following interesting doubt occurs: "Query—Whether the money had at the Society was £4, 4s." And in a separate paper in Goldsmith's hand I find the following: "I promise to pay to John Newbery or order £10 on demand for value received. Oliver Goldsmith, July 7, 1767." (Forster.)

† Forster's "Life of Goldsmith," Vol. ii. p. 83.

‡ To the last poor Goldsmith's necessities followed him. At the back of a letter addressed to Newbery, dated the 28th March 1767, in which the writer deplores his worthy publisher's illness, and prays to have his heart rejoiced by the re-establishment of



Memor  
of  
Lord  
Bri

---





and Francis Newbery says that at this time Goldsmith owed him upwards of £200.

These Newbery MSS., collected by Newbery's grandson, from which Goldsmith's biographers have so copiously quoted, cannot now be found. At least all the efforts I have made to trace them have not been rewarded with success. I have therefore been content to let Mr Forster tell the story of Newbery's relations with Goldsmith, as I am without original materials for reconstructing it from the Newbery side. This account has led us a little out of the chronological order of the events of Newbery's life, of which we now resume the thread by going back to the year 1761, when we find him still further extending his medicine business by the agreement, of which we give a facsimile. This is interesting as being in the handwriting of Robert Raikes, the printer of Gloucester, who was so largely instrumental in the founding of Sunday schools, and whose sister was married to Newbery's son Francis.\*

his health, I find sundry pencil marks in Newbery's handwriting, which are probably our last remaining trace of his farewell visit to his favourite Society of Arts, of the jokes he heard there, of the good offices he did there, of the mistakes for which half learned members got laughed at by the learned there. You can't lay an egg but you must cackle. *Lent Dr Goldsmith for his instrument*, 10s. 6d. Combing the horse's tail. Mr Hely's mistaking Tully's Latin for bad Latin. This letter forms part of the Newbery MSS. in Mr Murray's possession, often referred to in this biography. (Forster.)

\* The following extract from *The Gloucester Journal* of

About the year 1762 Newbery contemplated a Child's Grammar, and he offered the task of compiling it, for ten guineas, to one Peter Annet, who had made himself notorious by a crusade against the Bible, for which he had stood twice in the pillory. Goldsmith and Newbery went to visit Annet, who at once agreed to do the work and to write a dedication and append his name. "But Mr Annet," says Newbery in his grave manner, "would putting your name to it, do you think, increase the value of your book? A. Why not, sir? N. Consider a bit, Mr

Nov. 3, 1783, of which Raikes was printer and proprietor, will be read with interest in this connection:—"Some of the clergy in different parts of this county, bent upon attempting a reform among the children of the lower class, are establishing Sunday Schools, for rendering the Lord's Day subservient to the ends of instruction, which has hitherto been prostituted to bad purposes. Farmers, and other inhabitants of the towns and villages, complain that they receive more injury in their property on the Sabbath, than all the week besides. This in a great measure proceeds from the lawless state of the younger class, who are allowed to run wild, on that day, free from every restraint. To remedy this evil, persons duly qualified are employed to instruct those that cannot read, and those that may have learnt to read, are taught the catechism, and conducted to church. By thus keeping their minds engaged, the day passes profitably and not disagreeably. In those parishes where this plan has been adopted, we are assured, that the behaviour of the children is greatly civilized. The barbarous ignorance in which they had before lived, being in some degree dispelled; they begin to give proofs that those persons are mistaken, who consider the lower orders of mankind as incapable of improvement, and therefore think an attempt to reclaim them impracticable, or at least not worth the trouble."

Annet. A. Well, sir, I do: what then? N. Why then, sir, you must recollect that you have been pilloried, and that can be no recommendation to any man's book. A. I grant that I have been pilloried, but I am not the first man that has had this accident; besides, sir, the public very often support a man the more for those unavoidable misfortunes. N. Unavoidable, Mr Annet! why, sir, you brought it on yourself by writing against the established religion of your country, and let me tell you, Mr Annet, a man who is supposed to have forfeited his ears on such an account stands but a poor candidate for public favour. A. Well, well, Mr Newbery, it does not signify talking; you either put my name to it, or by G— you publish no book of mine!"

In the month of June 1762, John Newbery accompanied Francis, his son, to Oxford, where he was afterwards entered at Trinity College. Of this trip, Francis in his autobiography gives the following account: "At the Angel Inn they had apartments. While there, Mr Warton and two of young Newbery's schoolfellows at Merchant Taylor's School, who had been a twelvemonth before him at that college, dined with them on the first day. The party, who were all naturally cheerful and well acquainted, were soon at their ease. In the course of the evening Mr Warton took out of his pocket a linen cap, striped, which terminated in a point, and pulling off his wig, popped it on his head. The oddity and singularity of his appearance excited a burst of

g1-c



laughter, and a curiosity to know of what this was the symbol, when he informed them that a party of wags had established a club called 'The Jelly Bag Society,' of which this was worn as the token at their meetings, and that it had originated from the following epigram written by his friend there, Mr Newbery :—

One day in Chelsea Meadows walking,  
Of poetry and such things talking,  
Says Ralph—a merry wag—  
'An epigram, if smart and good,  
In all its circumstances shou'd  
Be like a Jelly Bag!'

'Your simile I own is new ;  
But how wilt make it out?' says Hugh.  
Quoth Ralph : 'I'll tell thee, friend :  
Make it at top both large and fit  
To hold a budget-full of wit,  
And point it at the end!'

"The old gentleman," continues his son, "blushed, and said he did not know how they should have discovered him as the writer, but acknowledged that it was so. Mr Warton observed that the epigram had been ascribed to himself and others of the club, and that any of them would have been proud to own such a production. This was truly '*laudari a laudato viro.*'"

"Where the Oxford Jelly Bag Society met was a secret in the University, and in order that it should remain so, except to the members, it was held at

\* This first appeared in "The Student," 1750.



different places. Curiosity, at last, gave rise to a bet, and the person who was to make the discovery, presuming upon Tom Warton's propensity to attend any drollery or public show, hired a man with a drum to go with him up and down the streets, which drew the people around them, and a noise and hubbub of course. Mr Warton could not resist this, and as the drummer went by the Cross Inn, he started up at the window, and was caught in the Jelly Bag cap! Mr Warton was Francis Newbery's tutor while at Oxford University."

In 1764 Newbery, with T. Greenough, of Ludgate Street, apothecary, and T. Fryer, of Bishopsgate, linendraper, took out a patent for a machine of new construction for "printing, staining, and colouring silk stuffs, linens, cottons, leather, and paper by means of engraved copper cylinders, on which the colours are laid by smaller cylinders, which are put in motion by other plain cylinders, and the whole work of filling in, cleaning off, and stamping the impressions, performed by the joynt assistance of sundry springs, and the intermediums of coggs and rings." Whether this machine was ever made of practical use or not we do not know; it probably did not become of commercial importance, but the principle of its construction seems in some sort to foreshadow the present methods of colour printing.

The years 1765 and 6 saw the publication of the famous "Goody Two Shoes," "Giles Gingerbread," and many other of his celebrated books, which were

inscribed by their old friend in St Paul's Church-yard to all young gentlemen and ladies who were good or intended to be good.

But the busy hand and active brain were soon to be quieted for ever; and in the zenith of his fame and prosperity he was overtaken by death. His son, Francis, was summoned from Oxford in the latter part of 1767 suddenly to London, in consequence of his father's severe illness. Newbery's old friend, Dr James, had been constantly attending him for some, but his constitution, which never was robust, was now too much broken to be restored. He declined gradually and sank under his complaint on the 22d of December following, at the comparatively early age of fifty-four. It was not until the month of October in this same year, that failing health warned him that it was necessary for him to make his testamentary dispositions, in which he made some slight changes by a codicil to his will in November. During his last illness he occupied himself with drawing up lengthy and minute instructions with reference to the future conduct of his business, for the guidance of his step-son, Thomas Carnan, who was still his right-hand man, chiefly in the retail department, and his nephew, Francis, who was more associated with the publishing business. This document is dated Canbury House, Islington, Nov. 14th, 1767.

He was buried by his own request, in the church-yard at his birth place in Waltham St Lawrence,

and upon his tomb is the following epitah, pwhich was written by the Rev. C. Hunter, author of the life of Christopher Smart, to which reference has been previously made :—

“ Stay Passenger, and contemplate  
Virtues, which arose on this spot :  
Urbanity that adorned society,  
Knowledge that instructed it,  
Industry, that raised a family to affluence,  
Sagacity, that discerned, and  
Skill that introduced  
The most powerful discovery  
In the annals of Medicine.” \*

“ The humble wisdom that taught  
And still teaches, Moral lessons  
To the rising generation.

“ Lament !  
That a Breath inspired with such Virtues is sunk in dust.

“ Rejoice !  
That through Christ, it is immortal !”

\* This doubtless refers to Dr James's Fever Powder.



## CHAPTER IV.

John Newbery's Character—Described by Dr Johnson as Jack Whirler—Some Lessons of his Career.

"FEW men," says his son Francis, "have died more generally or more sincerely lamented. All the newspapers of the time spontaneously burst forth in expressions of commendations of his character, and of regret at his loss, which was considered as premature, as he was only fifty-four years of age. He was of an active and cheerful disposition, possessing a fund of natural humour, and a most benevolent heart, which indeed carried him into excess, for he was so indiscriminate in his charities that he never passed a beggar without bestowing something. In his address he was polite, and in his manners and conversation so agreeable that he seemed to have been born and bred a gentleman. He was scarcely ever seen without a book or a pen in his hand, and his mind was ever occupied for some good purpose. With such qualities he could not fail to be beloved by all who knew him and he ranked among his friends, men of the first literary talents. As, from the multiplicity of his concerns, he was apt to be



forgetful of his engagements, the great author, Dr Johnson, who had often ridiculed this propensity, made him the subject of one of his essays in 'The Idler' under the humorous character of 'Jack Whirler.' The delineation was, as it may be supposed, rather a caricature than a portrait, but the likeness in some of the features was just and appropriate," and it may be interesting to reproduce it here. The publication was taken in good part by John Newbery, who, however, threatened to return the compliment by depicting the Doctor, with his peculiarities, in a subsequent number.

*The Idler*, No. 19. Saturday, August 19, 1758.

"Some of those ancient sages that have exercised their abilities in the enquiry after the Supreme Good have been of opinion that the highest degree of earthly happiness is quiet; a calm repose both of mind and body, undisturbed by the sight of folly or the noise of business, the tumults of public commotion or the agitations of private interest; a state in which the mind has no other employment but to observe and regulate her own motions, to trace thought from thought, combine one image with another, raise systems of science, and form theories of virtue.

"To the scheme of these solitary speculatists it has been justly objected that if they are happy they are happy only by being useless. That mankind is one vast republic where every individual receives many benefits from the labour of others, which, by labouring in his turn for others, he is obliged to repay; and that where the united efforts of all are not able to exempt all from misery, none have a right to withdraw from their talk of vigilance, or to be indulged in idle wisdom or solitary pleasures. It is common for controvertists, in the heat of disputation, to add

one position to another till they reach the extremities of knowledge, where truth and falsehood lose their distinction. Their admirers follow them to the brink of absurdity, and then start back from each side towards the middle point. So it has happened in this great disquisition. Many perceive alike the force of the contrary arguments, find quiet shameful, and business dangerous, and therefore pass their lives between them, in bustle without business, and in negligence without quiet.

“Among the principal names of this moderate set is that great philosopher Jack Whirler, whose business keeps him in perpetual motion, and whose motion always eludes his business; who is always to do what he never does, who cannot stand still because he is wanted in another place, and who is wanted in many places because he stays in none. Jack has more business than he can conveniently transact in one house, he has therefore one habitation near Bow Church and another about a mile distant. By this ingenious distribution of himself between two houses, Jack has contrived to be found at neither. Jack’s trade is extensive, and he has many dealers; his conversation is sprightly, and he has many companions; his disposition is kind, and he has many friends. Jack neither forbears pleasure for business nor omits business for pleasure, but is equally invisible to his friends and his customers; to him that comes with an invitation to a club and to him that waits to settle an account. When you call at his house, his clerk tells you that Mr Whirler was just stepped out, but will be at home exactly at two; you wait at a coffee house till two, and then find that he has been at home, and is gone out again, but left word that he should be at the Half-Moon Tavern at seven, where he hopes to meet you.

“At seven you go to the tavern. At eight in comes Mr Whirler to tell you that he is glad to see you, and only begs leave to run for a few minutes to a gentleman that lives near the Exchange, from whom he will return before supper can be ready. Away he runs to the Exchange to tell those who are waiting for him that he must beg them to defer the business till to-morrow, because his time is come at the Half-Moon.

"Jack's cheerfulness and civility rank him among those whose presence never gives pain, and whom all receive with fondness and caresses. He calls often on his friends to tell them he will come again to-morrow; on the morrow he comes again to tell them how an unexpected summons hurries him away. When he enters a house his first declaration is that he cannot sit down; and so short are his visits that he seldom appears to have come for any other reason but to say he must go.

"The dogs of Egypt, when thirst brings them to the Nile, are said to run as they drink for fear of the crocodiles. Jack Whirler always dines at full speed. He enters, finds the family at table, sits familiarly down, and fills his plate; but while the first morsel is in his mouth hears the clock strike and rises; then goes to another house, sits down again, recollects another engagement, has only time to taste the soup, makes a short excuse to the company, and continues through another street his desultory dinner.

"But, overwhelmed as he is with business, his chief desire is to have still more. Every new proposal takes possession of his thoughts; he soon balances probabilities, engages in the project, brings it almost to completion, and then forsakes it for another, which he catches with the same alacrity, urges with the same vehemence, and abandons with the same coldness.

"Every man may be observed to have a certain strain of lamentation, some peculiar theme of complaint on which he dwells in his moments of dejection. Jack's topic of sorrow is the want of time. Many an excellent design languishes in empty theory for want of time.

"For the omission of any civilities, want of time is his plea for others; for the neglect of any affairs, want of time is his excuse to himself. That he wants time he sincerely believes, for he once pined away many months with a lingering distemper for want of time to attend his health.

"Thus Jack Whirler lives in perpetual fatigue, without proportionate advantage, because he does not consider that no man can see all with his own eyes or do all with his own hands; that



whoever is engaged in multiplicity of business must transact much by substitution and leave something to hazard, and that he who attempts to do all will waste his life in doing little."

In case, however, the over fond partiality of a son should place his character in too rosy a light, or the gentle banter of Dr Johnson be not quite truthful, it may be well to see what testimony others who knew him have borne to his worth. The oft-quoted paragraph from the "The Vicar of Wakefield," which, perhaps, has helped as much as anything to keep Newbery's name alive and his memory fresh to all generations, must be cited in this connection. The good Dr Primrose, it will be remembered, on his errand of reclaiming a lost child to virtue, found himself at a little alehouse by the roadside, where he fell ill and languished for near three weeks, and on his recovery was unprovided with money to defray the expenses of his entertainment. "It is possible," says he, "the anxiety from the last circumstance alone might have brought on a relapse had I not been supplied by a traveller who stopped to take a cursory sort of refreshment. This person was no other than the philanthropic bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, who has written so many little books for children. He called himself their friend, but he was the friend of all mankind. He was no sooner alighted but he was in haste to begone, for he was ever on business of the utmost importance, and was at the time actually compiling materials for the history of one Mr Thomas Trip. I immediately



recollected this good-natured man's red-pimpled face, for he had published for me against the Deuterogamists of the age, and from him I borrowed a few pieces to be paid at my return."

Of his goodness and generosity there are abundant examples. It was ever a favourite topic with Oliver Goldsmith to tell pleasant stories of Newbery, who, he said, was the patron of more distressed authors than any man of his time; and that Goldsmith had a high opinion of Newbery is made further evident from the following charade which he wrote—

"What we say of a thing which is just come in fashion,  
And that which we do with the dead,  
Is the name of the honestest man in creation;  
What more of a man can be said?"

In Hunter's life of Christopher Smart, who was a contemporary of Francis Newbery's at Cambridge, and who spent a great part of his vacations at Mr Newbery's house in St Paul's Churchyard, we find the following with reference to Newbery's kindness to the unfortunate poet, of whom we have given some details in a former chapter:—"The author of these pages gives his testimony with peculiar pleasure to the merits of a gentleman whose friendship and civilities he experienced in early life, and whose beneficence indeed, to say nothing of his intellectual powers, suffered no object within the sphere of their exertions to be uncheered by his kindness." Hunter further refers to him as a "man of genius and a

liberal patron of genius in others," and tells us that Smart "must have been much embarrassed in circumstances but for the kind friendship and assistance of Newbery." Newbery was also characterised by Sir John Hawkins, Johnson's early friend and first biographer, as "a man of projecting head, a good understanding, and great integrity, who by a fortunate connection with Dr James, the physician, and the honest exertions of his own industry, became the founder of a family."

But it is said that no man's character can be properly gauged by his contemporaries. Every man has some friends, and fortunate indeed is he who can go through the world without making some enemies and finding some detractors. Newbery, like other men, encountered both. But friends and enemies are alike prone to misjudge and to take false views. It is only as time goes on that the mists roll away, and we are able to look back through an atmosphere purified from passion, feeling, and prejudice, that a proper estimate can be formed of the character of an individual. Nearly all later writers who have referred to John Newbery have taken their cue from his contemporaries, most of whom have nothing but good to say of him. Prior, in his "Life of Goldsmith," says he was "known for his probity, good sense, and a benevolent disposition. His ingenuity and amiable qualities rendered him generally respected. Writers of the first character sought his acquaintance, and in his friendship not

unfrequently found occasional alleviation of their most pressing wants." Washington Irving, however, in his life of Goldsmith, takes a somewhat more independent view. Newbery, he says, "was a worthy, intelligent, kind-hearted man, and a reasonable, though cautious, friend to authors, relieving them with small loans when in pecuniary difficulties, though always taking care to be well repaid by the labour of their pens." Again Irving, referring to Newbery's death, speaks of him as "Goldsmith's old friend, though frugal-handed employer of picture-book renown. The poet has celebrated him as the friend of all mankind: he certainly lost nothing by his friendship. He coined the brains of authors in the times of their exigency, and made them pay dear for the plank put out to keep them from drowning. It is not likely his death caused much lamentation among the scribbling tribe: we may express decent respect for the memory of the just, but we shed tears only at the grave of the generous." Every other record of him that we have been able to find speaks of him in very different terms, and the title of "honest John Newbery," which has been so often applied to him, seems to have been in every way well merited. He was no doubt a keen man of business, cautious in all his doings, and able to make a good bargain; all of them excellent qualities, and by no means incompatible with a kindly and generous disposition, although it may be true that they are rarely united.



John Newbery's name must be added to the long and distinguished roll of what are called self-made men, in which he is, we think, entitled to occupy no inconsiderable position. He was almost entirely self-educated, and that, too, after his school-days were over; for the mere rudiments of learning that he acquired at the village school at Waltham St Lawrence, over a hundred and fifty years ago, could not have fitted him to enter upon the situation he did soon after he went to Reading; and he went on throughout life adding to his stock of knowledge, reading and studying the best books for this purpose.

The story of his life shows, as that of so many others has done, that it is not necessary to be born in any particular station of life in order to secure success, honour, and troops of friends, and it "should stimulate youths to apply themselves diligently to right pursuits, sparing neither labour nor pains nor self-denial in prosecuting them, and to rely on their own efforts in life rather than depend upon the help or patronage of others . . . the duty of helping one's self in the highest sense involves the helping of one's neighbours."\*

That he was fortunate in his career there is no doubt. But "fortune favours the brave." If he had not worked hard at his books while at home at Waltham, he would never have qualified himself to succeed to the business of Carnan, and thus to lay

\* Smiles' "Self-Help."



the foundation of his success. Good fortune is of comparatively little use without hard work, and John Newbery never spared himself. He is another example of what untiring energy, indomitable perseverance, and enthusiastic love of work can do. He sought the right groove for his talents with unremitting zeal, and when he had found it he applied himself vigorously to work in it.

## CHAPTER V.

Newbery's Will—Dissensions between the Newberys and Carnan, and Rupture of Business Relations—The Successors to the Business—Abraham Badcock—John Harris—T. Carnan and the Almanacs.

THE provisions of John Newbery's will were unfortunately somewhat complicated, and things soon began to work inharmoniously among his successors after his death.

To his son Francis he left the medicines and the medicine vending business for his sole profit; and directed that he, with his step-son, Thomas Carnan, and his nephew, Francis Newbery, should carry on the general business for their joint interest and benefit, securing proper provision for his widow and his step-daughter, Mrs. Smart, wife of the poet. Young Francis, the son, was, we should imagine, from many of the records he has left behind him, a person of no small importance in his own estimation, and somewhat pompous and dictatorial in manner. These characteristics, added to the fact that he was entirely without business training and experience, led to a very uncomfortable condition of things. Immediately on John Newbery's death (in 1767), Francis, the nephew,

opened a shop, and began to publish books at 20 Ludgate Street,\* while F. Newbery the son and T. Carnan continued at No. 65 St Paul's Churchyard.† But Carnan and Newbery themselves were not on good terms; the former thought he was hardly treated by the elder Newbery's will, and that he ought to have had a larger share in the business

\* "The upper part between the Bell Savage and St Paul's Churchyard was called Ludgate Street, and only the rest Ludgate Hill. Ludgate Street was not long since the headquarters of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, at least as far as regarded their publications, and, curiously enough, the house was next door to old 'Newbery's.'"—Leigh Hunt's "The Town," 1848.

† The following imprint of an edition of a "New History of England," published in 1772, shows that there was no concealment of the far from cordial feelings that animated the rival firms:—

"London, printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, Junior, at No. 65, in St Paul's Church Yard (but not for F. Newbery, at the Corner of Ludgate Street, who has no Share in the late Mr John Newbery's Books for Children).

On the back of the title, facing a dedication "To the Young Gentlemen and Ladies of Great Britain and Ireland," is the following notice:—

"\* \* \* The Public are desired to observe that F. Newbery, at the Corner of St Paul's Church Yard and Ludgate Street, has not the least Concern in any of the late Mr John Newbery's Entertaining Books for Children; and to prevent having paltry Compilations obtruded on them, instead of Mr John Newbery's useful Publications, they are desired to be particularly careful to apply for them to T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun. (Successors to the late Mr John Newbery), at No. 65, near the Bar in St Paul's Church Yard."



which he had so greatly helped to make, and he, too, began trading on his own account.

No. 20 Ludgate Street is the site of the establishment at the corner of St Paul's Churchyard now occupied by the successors of the Newberys. Here were four houses, according to the deeds "bounded on the north by the mansion-house of the prebendary and penitentiary and a house named the 'Curlews,' which were next the palace garden of the Bishop of London." \* The whole place was (I quote the deeds again) "burned down and consumed in the dreadful fire which happened in London in the month of September, Anno Domini 1666." After which the then lessee appealed to the body appointed for the determination of differences arising in consequence of the fire, and was granted an extended term by way of compensation. The houses, which then belonged to the prebend of St Pancras, were rebuilt after the fire, and remained until they were pulled down and again rebuilt in 1885. Francis, the nephew, continued to publish books here until he died in January 1780. The *Gentleman's Magazine* bore his imprint from the year 1767. †

\* The Bishop of London's Palace formerly adjoined the cathedral, close to the north-west tower, and the name of London House Yard still keeps its memory alive.

† In the account books of Benjamin Collins, Salisbury, I find the following entry in the book kept by him entitled "an account of copies, their cost and value:" "*The Gentleman's Magazine*, 8vo, one twelfth share, bought of Messrs D. Henry and R. Cave, January 1, 1755, for £333, 6s. 8d.;" and a subsequent entry in red ink, "sold to F. Newbery."





THE OLD CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, MAY, 1885.



His widow, Elizabeth Newbery, carried on the business there after his death. After some years she retired therefrom, drawing out of it, until her death in 1821, at the age of 75, a yearly allowance of £500, and John Harris, who had long managed the business for her, succeeded to it.\* John Harris was formerly an apprentice to Evans the bookseller, with whom Goldsmith had an affray in 1773 in respect of a libel in the *London Packet*, of which Evans was the publisher. Harris witnessed the affair, of which the following account is given in the *London Chronicle*, March 27-30, 1773 : —“Dr Goldsmith supposing himself ill-treated by a letter in the *London Packet*, went to the person's shop who published the paper, and struck him on the back with his cane. A scuffle ensued, in which the publisher made uncommon use of his nails, and was at length knocked down ; he then arose, seized a stool and attacked his antagonist, till some people coming in they were parted. Thus ended the contest between the son of literature and the publisher, the latter of whom bears a black eye, and the author a scratched face.”

Carnan and Newbery continued to issue books with their joint imprint until about the year 1782, and

\* For some time before Harris, Mr Abraham Badcock, who died April 18, 1797, appears to have managed the business for Mrs Newbery. His judgment of books was said to have been good, and he possessed literary talents. A few of the best designed books for children were written by him at moments of leisure.

Carnan's name appears alone in the London Directories as at 65 St Paul's Churchyard down to 1788.

"The reputation of Thomas Carnan is associated with more durable records than the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. He lives in the eloquence of Erskine. John Newbery died in 1767, and soon after Carnan entered upon the business in St Paul's Churchyard, he became possessed with a very sensible notion that the Stationers' Company had no legal title to their monopoly of almanacs. He began, therefore, to publish almanacs of his own. The company, after having anathematised him as the base publisher of 'counterfeit almanacs,' sent him to prison on a summary process as regularly as he issued his annual commodities. A friend of his family told me, some forty years ago, that this incorrigible old bookseller always at this season kept a clean shirt in his pocket, that he might make a decent appearance before the magistrate and the keeper of Newgate. But Carnan persevered till the judges of the Court of Common Pleas decided against the validity of the patent, and an injunction which had been obtained in the Exchequer was immediately dissolved. The Stationers' Company then induced Lord North to bring a Bill into Parliament to revest in them the monopoly that had been declared illegal. In 1779, Erskine, in a speech which remains as one of the great triumphs of his oratory, procured the rejection of this Bill by a large majority. Carnan, who



had become the proprietor of *The Traveller*, published by John Newbery, opposed the republication of Goldsmith's Poems in the booksellers' edition of 1779. He was at issue with the leaders of the trade. 'It is much to be regretted,' says Mr Cunningham in his preface to Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' 'that the petty interest of a bookseller, named Carnan, should have excluded Goldsmith from the number of his Lives.' There was evidently something more than 'petty interest' which set Carnan in direct opposition to the great body of his fellows. The great question was in hot dispute in 1777. The Stationers had ear of the Prime Minister; but Carnan was in confidential intercourse with Erskine. We shall not see his shadow amongst the forty booksellers who met at the Chapter Coffee-house, to resist 'an invasion of their literary preserves by the publication at Edinburgh of an edition of *The British Poets* from Chaucer to Churchill." \*

Francis Newbery, the son, relinquished the book publishing and confined himself to the medicine business alone soon after he went to his new house at the north-east end of St Paul's in 1779, and by some means or other, either by transfer or purchase, or revival of lapsed books, all the old publications of Newbery subsequently passed into the

\* "Shadows of the old Booksellers." By Charles Knight, London, 1865, pp. 244-246.

hands of Elizabeth (his cousin's widow) and to Harris and his successors.\*

\* The sale of the medicines was also carried on at this establishment (see chapter ii. p. 21), which was also advertised as Newbery's Tea Warehouse, where, a hundred years ago, there was announced a small parcel of tea for sale at 36s per lb.



THE OLD HOUSE AT THE CORNER OF ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.  
(From a Wood Block in possession of the Publishers.)

## CHAPTER VI.

Books for Children in the Reign of Queen Anne—Chap-Books and Chapmen—John Newbery's Books—Their Style and Authorship—Leigh Hunt—Southey—The *Microcosm* on Newbery's Juvenile Books—Scarcity of Juvenile Books of the Period—Newbery's Ingenious Methods of Advertising Piracies of his Books.

THE literature provided for children before John Newbery began to make it his business to cater specially for them was of the very scantiest character. Mr John Ashton in his interesting book, "Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne," however tells us that even in the early days of the last century the little folk had their special literature. "For," he says, "there was compiled and printed a play-book for children, to allure them to read as soon as they can speak plain; composed of small pages so as not to tire children; printed with a fair and pleasing letter, the matter and method plainer and easier than any yet extant. The price of this was fourpence, and it must have been a favourite, for it is advertised as being in its second edition in 1703. Certainly the little ones then lacked many advantages in this way that ours now possess; but, on the other hand, so much was not required of them. There was no



dreaded 'examination' to prepare for—no doing lessons all day long, and then working hard at night to get ready for the next day's toil. They were not taught half a dozen languages, and all the ologies, whilst still in the nursery; but, were the suggestions and advice given to 'the Mother' in Steele's 'Lady's Library' thoroughly carried out, they would grow up good men and women. The boys' however, had strong meat provided for them in such tales as 'Jack and the Giants,' &c. Steele, in *Tatler*, 95, says, speaking of a little boy of eight years old, 'I perceived him a very great historian in "*Æsop's Fables*," but he frankly declared to me his mind, 'that he did not delight in that learning, because he did not believe they were true,' for which reason I found he had very much turned his studies for about a twelvemonth past into the 'Lives and Adventures of Don Bellianis of Greece,' 'Guy of Warwick,' 'The Seven Champions,' and other historians of that age. . . . He would tell you the mismanagements of John Hickathrift, find fault with the passionate temper in 'Bevis of Southampton,' and loved Saint George for being the champion of England. . . . I was extolling his accomplishments, when her mother told me that the little girl who led me in this morning was in her way a better scholar than he. 'Betty,' says she, 'deals chiefly in Fairies and Sprights; and sometimes in a winter night will terrify the maids with her accounts, until they are afraid to go up to



bed.' In all probability the child learned his letters in the first instance from a Hornbook such as were then commonly used and sold—as the following excerpt from an advertisement shows: 'Joseph Hazard, at the Bible, in Stationer's Court, near Ludgate, sells . . . Spelling books, Primers, Hornbooks, &c.' Hornbooks are now very scarce, indeed, and the man lucky enough to possess a genuine one, must feel proud of his rarity. It consisted of a small sheet of paper, generally about 4 in. by 3 in. or so—sometimes smaller—on which was printed the alphabet, both in capitals and small text, the vowels, and a few simple combinations, such as ab, eb, ob, ab—ba, be, bi, bo, bu, &c., and the Lord's Prayer. This was laid on a flat piece of board with a roughly shaped handle, and covered with a thin plate of horn, fastened to the board by copper tacks driven through an edging of thin copper. It therefore would stand a vast amount of rough usage before it would be destroyed—a fact of great importance in elementary education." \*

Newbery was the first publisher who introduced the regular system of a Juvenile Library, and gave children books in a more permanent form than the popular chap-books of the period. Before the beginning of the present century, the whole of the

\* The Royal Battledores and other Battledores which Collins & Newbery printed and published, and of which they sold enormous numbers, were modifications of the Horn Book. They were printed on cardboard and folded into three.

country was systematically travelled by a class of hawkers who, besides carrying small articles for domestic and personal use and adornment, traded in ballads, almanacks, and similar literary wares. These wandering tradesmen were called chapmen, and the little books they carried are known as chap-books. These were, it will readily be supposed, rude in execution and crude in their literary style, but they occupy a distinct place in the history of the literature of the people. Mr John Ashton, in his "*Chap-Books of the Eighteenth Century*," gives an excellent insight into the character of this class of literature, which, with the exception of certain dreary religious books, furnished the staple literary food of the young people of the eighteenth century.

The books issued by Newbery were more durable than these chap-books, which were simply folded and not stitched, for they were "strongly bound and gilt," and they were, although in many respects far behind the books of to-day both in mechanical execution and literary quality, of a character in every way more suited to the youthful mind than the coarser productions in chap-book form, or than the religious works to which we have referred. Among these latter are to be found such specimens as "*War with the Devil, or the Young Man's Conflict with the Powers of Darkness*" (Belfast, 1700), in which, after ninety pages of argument between Youth, Conscience, Truth, and the Devil, the young man is converted, and the devil conquered. Then

follows an equally dreary "Dialogue between an Old Apostate and a Young Professor," the Apostate being, of course, a Roman Catholic, who had joined that communion in James II.'s time. The language is of the plainest, and it is hard to say whether the Apostate or the Professor is the more objectionable. Then we have Burton's "Youth's Divine Pastime," in which forty scripture histories are versified, and illustrated with cuts. Many of them are on subjects which we do not usually teach our children, and which we have banished from the prayer-book lessons in public reading. It was a more plain-spoken age, and Burton sets forth the facts of the stories in a most unvarnished manner. It was from these, and such as these, that John Newbery arose to deliver the children of his day, and in reading the titles of some of his earlier books, it is at once seen that a new note has been struck, and a new field opened for culture and development.

"There is nothing more remarkable in Mr Newbery's little books than the originality of their style. There have been attempts to approach its simplicity—its homeliness. Great authors have tried their hands at imitating its clever adaptation to the childish intellect, but they have failed. Never was failure more complete than that of Sir Walter Scott.\* . . . He could not sustain the difficult task of writing in the way of his prototypes, Mr Newbery and Mr Griffith Jones. They could carry the

\* In "The Tales of a Grandfather."



union of puerility and instruction through these volumes. . . . The child's play was work too hard for him." \*

The didactic and tiresome style of the writers of the "age of prose and reason" is naturally reflected in many of Newbery's little books, and some of them contain coarsenesses of expression which would be very shocking to the parents and guardians of the present day, but they were all written with a good intent, and though they seldom appeared with an author's name there is little doubt that many of the clever and distinguished men whom Newbery had drawn around him had a hand in their compilation.

Many are said to have been written by Newbery himself, and there is every reason to believe that the same hand which drew up the ingenious advertisements and quaint title-pages of some of them is responsible for the contents of the little books. Many were originated though not written by Benjamin Collins, the Salisbury printer, as will be seen from the list at the end of this book.

Mr Forster in his *life of Goldsmith* says: "I believe that to Newbery himself the great merit is due of having first sought to reform in some material points the moral of these books. He did not thrust all naughty boys into the jaws of the dragon, nor elevate all good boys to ride in King Peppin's coach. Goldsmith . . . said, more than once,

\* "*Shadows of the Old Booksellers.*" By Charles Knight, London, 1865, pp. 240-41.



that he had a hankering to write for children; and if he had realised his intention of composing the fables in which little fishes and other creatures should talk, our children's libraries would have had one rich possession the more."

I am strongly inclined to believe that Goldsmith really did gratify this hankering, and had much more to do with Newbery's books for children than has been credited to him. In the preface to the facsimile reprint of "*Goody Two Shoes*," I have discussed fully the reasons why I attribute that book to him,\* and the quotation from "*Fables in Verse*" (see p. 112), which was written at about the time Goldsmith went to Bath to get materials for his life of Beau Nash, seems to favour the idea that Goldsmith had a hand in this book, the preface to which bears strong marks of his literary style.

Washington Irving, in his life of Goldsmith (p. 101), says, "It is suggested, and with great probability, that he wrote for Mr Newbery the famous nursery story of '*Goody Two Shoes*,' which appeared in 1765, at a moment when Goldsmith was scribbling for Newbery, and much pressed for funds. Several quaint little tales introduced in his *Essays* show that he had a turn for this species of mock history; and the advertisement and title page bear the stamp of his sly and playful humour.

\* Mr J. M. W. Gibbs, in his new edition of Goldsmith, attributes the preface only to him, and is disposed to believe that the book is by another hand, probably that of Newbery himself.

"We are desired to give notice, that there is in the press, and speedily will be published, either by subscription or otherwise, as the public shall please to determine, the history of Little Goody Two Shoes, otherwise Mrs Margery Two Shoes; with the means by which she acquired learning and wisdom, and in consequence thereof, her estate; set forth at large for the benefit of those

'Who, from a state of rags and care,  
And having shoes but half a pair,  
Their fortune and their fame should fix,  
And gallop in a coach and six.'

The world is probably not aware of the ingenuity, humour, good sense, and sly satire, contained in many of the old English nursery tales. They have evidently been the sportive productions of able writers, who would not trust their names to productions that might be considered beneath their dignity. The ponderous works on which they relied for immortality, have perhaps sunk into oblivion, and carried the names down with them; while their unacknowledged offspring, 'Jack the Giant Killer,' 'Giles Gingerbread,' and 'Tom Thumb,' flourish in wide spreading and never ceasing popularity."

Griffith Jones and his brother Giles Jones also are said to have written or compiled several of the little books which Newbery published, and the authorship of "Goody Two Shoes" has been attributed to the former by many.

Of these books many writers have spoken in loving recollection. Francis Newbery, in somewhat high flown phrase, writes:—"And now ye great men of this great Empire, do you not acknowledge that you owe some of that greatness to the little books addressed to you by him who was wont to style himself your old friend in St Paul's Churchyard, and who was so good as to communicate to you wisdom and wit and knowledge, in books under gold covers, only paying a penny for the binding! Ye peers and prelates, princes we may add too, for even King George the Third, who had read more than any, even of his ministers, may perhaps own his obligations to 'Goody Two Shoes,' 'The Philosophy of Tops and Balls,' and 'The renowned history of Giles Gingerbread.' So must ye also, ye chancellors, judges, counsellors, knights, squires, and gentlemen all, who were born about the middle of the last century!"

Leigh Hunt, in his book "The Town," says:—"But the most illustrious of all booksellers in our boyish days, not for his great names, not for his dinners, not for his riches that we know of, not for any other full-grown celebrity, but for certain little penny books, radiant with gold, and rich with bad pictures, was Mr Newbery, the famous children's bookseller, 'at the corner of St Paul's Churchyard,' next Ludgate Street. The house is still occupied by a successor, and children may have books there as



formerly, but not the same. The gilding, we confess, we regret: gold, somehow, never looked so well as in adorning literature. The pictures also—may we own that we preferred the uncouth coats, the staring blotted eyes, and round pieces of rope for hats, of our very badly drawn contemporaries, to all the proprieties of modern embellishment?"

Mr Samuel Phillips, in his "Essay on Robert Southey," tells us that: "as soon as the child (Southey) could read, his aunt's friends furnished him with literature. The son of Newbery of St Paul's Churchyard, and the well-known publisher of 'Goody Two Shoes,' 'Giles Gingerbread,' and 'other such delectable histories in sixpenny books for children, splendidly bound in the flowered and gilt dutch paper of former days,' sent the child twenty such volumes, and laid the foundation of a love of books which grew with the child's growth, and did not cease in age, even when the vacant mind and eye could only gaze in piteous though blissful imbecility upon the things they loved."

Who does not remember the famous criticism on Mr Newbery's books in *The Microcosm*\* for June

\* *The Microcosm* was a weekly periodical conducted by Eton boys from November 6, 1786 to July 30, 1787. It was published every Monday, and consisted of papers written in imitation of *The Spectator* and similar publications. It professed to be edited by "Gregory Griffin," of the College of Eton. The chief writers were J. Smith, G. Canning, R. ("Bobus") Smith, and Hookham Frere. The volume, when collected, was published by the father of the late Charles Knight, who was a bookseller in Windsor.



11, 1787, where the writer (Canning) speaks of "the instructive histories of Mr Thomas Thumb, Mr John Hickathrift, and other celebrated worthies, a true and faithful account of whose adventures and achievements may be had by the curious, and public in general, price twopence, gilt, at Mr Newbery's, St Paul's Churchyard, and at some other gentleman's, whose name I do not now recollect, at the Bouncing B, Shoe Lane. "I am well aware," says the facetious writer, "that full many are the opinions I shall have to combat in behalf of my recommendation, many there will be who will ungenerously cavil at the size of my proteges; armed with a sort of cowardly criticism, which, though it dares not venture any strictures on a bulky folio, or scan the merits of even a tolerable corpulent quarto, yet thinks itself fully competent to give a decided opinion on so small an offspring of literature, and to persecute an unprotected 16mo with the most unrelenting severity.

"To show, however, the very high estimation in which I am confident they deserve to be held by the literary world, I shall not condescend to compare them with those precious farragos, in the room of which I intend introducing them to my fellow citizens.

"Far higher are my ideas of the comparative excellence of Mr Newbery's little books, and more especially of the two to which I have before alluded. In the heroes of these a candid and impartial critic

will readily agree with me, that we find a very strong resemblance to those who are immortalised in Homeric song; that in Hickathrift we see portrayed the spirit, the prowess, and every great quality of Achilles; and in Thumb, the prudence, the caution, the patience, the perseverance of Ulysses. There is, however, one peculiar advantage which the histories of the modern worthies enjoy over their ancient originals, which is that of writing the Great and Sublime of Epic grandeur with the Little and the Low of common life; and of tempering the fiercer and more glaring colours of the Marvellous and the Terrible, with the softer shades of the Domestic and the Familiar. Where, in either of the great originals, shall we find so pleasing an assemblage of tender ideas, so interesting a picture of domestic employments, as the following sketch of the night preceding that in which Tom Thumb and his brethren were to be purposely lost in the wood.

“ ‘ Now it was nine o’clock, and all the children, after eating a piece of bread and butter, were put to bed, but little Tom did not eat his, but put it in his pocket. And now all the children were fast asleep in their beds, but little Tom could not sleep for thinking of what he heard the night before, so he got up, and put on his shoes and stockings,’ &c.

“ How forcibly does this passage bring to the mind of every classical reader the picture which Homer draws of Agamemnon, in the 10th book of the Iliad—

Ἄλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα ποιμένα λαῶν  
Ἵππος ἔχει γλυκερὸς, πολλὰ φρεσὶν ἑρμαίνοντα.

‘—————The chiefs before their vessels lay,  
And left in sleep the labours of the day;  
All but the King; with various thoughts opprest,  
His country's cares lay rolling in his breast.  
He rose,  
And on his feet the shining sandals bound.’

“This vigilant conduct in brooding a sleepless night over embryo expeditions, and cautiously providing against future necessities by the pocketing of his bread and butter, is at least equal to any trait in the character of Ulysses. Nor is it in point of character only that the resemblance between this work and the two great Poems of Antiquity is discernible. Here we find also in their fullest perfection.

*Speciosa miracula rerum.*

*Antiphaten, Scyllamque, et cum Cyclope Charybdin.*

*Antiphates, his hideous feast devours.*

—FRANCIS.

To say nothing of the form of the Ogre which is painted in a style infinitely beyond the Polypheme of Homer—to pass over the terrible poetic imagery with which his first speech of Fee, Faw, Fum is replete, it must, I think, be readily allowed, the stratagem by which Tom releases himself and his brethren from the monster's power (by taking ‘the crown of gold from the heads of the little Ogres and Ogresses, and putting them on their own,

whereby the Giant comes and kills his own children'), is far more poetical, far more noble, than the pitiful escape of Ulysses and his companions, under the sheeps' bellies, and the paltry contrivance of *Ουδεις*. But there is another circumstance where the fictions of the two poets bear a still nearer resemblance to each other. The learned reader will easily guess that I mean the march of the Ogre, in the third chapter of Tom Thumb, and that of Neptune, in the thirteenth book of the Iliad. To enable my readers to draw the comparison better I shall transcribe both.

" 'There the Ogre,' says my author, 'called for his seven-leagued boots, in which he journeyed, and he put them on; and he took one, two, three steps, and at the third he came to the dark cave where little Tom was.'

" Of Neptune's passage from Samothrace to Troy Homer says :

*Τρίς μὲν ὄρεξ' αὖτ' ἰὼν τὸ δὲ τέτρατον, ἵκετο τέκμωρ,  
Αἰγᾶς·*

' From realm to realm three ample strides he took,  
And at the fourth the distant Egæ shook.'

Which, says his commentator, 'is pretty near a degree at each step.' But let the reader candidly examine both the passages and make fair allowances for the unavoidable difference in form of "the distant Egæ," and 'the dark cave where little Tom was,' and I doubt not but my author will claim, at least, an equal share of admiration.



"But it would be an endless task to point out every latent beauty, every unnoticed elegance with which these productions are interspersed. Not to enter, therefore, into a comparative view of the characters of Hickathrift and Achilles; to omit noticing the affecting and solemn invocation of the Princess Cinderella to the bean her counsellor, beginning 'Bean, bean, little bean, I charge thee in the name of the fairy Trusio,' which, by the bye, justifies the opinion of Pythagoras with regard to the reverence due to this vegetable, to omit this, I say, and other innumerable passages equally worthy of notice, I shall hasten to inform my fellow citizens that in compliance with my advice, my bookseller proposes very soon substituting in the room of his present catalogue, a list of all the productions of this kind which can be procured either at Mr Newbery's or the Bouncing B. And I doubt not that I shall in a very short time have the satisfaction to see the generality of my fellow citizens running through them with the most eager avidity from beginning to end—from once upon a time to lived very happy ever afterwards, fully convinced that such works as could bear a competition with the strains of Homer would be degraded by any comparison with the silly effusions of nonsense and sentiment, convinced too, if the examples for the purposes of morality be considered, that a character which gleaned the several excellencies of all the Edwards, the Sir Harrys, and the Pamelas of novel writers, would

be but a poor competitor with one that joined in itself the patience and chastity of Cinderella, the prudence of Thumb, and the heroism of Hiccup-thrift."

Malcolm in his "*Londinium Redivivum*" says:—"Newbery for many years issued shoals of little useful publications for children; a library which I well remember possessing when nearly 4,000 miles from England; and I date my first partiality for literature to have arisen from the *splendid bindings and beautiful wooden engravings* of Newbery."

Many of these famous little books have doubtless absolutely disappeared. Books for children, above all other, are short lived and vanish more successfully than any other kind of literature. When they have served their turn and little hands have thumbed and worn them well nigh to pieces, few people think of saving the tattered scraps. Some, however, have fortunately been preserved, but as that genial and kindly book lover, the Rev. Richard Hooper, says: "Books from 1730 to 1750 are more uncommon than at almost any period. Both our great University libraries are very deficient in that period, and it was only lately that the British Museum has supplied the deficiency." It is far easier to find seventeenth century books than those of that period of the eighteenth century; a very considerable number will be found catalogued of which we have not been able to find more than the titles in advertisements and lists, and many

may have escaped notice altogether owing to the imperfect files of newspapers in the British Museum and other public libraries.

A writer in *The World*, No. 115, March 13, 1755, in a somewhat satirical paper on the tricks of advertising of his day, more especially in connection with the "gentlemen of the faculty," or "practitioners in physic," jocularly proposes to dispose of the volumes of *The World* at 3s. per volume, declaring that to "relieve the unhappy is the full end of this publication," and continues—

"I had written thus far when I received a visit from a friend, who, upon my acquainting him with the public-spirited scheme which I have here laid before my readers, shook his head, and told me that an author of his acquaintance had greatly outdone me in generosity, of which he could convince me in an hour's time. He then left me abruptly, without so much as waiting for an answer, and in less than the time promised sent me the following advertisement cut out of a newspaper:—'This day was published Nurse Truelove's New Year's Gift, or the book of books for children, adorned with cuts, and designed as a present for every little boy who would become a great man, and ride upon a fine horse; and to every little girl who would become a great woman, and ride in a lord-mayor's gilt coach. Printed for the author, who has ordered these books to be given gratis to all little boys and girls, at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard, they paying for the binding, which is only twopence each book.'

"I confess very freely that the generosity of this advertisement put me a little out of countenance; but as I pique myself upon nothing so much as my benevolence to mankind, I soon came to a resolution not to be outdone by this public-spirited gentleman; and I hereby give notice that the above-mentioned three volumes of *The World*, together with a very elaborate index to each (all



of which were, I confess, intended to be sold), will now be given gratis at every bookseller's shop in town, to all sorts of persons, *they only paying NINE SHILLINGS for the binding.*"

Newbery was probably one of the most ingenious advertisers of his day, and his ingenuity was in most cases rewarded with success. He was almost as great in art of puffing his wares as the immortal Puff himself, and he employed the puff of every kind: "the puff direct, the puff preliminary, the puff collateral, the puff collusive, and the puff oblique, or puff by implication," were all used in their turn, and no little skill was displayed in their concoction. We have before us a circular addressed "To the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of —," dated from "the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard, opposite the north door of the church," June 7, 1751, advising them, with a view to keeping down the rates by preventing sickness among the poor, to use Dr James's fever powders, and quoting a reduced price for those who buy them for such a charitable purpose.

Newbery had well learned the lesson of the following lines:—

"New books we know require a puff,  
A title to entrap the eyes,  
And catch the reader by surprise."

And it may be interesting to give some specimens of how he applied his knowledge. The following are



some of his methods of announcing his little books, and keeping them before the world :—

" *Penny Morning Post*, June 18, 1744.

"According to Act of Parliament (neatly bound and gilt), a *Little Pretty Pocket Book*, intended for the instruction and amusement of little Master Tommy and pretty Miss Polly ; with an agreeable letter to each from *Jack the Giant Killer* ; as also a *Ball and Pincushion*, the use of which will infallibly make Tommy a good boy and Polly a good girl. To the whole is prefixed a letter on education humbly addressed to all parents, guardians, governesses, &c., wherein rules are laid down for making their children *strong, healthy, virtuous, wise, and happy*.

" ' Children, like tender Oziers, take the bow,  
And as they first are fashioned, alway grow.' "

—DRYDEN.

" ' Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined ;  
'Tis education forms the vulgar mind.' "

—POPE.

"Printed for J. Newbery at the Bible and Crown, near Devereux Court, without Temple Bar.

"Price of the Book 6d. ; with a Ball and Pincushion, 8d."

" *Mar.* 1, 1751.

"To all little good boys and girls.

"My dear Friends,—You are desired not to be uneasy that the Publication of your *Lilliputian Magazine* is deferred till Saturday. The whole is printed, and all the servants of the Society are employed in making them up for you, but as the number is so large, twill be impossible to get them perfected before that time.—I am, my dear Friends, yours affectionately,

"R. GOODWILL, Secretary."

"From my Office at the Bible and  
Sun in St Paul's Churchyard,  
*Feb.* 28, 1751."

"To the *Parents, Guardians, and Governesses of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"At a time when all complain of the depravity of human nature, and the corrupt principles of mankind, any design that is calculated to remove the evils, and enforce a contrary contract, will undoubtedly deserve the attention and encouragement of the publick.

"It has been said, and said wisely, that the only way to remedy these evils is to begin with the rising generation, and to take the mind in its infant state, when it is uncorrupted and susceptible of any impression; to represent their duties and future interest in a manner that shall seem rather intended to amuse than instruct, to excite their attention with images and pictures that are familiar and pleasing; to warm their affections with such subjects as are capable of giving them delight, and of impressing on their tender minds proper sentiments of religion, justice, honour, and virtue.

" 'When infant reason grows apace, it calls  
For the kind hand of an assiduous care;  
Delightful task! To rear the tender thought,  
To teach the young idea how to shoot,  
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,  
To breathe th' inspiring spirit, to implant  
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.'

—THOMSON.

"How far Mr *Newbery's* little books may tend to forward this good work may be, in some measure, seen by what are already published, and, it is presumed, will more evidently appear by others which are now in the press.

"The books published for the instruction and amusement of children are as follow, which are all adorned with cuts and bound and gilt.

"These books are sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Church-yard, opposite the north door of the church, where great allowances are made to those who buy quantities to sell again. March 17, 1759."

In the *London Chronicle* for December 19,—Jan. 1, 1765, the following advertisement appeared—

"The Philosophers, Politicians, Necromancers, and the learned in every faculty are desired to observe that on the 1st of January, being New Year's day (oh, that we all may lead new lives!), Mr Newbery intends to publish the following important volumes, bound and gilt, and hereby invites all his little friends who are good to call for them at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard, but those who are naughty to have none."

Another means which Newbery employed to make his books and other wares known, was by bringing in allusions to them in the text of the stories. Every one who has read "Goody Two Shoes" will recall the incident of little Margery's father's death; he was "seized with a violent fever in a place where Dr James's Fever Powder was not to be had, and where he died miserably." In the same book we find, "She then sung the 'Cuzz's Chorus' (which may be found in the 'Little Pretty Plaything' published by Mr Newbery)." Again, "We have already informed the reader the school where she taught was that which was before kept by Mrs Williams, whose character you may find in my New Year's Gift." And at the end of the same book we find, "The books usually read by the scholars of Mrs Two Shoes are these, and are sold at Mr Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard." In another little book, "Fables in Verse," the following occurs: "Woglog at Bath. Lady—'Well, Mr Woglog, where have you been?' At church, Madam; and pray, my lady, where,

have you been?' 'Drinking the waters,' said she. 'But not for health?' 'No, truly; I only drink them for wantonness.' 'Well, Madam, and have they cured you of that complaint?' says Mr Woglog. The lady blushed and took a turn on the Grand Parade, while Woglog stepped into Mr Leake's to read one of Mr Newbery's little books."

In the "Blossoms of Morality," the chapter entitled the "Book of Nature" open thus:—"My dear papa," said young Theophilus to his father, "I cannot help pitying those poor little boys whose parents are not in a condition to purchase them such a nice gilded library as that with which you have supplied me from my good friends at the corner of Saint Paul's Churchyard. Surely such unhappy boys must be very ignorant all their lives, for what can they learn without books." The father, while agreeing, proceeds to point out that there is room for infinite study in the "Book of Nature." From the "Twelfth Day Gift," 1767, we cull the following examples of the puff direct:—Page 5—"Pulling Mr Newbery's 'New Year's Gift' out of his pocket, he read." Page 24—"Read the following character from the 'Liliputian Magazine.'" Page 41—"Turned to the poems published by Mr Newbery for children of six feet high." Page 88—"Pulled one of Mr Newbery's books out of his pocket." Page 94 refers to "The Newtonian Philosophy, &c., by J. Newbery." Page 127—"Taking Mr Newbery's 'Valentine's Gift' out of her pocket."



These little books were many of them published by the King's authority, which was the manner in which copyright was secured at that period, as witness the following announcement from the *Mercurius Latinus*, Augusti 9, 1746:—

“GEORGE. R.

GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c., to all whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our trusty and well-beloved *John Newbery of London*, Bookseller, hath, with great expence and much labour, compiled a work intituled ‘*The Circle of the Sciences ; or, The Compendious Library,*’ digested in a method entirely new, whereby each branch of *Polite Literature* is rendered extremely easy and instructive. We being willing to encourage all works of public benefit, are graciously pleased to grant him our royal priviledge and licence for the sole printing, publishing, and vending the same.

“Given at St James’, the 8th of December 1744,  
by His Majesty’s Command,

“HOLLES NEWCASTLE.”

But owing to the laxness of the copyright laws at that period, or possibly to the fact that Newbery did not renew his licences when they expired, many of the books were pirated by printers in York, Newcastle, Dublin, and other provincial towns, and often in terribly mutilated and travestied forms. Although the foundation of the present system of copyright was made in April 1710, it was not until 1769 that the construction of the Act of Queen Anne by the House of Lords in a celebrated case practically laid down the law.

A notable instance of these piracies is that of *The Idler*, respecting which the following extract from Boswell's Johnson is interesting :—

“ This paper (*The Idler*) was in such high estimation before it was collected into volumes, that it was seized on with avidity by various publishers of newspapers and magazines, to enrich their publications. Johnson, to put a stop to this unfair proceeding, wrote for the *Universal Chronicle* the following advertisement ; in which there is, perhaps, more pomp of words than the occasion demanded :—

“ ‘ London, Jan. 5, 1759.—Advertisement.—The proprietors of the paper entitled *The Idler*, having found that those essays are inserted in the newspapers and magazines with so little regard to justice or decency, that the *Universal Chronicle*, in which they first appear, is not always mentioned, think it necessary to declare to the publishers of those collections, that however patiently they have hitherto endured these injuries, made yet more injurious by contempt, they have now determined to endure them no longer. They have already seen essays for which a very large price is paid, transferred with the most shameless rapacity into the weekly or monthly compilations, and their right, at least for the present, alienated from them, before they could themselves be said to enjoy it. But they would not willingly be thought to want tenderness, even for men by whom no tenderness hath been shewn. The past is without remedy, and shall be without resentment. But those who have been thus busy with their sickles in the fields of their neighbours, are henceforth to take notice that the time of impunity is at an end. Whoever shall, without our leave, lay the hand of rapine upon our papers, is to expect that we shall vindicate our due, by the means which justice prescribes, and which are warranted by the immemorial prescriptions of honourable trade. We shall lay hold, in our turn, on their copies, degrade them from the pomp of wide margin and diffuse typography, contract them into a narrow space, and sell them at an humble price ; yet not with a view of growing rich with confiscations,

for we think not much better of money got by punishment than by crimes. We shall, therefore, when our losses are repaid give what profit shall remain to the Magdalens; for we know not who can be more properly taxed for the support of penitent prostitutes, than prostitutes in whom there yet appears neither penitence nor shame.' " \*

This tirade of Johnson's shows that the condition of things existing in England at the time he wrote was somewhat akin to that which in the present year of grace 1885 obtains between some of the publishers of England and the United States. His threatened reprisals might almost be taken as a description of what, we regret to say, we have seen some publishers doing, both in this country and on the other side of the Atlantic. May the time soon come when an International copyright law will render such doings impossible.

More light is let in upon the way in which literary preserves were poached upon in the last century by the following extract from the preface which Oliver Goldsmith prefixed to his collected Essays :—

" But though they (the essays) have passed pretty silently into the world, I can by no means complain of their circulation. The magazines and papers of the day have indeed been liberal enough in this respect. Most of these essays have been regularly represented twice or thrice a year, and conveyed to the public through the kennel of some engaging compilation. If there be a pride in multiplied editions, I have seen some of my labours sixteen times reprinted, and claimed by different parents as

\* Boswell's Johnson, Routledge's edition, 3 vols., vol. i. p. 197.

their own. I have seen them flourish at the beginning with praise, and signed at the end with the names of Philautos, Philaethes, Philalutheros, Philanthropos. These gentlemen have kindly stood sponsors to my production, and to flatter me more, have always taken my errors on themselves.

"It is time, however, at last to vindicate my claims; and as these entertainers of the public, as they call themselves, have partly lived upon me for some years, let me now try if I cannot live a little upon myself. I would desire, in this case, to imitate that fat man whom I have somewhere heard of in a shipwreck, who when the sailors, pressed by famine, were taking slices from his posteriors to satisfy their hunger, insisted with great justice on having the first cut for himself."

Newbery also felt the effect of these piracies in other cases, for in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Oct. 2, 1765, the following advertisement appears:—

"As several persons in the printing and book-selling business have, without the least regard to property, honour, or conscience, pirated this Dictionary, and others of Mr Newbery's little books, he hopes all parents and guardians, as well as the young gentlemen and ladies, for whose emolument they were written, will do him the favour and the justice to ask for his books, and observe that his name is prefixed to those they buy, that he, who has entered so heartily into their service, and been ever studious of their improvement, may, at least, reap some of the fruits of his labour.

"If Thomas Green, M.A., should exist in any region below the moon, and Thomas Green, M.A., be really the compiler of the Spelling Dictionary just published, it is a piece of work that Thomas Green, M.A., ought to be ashamed of, as the business was already done to his hands.

"The Bookseller, too, if he had not been a booby, or worse, would never have employed Thomas Green, M.A., to write a book which had been written and printed so many years before;



and especially while the tenth edition of it was selling before his face with such rapidity.

"N.B.—At the Bible and Sun above mentioned may be had all Mr Newbery's little books, new editions of which are now published."

Here is another of Newbery's protests against the piratical practices of his day:—

"As some of the people concerned in the 'Ladies' New and Polite Pocket Memorandum Book' had not time to purloin the account of the Duke of Bridgewater's aqueduct from this pocket-book to enrich their own, they have ungenerously thrust it (without any acknowledgement) into a bungled-up magazine; for which the public will undoubtedly despise both them and their performance."

Although Newbery's fame as a publisher is founded mainly on the books for children that he produced, and his connection with Goldsmith, he left no field of literature untried in his publishing ventures. A glance at the catalogue of books he published will show that Theology, Fiction, Prose and Poetry, Scientific and Educational works, Music, and indeed every department of literature is represented, and although the Kindergarten was not then dreamed of, he provided what would now be known in the Public Elementary Schools as a varied occupation for infants in the shape of

"*A sett of fifty-six squares, with cuts and Directions for playing with them, newly invented for the use of Children. By which alone, or with very little assistance, they may learn to Spell, Read, Write, make Figures, and cast up any common sum in Arithmetick, before they are old enough to be sent to school, and that by the way of Amusement and Diversion.*

"The whole so contrived as to yield as much entertainment as any of their Play Games usually do. By which means a great deal of Time, commonly idled away by Children, will be profitably as well as pleasantly employed.

"Upon the plan of the learned Mr Locke, who in his excellent Treatise of Education hath the following words on this method of teaching Children :—'Thus children may be cozen'd into a knowledge of the Letters, be taught to Read, without perceiving it to be anything but a Sport, and play themselves into that which others are whipped for.' Page 230.

"To which is added a Collection of Moral and Prudential Maxims intended to instil into their young minds the Principles of Virtue, and the knowledge of Mankind."

In the getting up of these books he seemed to have spared no pains, and to have done his best with the materials of the day. Paper, printing, and binding alike were of the first quality procurable, and some of the little sixpenny volumes are better printed than many of the much more pretentious books of modern times.

The "flowery and gilt" binding of John Newbery's little books, of which he made such a feature in his announcements—and which added so largely to the attractiveness of his publications—is completely a thing of the past, and is as extinct as the Dodo. It was extensively imitated by T. Saint of Newcastle, Marshall, and others, and for a long time was exceedingly popular. An attempt to discover the whereabouts of its manufacture on the Continent (it was called a Dutch paper, but it was made both in Holland and Germany) some few years ago elicited

the fact that the demand had long since ceased, and the stamps and presses used in its manufacture had been destroyed.

Many novelties and improvements in the get up of the books in other ways were introduced or adopted by the Newberys—one of these was the binding "in the vellum manner." The books were half bound, with an open back in green vellum and green paper, and on the inside of the cover was pasted this notice:—

"The Purchasers of Books bound in the Vellum manner are desired to observe that they are sewed much better than the Books which are bound in Leather; open easier at the Back, and are not so liable to warp in being read. If by any Accident the Covers should be stained or rubbed they may be new covered for a Penny, an advantage that cannot be remedied in Leather; so that this method of Binding is not only cheaper, but it is presumed will be found more useful.

"The only Motive for trying this Experiment was to adopt a Substitute for Leather which was greatly enhanced in its price, either by an increased Consumption, or of Monopoly; how far that purpose will be answered, must be submitted to the Determination of the Reader."

Many of the volumes were so bound but the plan did not take permanent hold, for it was not long before it was superseded by the more modern cloth binding.



## CHAPTER VII.

### Francis Newbery's Autobiography.

FRANCIS NEWBERY, the only son who survived his father, John, and whose autobiography we have frequently quoted in the preceding pages, continued the business in the direct line, and his grandsons to-day (1885) carry on the patent medicine trade on which John Newbery first embarked, while yet a young man, at Reading. The literary associations of Francis Newbery the younger, as he was called to distinguish him from Francis Newbery, the nephew of John, were not nearly so numerous or important as those of his father; but there is sufficient of old-time interest in this autobiography to lead us to believe that a summary of its more important features will be acceptable to our readers. Much that refers to his father has been extracted and set in its proper place in the account of John Newbery's life, and is not repeated in this chapter. The MS. from which we quote is an autograph, and is entitled "*The Life of the Author, written by Himself.*" It was apparently intended to form an introduction to a new edition of the book, "Donum





FRANCIS NEWBERY.  
*(From a Painting by Remmey.)*



Amicis."\* In abbreviating it, I have generally left the author to speak for himself, only omitting those passages which are of personal interest, or (as so many of them are) simply the expression of personal vanity.

He was born at Reading, on the 6th of July 1743, old style; and in 1752 he was sent to a grammar school kept by the Rev. Mr Reynolds, at Ramsgate, for the benefit of sea bathing, in consequence of the ravages of the small-pox, with which he had been so grievously afflicted as to be deprived almost of the use of his left eye.

In the year 1754 he was removed to Mr Bennet's school at Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, for no other reason probably than that his father being engaged at this time to publish for him (Mr Bennet) an edition of the works of Roger Ascham, which was a scarce book, and for which Dr Johnson, at the desire of John Newbery, wrote the life and dedication.† The publication was by subscription, and was intended as an aid to Mr Bennet, who was under some pecuniary embarrassments. Mr Bennet

\* "Donum Amicis, Verses on Various Occasions." By Francis Newbery, Esq. London: Printed for the Author by Thomas Davidson, Lombard Street, Whitefriars, 1815.

† Ascham. *English Works, with Notes and Observations, and the Author's Life.* By James Bennet. London, 1761, 4to. Boswell notes, the life of Ascham, and dedication were written by Dr Johnson.

had no pretensions to scholarship, but he had three assistants—one for writing and arithmetic, another for French, and the third for Latin and Greek. The last, a Mr William Elliston, was a young man of reputation,\* who had a short time before distinguished himself on taking his bachelor's degree at Cambridge, and who, after remaining at Mr Bennet's a few years, was elected in 1758 a Fellow of Sidney College, and became the Master of that Society in 1760, where he continued till the period of his life in 1807.

In the year 1758 his (Francis') father thought it proper, as he intended him for the profession of physic, to send him to a more public school, and by the advice of his friend Dr James, Merchant Taylors' was decided upon. He entered in the Fifth Form, under Mr Criche the headmaster, who was almost worn out in that capacity, being nearly fourscore. Mr Criche, who had been ever eminent for learning and piety, was subject to the peevishness and peculiarities incident to age; and our young scholar, who was very apt at imitation, soon caught the old man's foibles, and by his mimicry used to afford much entertainment to his schoolfellows.

He had ingratiated himself, however, so far into the master's good opinion, that he sometimes would employ him in little embassies, and once, when his servant was out of the way, honoured him so far as

\* He was 4th Wrangler in 1754.



to desire him to carry his wig to his barbers in Canon Street. Though not much delighted with the errand, yet it happened at this moment that some of the boys were playing in the cloisters under the school, which was an offence that always put the old gentleman into a great rage; our young mimic bethought him how to turn this indignity to account. He therefore put the huge periwig on his own head, and opening the door let the toupee only appear. The boys were instantly upon the scamper, leaving their coats and satchels behind them, and Mr Pickle in the great busby ran after them, roaring out—"Pshaw, ye rogues! I'll bang ye to pieces!" with other usual exclamations of the old pedagogue, and drove the delinquents with much precipitation up into Canon Street, as if they had been chased by a bull. But some of them observing the people laugh, began to rally and to suspect a false alarm, when turning round and seeing who was chasing them, they would have rolled both him and the caxon\* in the kennel if he had not bolted into the barber's shop and escaped their vengeance.

Our young man, who at his entrance was lag of the Fifth Form soon mounted to the top, by taking the places of all above him, and shortly after his friend Old Criche (as he is called by his scholars to this day), handed him over to the Sixth

\* A slang word for an old wig.

Form without waiting for the appointed time of removal. About a twelvemonth afterwards the good old master died, and was sincerely regretted by all his scholars, and even by those who suffered most from his petulance.

The headmastership was filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Mr James Townley\* to that situation, a person of a character very different from his predecessor, but though not so profound a scholar as Mr Criche, yet, by a superior taste and knowledge of the world, he was more calculated for the command of a public school. His young pupil benefited much by the change, particularly in his exercises, with which he had always taken pains, and afterwards gave a permanent proof; for after having succeeded to be one of the Eight Monitors, he surpassed his competitors in a translation of the Second Epistle of Horace which had been given to them as a task for the Easter Holidays. Mr Townley was so well pleased with the performance that he read it twice over to the boys of the Sixth Form, pointing out its excellencies, and then sent it to his father as a specimen of his

\* Townley, James, b. 1714, d. July 15, 1778; Vicar of S. Bennet's, Sherhog. Friend of Garrick, whom he is said to have assisted in composition, and to whose interest he owed Vicarage of Hendon; also of Hogarth, whose "Analysis of Beauty" owes much to his suggestion. Author of "High Life below Stairs," and of "A Letter of Oliver Grey, Footman." See Newbery List, under Townley.

son's progress. A good pouch\* (as it is called) was the consequence.

Mr Townley was the intimate friend of Mr Garrick, and was the author of the celebrated farce of "High Life Below Stairs." He may be supposed, therefore, to have had a taste for theatrical performances. Westminster School had long been distinguished, and stood unrivalled in such representations. Mr Townley, thinking he had among his upper boys some apt subjects for his purpose, determined to get up the "Eunuch of Terence."

They were ready to promote the scheme and he allotted to them their several parts. Their parents were equally willing, and the supplies were as promptly voted. One principal article, however, of expense was precluded by the kindness of Mr Garrick, who accommodated Mr Townley with a set of scenes.

The piece was in general very judiciously cast, and one of the prominent characters, that of Gnatho, a Parasite, was assigned to our young scholar, who, to a natural turn to humour before alluded to, had evinced a talent for speaking on all the public days of the school. The play was repeatedly performed to the relations and friends of the masters and the boys, and, no doubt, considering who were the auditors, with the greatest applause, but under the

\* "Pouch:" a schoolboy's "tip." The use of the word has, we believe, quite died out, though it was not unknown at Eton in 1841, when it was thought rather a low word to use.



direction of a manager so well informed in such matters, and so able as Mr Townley, it could not fail of being represented with the happiest effect. Mr Townley had also written an epilogue in English spoken by Gnatho at the head of his ragged regiment, which was replete with drollery and comic points, and which was always loudly encored.

It happened that at one representation, in the master's box there was a constellation of wits—Colman, Bonnel, Thornton, Lloyd, and other Westminster men; Dr James, Dr Hawkesworth, Dr Samuel Johnson, Dr Goldsmith, and David Garrick, &c., &c. When the name of the latter was announced behind the scenes, a general alarm was excited amongst the young actors. Gnatho endeavoured, however, to allay their fears, and observed, "That if they did not wish to appear better performers than they really were, it would be absurd to suffer their apprehensions to render them worse; and that they might be assured that the greatest judges in all acts were the most lenient critics, because they knew the difficulties of attaining to excellence."

This inspired a little confidence, but some of them could not help betraying themselves while on the stage, by fixing their eyes on Mr Garrick and his party in the box. Gnatho was master of his part and of himself, and on his first entrance, after speaking a few lines of the celebrated soliloquy of "*Di immortales*," he felt by a cheer from the great



actor's well-known voice, that he had nothing to fear; and frequent bravos were reiterated by the whole party as he proceeded; but the conclusion of "*Parasiti itidem ut Gnathonici vocentur*," was followed by a thunder of applause. The whole piece was indeed well executed, particularly the character of Thraso by Mr [Nathaniel] afterwards Dr Moore [and Fellow] of St John's, Oxford; and Parmeno by Francis Fitchatt, well remembered at St John's, Cambridge, as a pleasant fellow. Mr Silvester also (since Recorder of London), performed the part of Chærea with great ease and spirit. Mr Garrick testified his approbation of the performance, by desiring Mr Townley would accept the scenes for the use of the school upon any other occasion, and he complimented Gnatho by the handsome offer of a free admission to Drury Lane Theatre.

Soon after this representation of "*The Eunuch of Terence*," the then Bishop of Chester, Dr Keene,\* Master of Peterhouse College, who had been present, sent to Mr Townley to offer to the young Gnatho a scholarship at his college at Cambridge. Our young scholar was despatched with a letter to thank his Lordship for the unsolicited favour, and to inform him that as he was designed for the profession of physic, his father intended to enter him as an independent member of the Univer-

\* Keene, Dr, b. 1713; Bishop of Chester, 1752; Ely, 1771; d. 1781.

sity of Oxford. The Bishop treated him with great civility, and said that from what he had seen of his talents and heard of his conduct and of his attainments, he should have been happy to have taken him under his protection, particularly if designed for the Church.

967  
In the month of April following (1762) he went to Oxford with his father, and entered a Commoner at Trinity College, in order to be under the tuition of the Rev. Thos. Warton, the Poetry Professor, who had been his father's particular friend. But as he did not then go to reside, but returned to school, we will follow him thither that we may finish that portion of his history. During the whole time that our author was at Merchant Taylors' he regularly attended the school, but lived at his father's house in St Paul's Churchyard. Here, as may naturally be supposed, he had frequent opportunities of being in company with men of literature; with Christopher Smart, Dr Hawkesworth, Dr James, Dr Goldsmith, Dr Samuel Johnson, &c., &c. The latter was very friendly in his advice to him through his life and frequently visited him, even after our author quitted his literary pursuits and was settled in business. Dr Johnson had urged him, when he went to Merchant Taylors' School, to make the best use of his time, saying, "That from fifteen (the age our young scholar was) to twenty-five was the period in which men acquired learning and laid the foundation of future eminence."

But the Doctor soon after affronted the young man most grievously, for on observing a violin hanging up in the parlour and asking his mother to whom it belonged, she replied "It was Frank's." Then said he, "Young man, give the fiddle to the first beggar man you meet, or you will never be a scholar." The prognostic was too well verified as the event will shew, and although it may not be ascribed altogether to the fiddle, yet he became more attached to that than to his books; but other causes may have had their influence.

Our young student went to reside at Oxford in June 1762, where he read occasionally English books on various subjects, but the classics were altogether neglected.

The violin, too, for which he had never had any instruction from a master, was now in constant requisition, and he availed himself of the opportunity of taking lessons from Mr Malchair, who then was leader of the band in the University. Having plenty of leisure, he made a rapid progress and was soon able to take a part in concert with Mr Malchair, who was a very worthy and ingenious man and full of general information. He became particularly intimate; and from his conversation he derived some accession of knowledge and of taste. Mr Malchair was eminent also as a drawing-master, but though our author did not take lessons in this art, he often accompanied him in little excursions in the country, and had great pleasure in hunting out



beautiful spots and in seeing Mr Malchair take views from nature.

The violin, though it interfered, as Dr Johnson had predicted, with the progress of literature, had the good effect however of checking dissipation and encouraging a social and innocent amusement. Our young student, though he made no advance in classical learning, attended the annual lectures at Oxford given by Dr Smith in anatomy and chemistry. These, however, were superficial, and more calculated for young gentlemen who were amateurs than for students in the profession. He continued nearly four years at Oxford, but in the winters of the third and fourth became a pupil at the celebrated Dr Hunter's Anatomical School in London,\* where he took much pains to become an adept in the science, and for that purpose was daily engaged in the dissecting room, so that in this branch of his intended profession he rendered himself a tolerable proficient. Whilst attending Hunter's lectures, he lodged in Bond Street in order to be near him and in the vicinity of his friend Dr James.

During his stay at Oxford nothing occurred worthy of notice excepting what arose out of an abused custom at Trinity College, that of a recital by each of the undergraduates in turn every day

\* Hunter, John, b. Feb. 12, 1728; d. Oct. 8, 1794. The great anatomist and surgeon. His anatomical collection was bought by the Government for £15,000, and now known as the Hunterian Museum. Monument to him in St Paul's Cathedral.



during term of thirty or forty lines from one of the classics during the clatter of knives and forks and plates in the middle of dinner, the speaker standing in the centre of the hall. The soliloquy of Gnatho in the "Eunuch of Terence," happened once to be the appointed passage, which had descended to our young man after all his seniors, without any attention as usual; but when his turn arrived, and he was in the middle of the hall, and was about to gallop over the speech as quickly as possible, on a sudden every knife and fork was laid down, and a dead silence ensued. This, which was unexpected, was more awful than the presence even of Mr Garrick; but it did not unhinge our young speaker, he gave the soliloquy with all its effect, and with the greatest apparent satisfaction to the juniors; but the senior Fellows, on passing down the hall after dinner, stopped and thanked him for the performance. The success of Gnatho at Merchant Taylors' School had reached Trinity College, and had been remembered.

Early in 1766, our author quitted Oxford and went to Cambridge, where he was admitted *ad eundem*, that is, the same standing [as to the terms he had kept in the former], for he had not taken any degree. One reason of this transmutation was that he could obtain degrees in physic three years sooner than at Oxford, and that without proceeding through the idle forms of Batchelor and Master of Arts. Several other young men of Oxford, in the

physic line, and among them the late Dr Reynolds, adopted the same plan, and Oxford probably would have been drained of its medical students if the University had not devised a shorter mode of conferring their degrees in this branch.

He travelled to Cambridge with an author, a popular preacher then in London (whose works, particularly an edition of the Bible, his father was publishing), the Reverend, and afterwards unfortunate, William Dodd,\* who was going to the University to take his doctor's degree. He was not much prejudiced in favour of his companion during the journey, and therefore did not cultivate a farther acquaintance. Our young man entered as a Fellow Commoner at Sidney Sussex College, of which his former instructor at Hoddesdon, now Dr Elliston, was the Master, and with whom he lived upon terms of the greatest intimacy.

But reflecting on the four years he had passed at Oxford (*biatus valdè deflendus*) with so little academical advantage, and that he must now prepare himself for his profession, he determined to endeavour to recover what he had lost, and for that purpose prevailed upon the Senior Fellow of the College (with whom he had the pleasure of spending some agreeable days two years before, and who afterwards became so justly celebrated as Norrisian

\* Dr Wm. Dodd was born in 1729, and was a very popular preacher. Newbery published several of his books. He was, it will be remembered, hung for forgery in 1777.

Professor of Divinity), the Rev. Dr John Hey,\* to read with him as a private tutor. They set heartily to work, devoting one day to Greek and the next to mathematics, in which our young pupil was a novice, but by his industry he soon made a tolerable progress. The violin, however, was not forgotten, but only had recourse to as a recreation.

Dr Hey, who had cultivated music, and was a very good performer, introduced him to all the amateurs (his friends) in the University—Mr Allott, Mr Twining,† Mr Elinsall, Mr J. Bates‡ (so well known afterwards as the conductor of the grand performances at Westminster Abbey), &c., &c. With them our young pupil took a part in all the public concerts, as well as at private evening parties, and was considered as an acquisition. With advantages so congenial to his taste and inclination, his residence at Cambridge was as agreeable as an academical life could be rendered; and he had moreover

\* Hey, John, b. 1734, d. 1815. Published "Redemption": a Poem, 4to, 1763, and Sermons in 1796; rector of Passenham, Norfolk, and Calverton, Bucks.

† Thomas Twining was the son of an eminent tea merchant in London (the name still exists). He took his degree of B.A. at Cambridge, 1760. He is well-known for his translation of the "Poetics of Aristotle."

‡ Bates, Josh, b. Halifax, 1740, d. London, 8th June 1799. Pupil of Dr R. Wainwright, originator and conductor of the Concerts of Ancient Music, established 1776. In 1784 he also conducted at the Handel Commemoration in Westminster Abbey. Mr Bates was a Fellow of King's College. B.A. 1764. M.A. 1767.



a choice acquaintance with some of the first characters among the seniors, as well as of the most respectable of the juniors and of those of his own standing. During his stay at this University he had the pleasure of entertaining two of his old Oxford friends. One was Mr Malchair, who came to see all that was to be seen, and to renew in the evening those delights which their violins had used to afford; the other his quondam tutor, Mr Warton, who was on a visit to his pupil's friend, Dr Farmer of Emanuel.\* With them he traversed the principal libraries, particularly that of Magdalen, where curiosities in black letter abounded, which were the great objects of their attention. During Mr Warton's stay of a few days, with the stimulus of Dr Farmer, our young man had with the former more conversation about books than during the four years at Oxford; but the port and the punch and the pipes did not fail to refresh them after the fatigue of hunting lions, and the researches among dusty volumes.

As a short course of lectures in anatomy was given annually at Cambridge, our young student, who had become a tolerable proficient in London, offered his services gratuitously to Dr Collignon,\* the professor, in dissecting and preparing the bodies for

\* Richard Farmer, D.D., Master of Emmanuel, and Librarian of the University. Author of the celebrated "Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare."

† Charles Collignon, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, 1753-85.



the lectures in the spring of 1767, which the doctor would gladly, as he said, have availed himself of, but that he had already engaged a young surgeon to perform for him these operations.

Cambridge was this year distinguished by the installation of the Duke of Grafton, who had been elected Chancellor of the University on the death of the Duke of Newcastle. The most celebrated performers of vocal and instrumental musick were collected in order to entertain the company assembled upon this occasion, and the gentlemen amateurs of the University gave their assistance in the band. To play a *ripieno* \* in an oratorio of Handel's was the highest gratification to our young fiddler.

A few years afterwards he volunteered, with some other gentlemen, in the performance of the Messiah at Reading for a public charity. He was appointed one of the first violins, and to play out of the same book with a young man whom he did not know, of the name of Callcott.† They were

\* *Ripieno* "Supplementary,"—the name given to the accompanying instruments in the orchestras, and especially in the orchestral concertos of the 17th and 18th centuries, which were only employed to fill in the harmonies and to support the solo or concertanto parts.

† Callcott, John Wall, an eminent English composer, born at Kensington; was intended for the medical profession, but soon abandoned it for music. The last fifteen years of his life, with a brief interval, were clouded by insanity. He wrote, besides glees, catches, and other compositions, a "Musical Grammar," and made some progress with a "Musical Dictionary." Born, 1766; died, 1821.

soon, however, brothers in admiration and enthusiasm; and ever afterwards acknowledged each other as congenial souls and true lovers of musick. This gentleman was himself a professor, whose subsequent productions have raised him high in the opinion of the world; but the science and his sensibility have left us to deplore the failure of his mind.

Our young student left Cambridge for the long vacation in 1767, and returned in October to resume his readings with his friend Dr Hey; and as Dr Watson (since Bishop of Llandaff),\* who had been elected the Professor of Chemistry, had signified his intention of giving lectures in that science, and as our young man had flattered himself with the idea of deriving every advantage from a person of so much talent and knowledge, he became a subscriber to the course.

We are now arrived at that period of our author's life when it became necessary for him to determine upon his future course. He had advanced so far in his academical progress, that, but for the event of his father's death in 1767, he had thought of preparing for his first medical degree; but as he found that the whole of his father's property in Dr James' powder and other medicines was bequeathed to him, and one-fourth part of the bookselling business, and

\* Richard Watson, D.D., Bp. of Llandaff, 1782-1816; Professor of Chemistry, 1764-73; Regius Professor of Divinity, 1771-1816.

shares of copies (the rest being divided among the family), he consulted two of his friends, Dr Johnson and Dr James, whether he should pursue his professional studies, and allow the business to be carried on by those who had been engaged in conducting it under his father, or whether he should quit the University and take the management of his concerns upon himself.

Their opinion was, that as success in physic was uncertain, and that as he had a lucrative trade, ready formed to his hand, with the advantage of a liberal education which might enable him to improve it, they should advise him to lay aside the gown. He was not long in deciding, and he therefore settled in London as a tradesman, and having derived a sufficient knowledge of figures, in reading, algebra, &c., with Dr Hey, he was quite ready in all matters of accounts. His fiddle, that had been so long the friend of his leisure hours, was now a greater favourite than ever; and he became a pupil of the celebrated Signor Giardini,\* who had brought the performance on the violin to the highest perfection, particularly with respect to tone and expression, in which he was confessedly superior to all the players before his time.

In rapidity of execution some of the moderns may have exceeded him; but if this be a merit it

\* Felix Giardini was the greatest performer on the violin during the last century. He was a native of Piedmont, and came to England in 1750.



is secondary, and such as even a country-dance player may attain. It serves to excite admiration by surprise; but I know not whether Dr Johnson (though not as we have seen very partial to the instrument) did not discover a just taste, when he replied to a gentleman at a concert who had called his attention by telling him during a solo that what the performer was playing was most difficult. "I wish with all my heart, sir, that it were impossible."

But with all his love for his fiddle, he soon began to sigh for domestic enjoyments, and determined, by the advice of his excellent mother, with whom he now lived, to seek a partner for life. With the Messrs Raikes,\* the merchants of Gloucester, he was in habits of great intimacy, which had descended very naturally from their fathers, who had been great friends. He knew their worth and had heard of the merits of their only sister Mary, who resided with her mother in Gloucester. She came up to London upon a visit to some of her friends in January 1770, and from the frequent opportunities he had of observing and appreciating her amiable qualities, decision, which had never failed him in affairs of importance, stood his friend, and they married in the month of May following.

(Mary Raikes, who brought him £3000 on her marriage, appears to have been a cultivated and thoughtful woman; she has left behind her a brief record of her married life, which is, however, of

\* They were printers.





MARY NEWBERY (*nee* RAIKES)

(*From a Painting by Romney.*)



purely domestic interest. Once or twice only we find the record, "Entertained Dr Johnson." Our new married pair lived for the two first years in lodgings in St Paul's Churchyard, and then removed to a house opposite to Mr Alderman Harley,\* in Aldersgate Street.)

Our author, too, who had an active spirit, was fond of hunting, and ever since his settlement in London, had indulged himself in that recreation in its vicinity. He kept horses for this purpose at Croydon, and usually went out with Mr Harley's fox-hounds. But at the beginning of the year 1776, our eager sportsman had nearly fallen a sacrifice to his hardihood, for neglecting to take care of himself on returning home wet, he was seized with a violent fever, attended with delirium and other dangerous symptoms; but (more fortunate than the mother† of Goody Two Shoes) being in a place where Dr James' powder *was* to be had, and the advice of the doctor, too, he was restored to his friends.

The year 1776 happened to be one of peculiar importance to our author, for immediately after his recovery, his friend Dr James, who had been de-

\* The Right Hon. Thomas Harley was 3rd son of Edward, 3rd Earl of Oxford. Mr Harley (who was a Privy Councillor) was an Alderman of London, and Lord Mayor, 1768. He was born 1730, and died 1804.

† Mr Newbery did not know his "Goody Two Shoes" well. It was the father of that famous person who was in such sorry plight.

clining for a twelvemonth or more, began to sink rapidly under his weight of years, and he died on the 23rd of March 1776, aged 75, leaving his friend Mr Pinkstar, the surgeon, and our author, executors and guardians to his children, five in number, who were all under age, the eldest son being then at St John's College, Oxford, where his father had been educated. This event, indeed, our author had anticipated as a time of trial and of trouble, but he had prepared for it. He knew that the enemies of the fever powder would avail themselves of this opportunity to crush it when no longer protected by its inventor, under the pretence that his successors were unskilled and unequal to the preparation. A large quantity, therefore, a magazine, had been previously prepared, sufficient to supply the consumption for many years, and this fact having been announced to the public, the design was precluded. It had also come to his knowledge that an artful man of the name of Hawes, a chemist, who had been employed by Dr James in making experiments in his laboratory at Lambeth, had intended to hold out that he had been engaged in this business. Dr James, therefore, left an affidavit in the hands of his executors in order to counteract such attempt, declaring "This, his Fever Powder, had never been prepared at Lambeth, and that the said Hawes was never employed in any part of the process." This man, however, fulfilled his intention by advertising



his powder, and on the appearance of the doctor's affidavit in answer, he had the hardiness to publish in the papers that the doctor was deprived of his mental faculties at the time when that affidavit was made. This called forth such a body of evidence as scarcely ever was produced. That of Sir Noah Thomas and Mr Pinkstar, the physician and surgeon who always attended and lived in intimacy with him, and also of Lady Rockingham, Lady Bathurst, Lord Le Despencer, Lord Sandys, and other persons of consequence who were his patients at that time, and who all declared that they never knew him deprived of his mental faculties.\* Three gentlemen, likewise, of eminence in chemical knowledge, Mr Woulfe, Mr Godfrey, and Dr Higgins, who had been employed to analyse and compare the two powders, pronounced that they were different compositions.

Mr Newbery called upon his friend Dr Johnson, to consult him about the publication of this evidence, which the doctor thought absolutely necessary, and with great good nature sat down and added the following paragraph as a conclusion to the advertisement:—"The public will now be fully enabled to judge of Mr Hawes' pretensions to the knowledge of this medicine, and they will determine what

\* The descendants of Francis Newbery, who have naturally thought more of the medicinal than of the literary records of their ancestors, have preserved the document containing this declaration.

degree of credit they ought to pay to the assertions of a man who has made so daring an attempt to impose upon their understanding, who in contradiction to Dr James' deposition, has represented himself as possessing a secret with which he never was entrusted, and as having performed operations at which he never was present; and who, to invalidate the doctor's testimony, has declared him to be reduced to fatuity, at a time when the vigour of his mind was known and was acknowledged by the physician and surgeon who attended him, and by patients of the highest rank, who continued to entrust him with health and life." This forcible appeal had its complete effect. It was unanswerable and unanswered.\*

Dr James was of a cheerful disposition, and was said to have sat too long sometimes over his wine, but the writer of this, who had always a plate and a hearty welcome at his table, used to complain of waiting now and then till he was almost famished before the repast came. Upon one occasion nearly three hours had elapsed after the appointed time of

\* The death of Goldsmith caused a great discussion respecting Dr James's Fever Powder. Dr Hawes attended Goldsmith in his last illness; but the patient insisted on taking Dr James's powders against his physician's advice. When he found himself growing worse, he said, "D—n that Hawes, I ordered him to send me James's powder, and he has sent me some other;" and they sent direct to Newbery's shop for a supply. Mr Hawes published a pamphlet stating the particulars of his attendance upon Goldsmith, and Francis Newbery also published formal statements to vindicate the fame of his medicine.

dinner, before the doctor returned home from his round of business. He was fatigued, and then a trifle will put a man out of temper, and when crossed the doctor was apt to be rather violent.

As he was fond of good living, and was given to indulgence, the dishes were always brought up one only at a time. The fish, which were herrings, were put upon the table, and some little mistake having been made by the cook about the dressing, the doctor burst into a paroxysm of rage, and ordering the servant to open the window, was going to throw both fish and dish out into the area, but his young friend, catching hold of his arm, said, "Pray, stop one moment, doctor," and taking one of the herrings into his own plate, "Now, do with the rest as you please." The doctor's anger instantly ceased, and laughing at his own precipitation, he put down the dish and made a hearty dinner.

"These cursed cooks do provoke me so," said he, "that had it not been for your good humour, Newbery, I should not have eaten a morsel."

Shortly after the death of his friend Dr James, our author, from the necessity of country air after his late illness, which had left him with a settled cough, as also for the benefit of his children, of which he had then three living, a daughter and two sons, and likewise for the greater convenience of hunting in Surrey, took a house with a few acres of land in a pleasant situation at Addiscombe, about a mile from Croydon, whither he went with



his family to reside in April. Though a [gravelly soil and a] healthy spot, his cough became so troublesome that some of his neighbours significantly observed "that he did not come to *live* there," and he went to Bristol hot wells in search of health.

His violin, which had been sent down for his amusement, introduced him to some musical parties with Dr Woodward, who was a good performer on the violin, and tenor. Another medical man of equal eminence was at the wells, but in the election the fiddle gave the casting vote for the physician. He returned home full of health and spirits.

He now, too, became an ardent sportsman, with his gun as well as with the hounds, and his shooting propensities, like other men's hobby-horses, became naturally the occasion of jocular remarks, and it happened that at one of a few meetings of the lovers of our immortal bard at the Shakespeare Tavern for the purpose of encouraging Alderman Boydell \* in the undertaking of a grand edition of his plays, our sportsman did not attend. Enquiry was made by the rest of the party, when one who has more hesitation in words than in wit, and who was too

\* Boydell, James, b. in Derbyshire. An engraver; he did much to advance the art of engraving. His Illustrated Bible and Shakespeare are well known; but he did not live to see the completion of the last, as he died Dec. 12, 1804, and was buried at S. Olave's, Jewry. Alderman in 1782, Sheriff in 1785, he became Lord Mayor in 1790. A memorial in Guildhall records the esteem in which he was deservedly held.

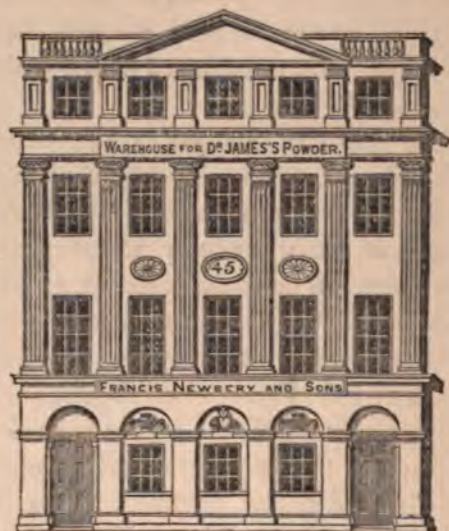


fond of humour to suffer an opportunity for a good quiz to escape, informed them "that his friend Newbery had heard of a woo-woo-woo-wood-cock in Sussex, and had taken po-po-post-chaise and four and gone after it." Sir Joshua Reynolds was struck with the story, and at the next meeting, in all the simplicity of his nature, enquired of our author if it was true.

After the death of Dr James the trade in St Paul's Churchyard, which was continued in the old house, went on very prosperously,\* particularly by the accession of a new medicine, the Analeptic Pill, which had not, till now, the sanction of his name, and our author, being anxious to procure a situation where he could reside and have his business under his eye, took a piece of ground on the north-east side of St Paul's, under a building lease of the Dean and Chapter, early in the year 1778, and employed his friend Mr Crunden, the architect, to construct a house suitable to his purposes. While this was in hand, the lease of that in Aldersgate Street expired; and he removed with his family into Doctors' Com-

\* Among other articles sold by him, the Cordial Cephalic Snuff was for many years a source of very considerable profit. It was manufactured by B. Collins, of Salisbury, in enormous quantities; and most of the yearly accounts of the cost and sale are still in existence. But young Francis could not go on long without quarrelling with his father's old friend with reference to the accounts for this snuff (in 1780 he brought an action against Collins, which the latter allowed to go by default), which, by the way, is, I am informed, still slightly in demand.

mons till the month of August 1779, when his new house was finished, which he opened under the title of *The only Warehouse of Dr James's Powder*, written on a tablet in the front.



Soon after his family were settled, our author invited a few friends to a little house-warming, and Dr Samuel Johnson was one of the party. He was in high good humour, and rendered himself extremely agreeable to the company. He was particularly pleased on meeting with our author's mother, not having seen her since the death of her husband, of whom he spoke with great affection and regard as an old and early friend. He also expressed much satisfaction on finding that the trade

had produced so good an establishment ; and on our author's acknowledging his obligation to him for the advice which had led to it, he observed : " Sir, it could not be wrong ; the only difficulty was that of detaching your mind from literary occupations and in relinquishing a profession for a shop. You had the good sense to surmount it, and now after having had the education, you are enabled, by your father's industry and your own, to lead the life of a gentleman." Amongst other reminiscences our author's mother reminded Dr Johnson how much he had affronted her son by desiring him to give his fiddle to the first beggar man he met. He recollected the circumstance, and laughed heartily ; but observed, " that he had no objection to the performance on a musical instrument as an innocent recreation, but when so much time was devoted to it as was necessary to acquire a competent skill, it must interfere with the important pursuits of life, and particularly in a profession which required great application and multifarious knowledge." Soon after this meeting, namely, in the month of January following, our author's mother departed this life after a short illness, aged 73. How much her loss was lamented may be readily conceived when it is known that she ever had sacrificed her own enjoyments and devoted her time to the promotion of the happiness of others.

From this period till the year 1791 nothing occurred in our author's history that can be more



adequately expressed than in the following lines of his friend Goldsmith—

“With secret course, which no loud storms annoy,  
Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.”

About this time he purchased the estate of the late Lord Heathfield in Surrey,\* and while the house was in progress of rebuilding an event happened which had nearly engaged our author in occupations widely different, for on the death of Alderman Sawbridge,† a vacancy was created of a representative for the City of London, and our author was solicited to offer himself upon the occasion. He consulted some of his friends at the Bank and upon 'Change, as well as Mr Alderman Hadley, who all promised him their warmest support, and he had no doubt of his success against Mr Alderman Coombe,‡ who would have been his opponent. Another interest, which he had looked upon as likely to be adverse, volunteered in his favour, and would have certainly secured his election, that of the Dissenters, which was signified to him by a gentleman (delegated from the principals of that body), with whom he had lived in intimacy for

\* This subsequently (in 1819) passed into the hands of Sir Charles Blunt, who purchased it of the Newbery family. *The place is in Sussex, not Surrey.*

† For many years an energetic advocate of Triennial Parliaments.

‡ A friend of the statesman Fox.



many years; but on reflection he decided not to present himself for election.

Heathfield certainly had its weight in the decision, and upon returning to this beautiful homestead upon this or some other occasion with increased pleasure, our author composed the stanzas "Hail! all the dear delights," &c., which have since been set in a beautiful glee by Dr Crotch.

Not long, however, had he been in the enjoyment of this retreat, but he found himself assailed from various quarters to take upon him the duties of a magistrate, and indeed he was pressed the more earnestly because there was no Justice of the Peace within many miles, and the roads were, at particular seasons, almost impracticable, and because his predecessor, Mr Trayton Fuller\* (son-in-law to Lord Heathfield), had resided there and always acted in that capacity. Though our author wished to be altogether released from business while in the country, yet, after much importunity from the neighbours, he gave way; but as he was not in the Commission, and a new one was not likely to be issued, he was under the necessity of applying to

\* John Trayton Fuller, Esq., of Ashdown House, Sussex, married Anne, daughter of the celebrated Lord Heathfield (George Augustus Eliott), the defender of Gibraltar. His 3rd son became heir to his uncle Francis, 2nd Lord Heathfield, and was the late Sir Thomas Trayton Fuller Eliott Drake, Bart. See Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, art. "Drake."

the Lord Lieutenant, the late Duke of Richmond, to be appointed, as it is termed, by a *cold seal*.\*

At the beginning of 1795 our author was appointed Sheriff, and it happened to be a year of considerable importance in a public view. On the 17th April the Sheriff went from London and attended at the Quarter Sessions at Lewes, in order to take the appointed oaths and qualify for his office. While he was in the court, intelligence was brought to the chairman, Lord Sheffield, that the Oxfordshire Militia, stationed at Bletchington Barracks, had mutinied, and in spite of the intreaties and remonstrances of their officers, had marched off in a body to seize the corn and flour in a tide mill, and in a vessel at Newhaven; and that they were then in possession of the town, and committing various depredations. Their complaint was the high price of bread, and other necessities of life, so that their pay was inadequate to their support. The magistrates alarmed sent to advise with General Ainslie, who was quartered in Lewes and commanded in the district, and who immediately attended the court.

After some consultation, the General despatched orders to the Lancashire Fencible Cavalry at Bright-helmstone to repair to Newhaven, whither he also sent a part of the horse artillery men, but only with

\* "Sometimes new magistrates are added under the *cold seal*, as it is termed: that is, their names are endorsed on the old commission, and the seal is, *pro formâ*, applied again to the same wax." (Bacon's "Abridgement," vol. iv. p. 610, 7th edition, 1832.)

their side arms. The cavalry drew up at a small distance from the town, as did also the horse artillery men, and immediately the Oxfordshire ran to arms, and with fixed bayonets, formed in battle array. But as no orders to attack had been given, and as the day was wasting in looking at each other, the cavalry at length retired, and the Oxfordshire militia regiment, after regaling with what they could get at Newhaven, marched home to their barracks at Bletchington, about three miles distant.

An express came to the magistrates at Lewes just as they had dined, informing them of what had been passing, and the Sheriff, finding that matters bore so serious an aspect, and considering that the peace of the county was in his keeping, determined not to return to London till good order was restored ; and as the magistrates were about to return into court to finish their business, he had some conversation with Lord Sheffield, when they agreed to take a post-chaise, and go instantly to Newhaven, at least to reconnoitre, if they should not be able to quell the disturbance by their influence with the rioters. It was nearly dark when they reached the town, and on driving up to the inn the chaise was surrounded by a number of soldiers with fixed bayonets. They, however, were not interrupted, but alighted and went into the house. Several gentlemen of the place immediately joined them, and related how the soldiers had conducted themselves during the day—that they had rifled the mill,



as well as the ship in the river, of all the corn and flour, which they had deposited in a barn, and that the major part of the regiment had returned to Bletchington, leaving about fifty men to guard the barn and the place. On being asked whether they had any ammunition, the gentlemen said that they had not been able to procure more than three or four pounds of powder; but that an ordnance vessel with powder, balls, &c., had just arrived in the river, which they intended to seize early the next morning when they should return. On this intelligence, the Sheriff observed to Lord Sheffield that this ought to be the first object of their attention, and asked (not having been at Newhaven before) whether the ship might not be removed out of the river by that night's tide, and being answered in the affirmative, he proposed to his lordship that they should consign her to the care of a lieutenant of the navy, who was present, and who had been engaged in collecting recruits for that service, and had then under him about fifteen men.

They accordingly signed an authority to this officer, who readily undertook the charge entrusted to him.

After stating to the gentlemen that they should make a report to General Ainslie and their brother magistrates of all the circumstances, and that they doubted not but that they would soon be relieved from any further apprehensions, they got into their chaise, and went back to Lewes. The magistrates



(who had been anxiously waiting their return, which was not till near ten o'clock) immediately repaired with them to the General's lodgings, when they related all that they had heard, and what they had done respecting the ordnance vessel, so that there could be no difficulties nor danger in subduing such an insurrection by a prompt and vigorous attack before the evil could spread, which was to be expected from other regiments upon the coast.

The General appeared to be very cautious of proceeding to blows, deprecating the effects of bloodshed upon such an occasion; but having in the night received intelligence of the further designs of the mutineers, and that they threatened to march to Lewes the next day, he felt the necessity of decisive measures, and ordered the Lancashire Fencibles to be at Newhaven at break of day, and a party of the horse artillery with some cannon at the same hour.

The Oxfordshire were soon after observed advancing in column over the hill, and on seeing the troops opposed to them, deployed into line, and stood, as on the day before, in order of battle; but no similar hesitation ensued, for the artillery immediately fired two or three shot just over them, when finding that matters were becoming more serious than they expected, and that they had no missile weapons, no long bows to retort, they instantly turned to the right about, and endeavoured to make the best of their way back to barracks.

The cavalry now galloped up, and surrounding them made them all lay down their arms. Thus ended an insurrection, more formidable in its aspect than any we have witnessed of late years, excepting the mutiny in our fleets. The monster was extinguished in its birth, and by the wisdom of our Government in immediately applying to the cause, in removing the seeds of discontent springing up from scarcity and want, that had been unattended to, for twopence a day was added to the pay of the soldier, denominated *bread money*; and since that period a further increase has been made, so that, in a pecuniary view, he may be considered as better provided for than a common man in any other situation of life. Examples, however, were requisite in order to repress any such dangerous commotions hereafter. The ringleaders, therefore, and some of the most daring of the mutineers were selected for trial; some by the civil and others by military law. And in order that the proceedings might be conducted with all due solemnity, a special Assize was appointed to be held at Lewes on the 29th May following, and Mr Justice Buller and Mr Justice Lawrance, with the principal counsel of the Home Circuit, commissioners, were sent down on the occasion. Two of the soldiers, who had been the most active in plundering the mill, were capitally convicted, and left for execution; but the trial of those who had rifled the ship was postponed till the next Assizes, as the witnesses were absent upon a voyage. By the

court martial, the two ringleaders of the insurrection were sentenced to death, and six others to be flogged.

After the commission ended at Lewes, the judges with some of their attendants returned and spent two days with the Sheriff at Heathfield Park in their way to London, whither also he went soon after them; and while he was in town, he received intelligence from the under Sheriff at Horsham (where the county gaol is), that there appeared some murmuring and disaffection in the neighbourhood in consequence of the dearness of bread, and of the condemnation of the soldiers, and that he was under some apprehension of an attempt to rescue them or of a disturbance at the execution. The Sheriff immediately replied, that he would himself be present on the occasion, and would take precautions for the preservation of the peace, and the enforcement of the law, and in order to effect this purpose he requested Trayton Fuller and W. Sewell, Esquires, two gentlemen who commanded troops of the yeomanry cavalry, to meet him with their corps on the morning fixed for the execution, at Horsham. It happened, though not originally intended, that the sentences, both military and civil, were administered on the same day, Saturday, 13th of June, and the Sheriff had determined if possible to attend both. He therefore went to Brighthelmstone on the Thursday preceding, and had the honour to spend that evening and to dine



on the next day at the mess with his friend Colonel Jenkinson (now Earl of Liverpool), who commanded the Cinque Port Volunteer Cavalry, which were then encamped at Brighthelmstone.

The different regiments at the camp or in the neighbourhood, amounting in cavalry and infantry and artillery to about 6000 men, were ordered to assemble at Goldstone Bottom (between two and three miles from Brighton), as soon as it was light, and were formed in two lines on each side of this little valley, facing each other at about the distance of 200 paces; the infantry being in the front, the cavalry behind them about fifty paces, and the artillery at the bottom pointing up the valley. The line was about half-a-mile in extent, the ground rising gradually to the upper part where the Oxfordshire militia were drawn up, half on one and half on the other side of the valley, and thus stationed they were in view of the whole of the troops.

The six of the mutineers, on whom the sentence of flogging was to be inflicted, were now brought up to the centre of the position, and three of them having undergone their punishment of about 200 lashes each, which seemed from their cries to be very severe, a fourth was tied up, but was released and respited, as were also the two others who were not brought forward.

During this operation the two soldiers who were to be shot remained without the lines in a tumbril under a strong guard. They now alighted and



were marched up, accompanied by a clergyman and followed by the guard from the bottom, where the artillery were posted, between the two lines, to the top of the valley, where the Oxfordshire were drawn up.

The scene was truly grand, awful, and impressive. The men had exhibited great signs of penitence during their confinement, and appeared perfectly calm and resigned when they arrived at the spot where they were to suffer, which was close to the right line of the militia, their late companions in outrage and insubordination. A few of those who had been prominent in the riot at Newhaven (about a dozen) were selected to execute the sentence of the law. These were now brought in front, with their pieces loaded, and two coffins, upon which the culprits were to kneel and meet their fate. After shaking hands with the clergyman who attended them and retired, they pulled their caps over their faces and knelt down upon their coffins, but with their backs to their executioners, they were told they must face them, when stepping over their coffins they again knelt down, and after agreeing with each other that they were ready, they dropped their prayer books as a signal, when at the dreadful words "present," "fire," they were instantly brought to the ground; one falling back, and the other forward over his coffin. In the former life seemed to be immediately extinguished, but the latter in great agony turned upon his back, when two soldiers ad-

vanced and fired close into their ears to terminate their misery. The several regiments assembled were then marched round the dead bodies as they lay upon the ground, in their way back to the camp or to their quarters; but the Sheriff having other melancholy business to attend, returned instantly to Brighthelmstone, and took chaise for Horsham, where he arrived about twelve o'clock and found the two troops of yeomanry cavalry waiting to attend him to the execution of the two soldiers who had been condemned at Lewes. Not a symptom, however, of dissatisfaction appeared among the multitude, and the unfortunate men, after being conducted with solemn ceremony to the fatal spot, and a short time spent in prayer, submitted to their fate with calmness and resignation, acknowledging the justice of their sentence. Thus ended this very alarming and dangerous insurrection, and by the condign punishment of the principals, the evil spirit which prompted it seems to have been completely suppressed in our army. \*

This closes the account of his life which Francis

\* An account of this rising is given in a privately printed history of the regiment, and agrees substantially with Newbery's description. From this history we learn that the men were then required to purchase flour for dressing their pigtails, which was a very unpopular thing, the expense of which was often evaded by substituting a mixture of soap and other ingredients. The regiment had before worn blue facings. It was then ordered to wear black facings as a punishment; these were afterwards changed to yellow, which have ever since been part of its uniform.

Newbery has left behind him. From this time onward his career appears to have been uneventful enough, his chief interest being the settlement of his sons in life. He died in 1818, on the 17th July, at the age of 75.

His relations with Oliver Goldsmith seem to have been of a friendly and intimate nature, and it may be interesting to quote the following anecdote from Prior's life of the poet:—"Being pressed by pecuniary difficulties in 1771-1772, Goldsmith had at various periods obtained the advance of two or three hundred pounds from Newbery under the engagement of writing a novel, which, after the success of the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' promised to be one of the most popular speculations. Considerable delay took place in the execution of this undertaking, and when at length submitted to the approval of the bookseller, it proved to be in great measure the plot of the comedy of 'The Good Natured Man' turned into a tale. Objections being taken to this, the manuscript was returned. Goldsmith declared himself unable or unwilling to write another, but in liquidation of the debt now pressingly demanded, said he should require time to look round for means of raising the money, unless Mr Newbery chose to take the chance of a play coming forward at Covent Garden. 'And yet, to tell you the truth, Frank,' added the candid poet in making the proposal, 'there are great doubts of its success.' Newbery accepted the offer, doubtful of being otherwise repaid, and



## APPENDICES.

---

### I.—COPY OF THE WILL OF JOHN NEWBERY.

DATE, 1763.

IN THE NAME OF GOD. AMEN.—I John Newbery of St Paul's Churchyard London Bookseller being weak in Body, but of sound and disposing mind and memory do make publish and declare this my last will and Testament in manner following that is to say ; first I desire I may be Buried as private as possible in the Church Yard of the parish of Lawrence Waltham near my late ffather and mother and in the day time if it be convenient and I desire that my Corps may be carried from the Hearse to the grave by six very poor men of the said parish and that six other poor old men of the said parish do support the pall and that each and every of them be paid half a guinea for their trouble and attendance and I order that all my just debts and funeral expenses shall be fully paid and satisfied and after payment thereof I give and bequeath to my dear wife Mary all my Household goods in my dwelling House in Saint paul's Church Yard aforesaid. Also I give and bequeath to my said wife my said dwelling House and also my three Houses thereto adjoining in Cannon Alley to hold to her for and during the term of her natural Life and from and after her decease I give and bequeath all and every the said Houses unto my Son ffancis Newbery to and for his own use and Benefit Also I give and bequeath to my said wife all my Right Shares Benefit and advantage that I am anyways Interested or Intitled unto of in or to all and every the Newspapers or papers hereafter to be printed called

as follows that is to say the London Chronicle Loyds Evening Post the publick Ledger Owens Chronicle or the Westminster Journal the Sherborn and Yeovill Mercury to hold receive and take the same and every part thereof unto my said wife for and during the Term of her natural Life and from and after the decease of my said wife I give and bequeath all such my Right Shares Benefit and advantage of in and to all and every such News papers or papers so to be printed as aforesaid unto and between my said Son ffrancis Newbery my Daughter Mary power my son in law Thomas Carnan and my Nephew ffrancis Newbery equally Share and Share alike also I give and bequeath all my Right Shares Benefit and advantage that I am anyways Interested or Intitled of in or to all Copies of Books and pamphletts with any person or persons or which I am or shall be possessed of or which have already been or shall from time to time be printed or published unto and between my said wife Mary Newbery and my Son ffrancis Newbery my said Daughter Mary power and my said Son in Law Thomas Carnan equally Share and Share alike also I give to my Son in Law John Carnan a moiety or half part of all my printing utensils and other goods which I have in my House and premises at Reading and also I give to him a moiety or half part of and in my property and Right of printing and vending the News paper and of my Business carried on there except such Books as are or shall be lodged there and printed or paper to be printed for my Sale in London and the other moiety or half part of all such utensils and other goods property and right of printing and vending the newspaper Business carried on at Reading aforesaid I give and bequeath to my said Son ffrancis Newbery except as aforesaid upon Trust and to and for the sole use and Benefit of my Daughter in Law Anna Maria Smart and I do order and direct that the same or any part thereof shall not be subject or liable to the debt power or Controul of her present Husband or to the power or Controul of any other person or persons whatsoever and that the Receipt alone of the said Anna Maria Smart shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to

my said Son for what she shall receive of him but nevertheless the said John Carnan and my said Son are from time to time to pay equally out of such respective Moieties the money which I have engaged to pay to and perform the Contract that I am under with Mr Charles Pocock concerning what I have so given to them. Also I give and bequeath unto my said Son Francis Newbery all my Right Shares Benefit and Advantage and all and every Benefit any ways belonging to me of and in the preparing vending or disposing of or concerning the Sale of the powders pills Medicines and things called or known by the following Names or Descriptions that is to say Dr James powders Dr Hoopers female pills Mr Greenoughs Tinctures for the Teeth The Stomatick Lozenges and the Alterative pills and all other Medicines that I have any concern or Interest in or in making vending or disposing thereof together with all and every the Receipts which I am any ways possessed of Interested in or Intitled unto or any ways concerned the same but nevertheless I do hereby Charge all such my Right Shares Benefit and Advantage that shall from time to time arise from such powders pills and Medicines with the payment of the several Annuities or Yearly Sums hereafter mentioned which I order my said Son Francis to pay accordingly And I give the same as follows that is to say To my Sister in Law Hester Newbery one Annuity or Yearly Sum of fifteen pounds the same to be paid her quarterly for and during the term of her natural Life Also to my Sister in Law Mary Newbery of East Hamsted one Annuity or Yearly Sum of Ten pounds the same to be paid her quarterly for and during the term of her natural Life Also to my Uncle George Piggott one Annuity or Yearly Sum of Ten pounds the same to be paid him quarterly for and during the term of his natural Life Also one Annuity or Yearly Sum of five Guineas to my Uncle John Piggott for and during the term of his natural life Also to my Sister in Law Barbara Hounshell one annuity or Yearly Sum of fifteen pounds the same to be paid her Quarterly for and during the Term of her natural Life Also to my Sister in Law Elizabeth Hounshell



one Annuity or Yearly Sum of Ten pounds for and during the Term of her natural Life the same to be paid her quarterly And I order that the said several Annuitys shall be paid without any deduction or abatement whatsoever Also I give to my Brother in Law Martin Hounsill Twenty pounds Also I give to my Sister in Law Mrs Ann Shackleford Twenty pounds Also I give to my Nephew Robert Newbery fifty pounds Also I give to Mr Richard Todd fifty pounds but if he shall be willing and desirous to assist Mr Carnan or whom else shall be employed in settling and ballanceing my Accounts then it is My Will and Desire that the said Richard Todd shall have and receive out of my Effects the further sum of fifty pounds but it is my meaning and desire that the said Richard Todd shall be paid a proper Consideration for his time and trouble in settling and ballanceing my Accounts notwithstanding what I have above ordered him to have and receive Also I give to Mrs Elizabeth Fleming of Cambury House Islington fifty pounds Also I give to Mr Thomas Fleming of Cambury House aforesaid fifty pounds Also I give to Dr James Thirty Guineas for a Ring Also I give to Mr Thomas Greenough Twenty Guineas for a Ring Also I give to Mr Benjamin Collins of Salisbury Twenty Guineas for a Ring Also I give to my Nephew John Newbery Twenty five pounds Also I give to my Nephew William Newbery Twenty five pounds Also I give to my Nephew Thomas Newbery Twenty five pounds Also I give to my Niece Hester Wyatt Twenty five pounds the same to be paid her as she may want it but I order that the same or any part thereof shall not be subject or liable to the debts power or controul of her present Husband and that her Receipt alone shall be sufficient discharge to my Executors for what they shall so pay her Also I give to my Niece Ann Newbery Twenty five pounds the same to be paid her when she arrives at the Age of Twenty one Years Also I give to Mrs prudence Carnan the Elder of Wine Office Court fleet Street Twenty guineas, Also I give to my Servants Thomas Graves Mary Jones and Sarah Knight five Guineas each and Mourning And I also order

and direct that the payment of the said several Annuities shall commence and be paid from the time of my Death And I further Order and Direct that the several Legacies by me given to Dr James Mr Greenough Mr Collins Mrs Carnan and also the five Guineas given to each of my said Servants shall be paid to them respectively immediately after my Death And I also order that my said three Servants shall have Mourning given to them immediately on such my Death And I also order and direct that all and every other Sum and Sums of Money which I have specifically given to any person or persons whatsoever by this my Will shall not be paid to him her or them untill the End of three Years next after my decease unless my Executors shall find it fit and convenient to pay any of them sooner And in such case I hereby give them power so to do And all the rest residue and remainder of my Estate and Effects of what nature and kind soever or wheresoever I will and desire may be divided into four equal parts one fourth part whereof I give and bequeath to my said Wife Another fourth part whereof I give and bequeath to my Said Son ffrancis Newbery One other fourth part whereof I give and bequeath to my Daughter Mary power And the remaining fourth part thereof I give and bequeath as follows that is to say as for and concerning one third part thereof (the same into three equal parts to be divided) I give and bequeath to my Son in Law Thomas Carnan One other third part thereof I give and bequeath to my said Son in Law John Carnan and the remaining third part thereof I give and bequeath to my said Son ffrancis Newbery upon trust and to and for the sole use and Benefit of my said Daughter in Law Anna Maria Smart And I do order and direct that the same or any part thereof shall not be subject or lyable to the Debts power or Controul of her present Husband or to the power or Controul of any other person or persons whatsoever and that the Receipt alone of the said Anna Maria Smart shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to my said Son for what she shall receive of him And I do hereby make and appoint my said Wife and my said Son ffrancis Newbery Joint Executors of this my

last Will and Testament. And I revoke all former Wills by me made and do declare this my only last Will and Testament in Witness whereof I have to this my last Will and Testament contained in three Sheets of paper set my Hand and Seal to each of them this Twenty first Day of October in the Seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth And in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven—John Newbery—Signed sealed published and declared by the said John Newbery as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of Us who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our Names hereunto The two Interlineations in the first Sheet being first made—Tho Harrison—James Lane—Rich<sup>d</sup> Welch.

Whereas I John Newbery of Saint pauls Churchyard London Bookseller have made my last Will and Testament in Writing bearing date the Twenty first Day of October last past and I have therein and thereby given to my Wife Mary my Dwelling House in Saint pauls Church Yard aforesaid for the Term of her natural life Now I do by this Writing which I declare to be Codicil to my said Will and direct to be taken as part thereof Desire that my Son Francis Newbery my Son in Law Thomas Carnan and my Nephew Francis Newbery do carry on my Business in my said Dwelling House for their Joint Interest and Benefit and if any of them shall refuse or decline to carry on such Business there then it is my desire that such Business shall be carried on by such of them as shall be desirous to engage therein and in such case I order and direct that such of them who shall so carry on such business shall during the life of my said Wife if they or any of them shall so long carry on such Business Occupy and Enjoy my said Dwelling House he or they paying to my said Wife such Annual Rent for my said House as shall be thought adequate and reasonable for the same and I order that they or



such of them who shall carry on such Business shall from time to time be at Liberty to inspect all my Books of Account the better to know and find out my Customers. And Whereas I have in and by my said Will desired that all the rest residue and remainder of my Estate and Effects of what nature and kind soever or wheresoever be divided into four equal parts one fourth part whereof I give to my said Wife one other fourth part whereof I give to my said Son ffrancis Newbery one other fourth part whereof I give to my Daughter Mary Power And the remaining fourth part wherof I give as follows (that is to say) As for and concerning one third part thereof I gave to my Son in Law Thomas Carnan one other third part thereof I gave to my Son in Law John Carnan and the remaining third part thereof I gave to my said Son ffrancis Newbery upon Trust and to and for the sole use and Benefit of my Daughter in Law Anna Maria Smart now I do hereby revoke so much of my said Will as relates to the disposition of all the rest residue and remainder of my said Estate and Effects in manner following (that is to say) It is my Will and Desire and I do order and direct that all the rest residue and remainder of my said Estate and Effects shall be divided into five equal parts one fifth whereof I give and bequeath to my said Wife Mary one other fifth part whereof I give and bequeath to my said Son ffrancis Newbery one other fifth part whereof I give and bequeath to my said Daughter Mary Power one other fifth part whereof I give and bequeath to my said Son in Law Thomas Carnan And the remaining fifth part whereof I give and bequeath as follows (that is to say) As for and concerning one Moiety or half part of such fifth part I give and bequeath to my said Son in Law John Carnan and the remaining Moiety or half part of such fifth part I give and bequeath to my said Son ffrancis Newbery upon Trust and to and for the sole use and Benefit of my said Daughter in Law Anna Maria Smart and I do order and direct that the same or any part thereof shall not be subject or lyable to the Debts power or Controul of her present Husband or to the power or Controul of any person or persons whatsoever and that the receipt alone of the said Anna

Maria Smart shall from time to time be a sufficient discharge to my said Son for what she shall receive of him And I do hereby ratify and confirm my said Will in all other respects And all the Gifts and Bequests Matters and Things therein contained and not hereby altered and revoked In Witness I the said John Newbery have to this my Codicil contained in two Sheets of paper sett my Hand and Seal to each of this Twenty seventh Day of November in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth And in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty seven—Jn<sup>o</sup> Newbery—Signed sealed published and declared by the said John Newbery as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament in the presence of—Tho Harrison—James Lane—Rd Welch.

Exam<sup>d</sup> with the Original Will and Codicil H. Stevens Sr.

II.—A LIST OF THE BOOKS PUBLISHED BY  
THE NEWBERYS FROM 1740 TO 1800.

A.

Adventures.

Adventures of a Silver Penny. Price 6d.

E. Newbery's advertisement in London Chronicle, Dec.  
27-29, 1787.

Adventures of Master Headstrong.

The Adventures of Master Headstrong and Miss Patient, in their journey towards the Land of Happiness; containing an account of the various difficulties Master H. experienced in listening to Passion, leaving Miss Patient, and not consenting that Reason whom they met on the road should always direct his course.

Copy printed by C. Squire, Furnivall's Inn, for J. Harris, Corner St Paul's Churchyard (very quaint cuts).

E. Newbery's List about 1789. Price 3d.

Aesop's Fables.

A new and beautiful edition of Aesop's Fables, with instructive morals, adorned with cuts. Price 6d.

From F. Newbery's List about 1777.

From B. Collins' Account-book we find this was printed at least as early as 1770, and that F. Newbery had a fourth share. 2000 copies were printed and sold, and the profit divided was £2. A 13th edition was advertised in the London Chronicle, Nov. 10-13, 1787, E. Newbery's name being 15th on the list. It is there attributed to Saml. Croxall.

Agreeable Companion.

400 copies of this and the "copy" scheduled at £30 (see page 33).



**Agricola Candidus.**

The High Mass, a Poem by Agricola Candidus, Gent.,  
Author of the Latin Mercury. Price 6d.

Advertised in Mercurius Latinus, April 19, 1746.

**Agriculture.**

Essays on Agriculture.

Entered by T. Carnan at Stationers' Hall, February 29,  
1776.

**Alphabet Royal.**

Alphabet Royal ou Guide commode et agreable dans  
l'art de Lire. Le Prix seulement 6d.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, Aug. 1, 1750,  
as Pour servir d'Introduction au Cercle des Sciences.

Carnan's List, 1787.

**Alphabet, Royal.**

The Royal Alphabet, price 1d. E. Newbery's List,  
1784.

**Almanacks.**

The Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Hampshire Almanack  
for 1787.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan, Dec. 9, 1786.

There are many others entered which I have not trans-  
cribed (see Chapter V. p. 86).

**Amusing Instructor.**

The Amusing Instructor or Tales and Fables in Prose  
and Verse, for the improvement of youth, with useful and  
pleasing remarks on different branches of Science. Adorned  
with cuts.

F. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1777.

**Anecdotes.**

Anecdotes of a little Family. Price one shilling.

From E. Newbery's List about 1789.

**Anecdotes.**

Anecdotes of Mary or the Good Governess. By the  
author of the History of the Davenport Family.

E. Newbery, 1795. Front. Pp. 159, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4.

**Anson's Voyages.**

A True and Impartial Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas and Round the Globe in his Majesty's Ship the "Centurion," under the command of Commodore George Anson, wherein all material incidents during the said Voyage from its commencement in 1740 to its conclusion in 1744 are related, &c., &c. By Pascoe Thomas, Teacher of the Mathematics on board the "Centurion." Newbery 2d in list of publishers. Price 5s.

Advertised in *General Evening Post*, Jan. 1, 1745.

A rival book was in the market, for the advertisement has the following N.B. :—

"This gentleman, Pascoe Thomas, has been near twelve years employed in the Royal Navy, seven of which he sailed in the "Centurion," and he declares that no such person as J. Philips sailed this voyage as a midshipman on board that ship, but that one Thomas Philips a midshipman sailed in her, and died on the passage from the Coast of Mexico to Tinian, Aug. 21, 1742."

**Apostles.**

An History of the Lives, Actions, Travels, Sufferings, and Deaths of the Apostles and Evangelists. Adorned with copperplate cuts. Price bound one Shilling.

From Newbery and Carnan's List, 1769.

**Asiatic Princess.**

The Asiatic Princess. By Mrs Pilkington.

**Arnold, S. A.**

Merchant's and Owner's Friend and Seaman's Preserver.

By S. A. Arnold.

Entered by T. Carnan at Stationers' Hall, August 4, 1778.

**Atlas.**

Atlas Minimus, or a New set of Pocket Maps of the several Empires, Kingdoms, and States of the known World, with Historical extracts relative to each. Drawn and engraved by J. Gibson from the best authorities. Revised, corrected, and improved by E. Bowen, Geographer to his Majesty.

J. Newbery. Advertised in *Public Ledger*, Jan. 17,

1760, as follows:—Though this Work, which contains a comprehensive View of the several Parts of the Globe, with historical extracts on each map, was intended to give young Gentlemen and Ladies a general Idea of Geography, it may likewise be of Service to those of more Years and Experience; since it is impossible for the Mind, however capacious, to remember precisely all the Divisions and Subdivisions of the Several States and Kingdoms in the World; and it will be the more acceptable, we may presume, as no other Epitome of this kind has been offered to the Public that is so convenient for the Pocket, or which contains the many modern Discoveries with which this Science has been enriched. Nothing need be said in favour of this study, almost every one is acquainted with its usefulness and Excellency, and sees how essential it is towards forming the character of the fine Gentleman and agreeable companion.

Printed for J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Church-Yard.

Of whom may be had, price 4s. bound in calf, or 5s. 5d. with maps coloured.

New and Accurate Maps of the Counties of England and Wales, drawn from the latest Surveys. By the same Hands.

A copy is in the Douse Collection, "Printed for T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1779."



## B.

### Babler.

The Babler, containing a careful selection from those entertaining and interesting essays which have given the public so much satisfaction under that title during a course of four years in "Owen's Weekly Chronicle."

J. Newbery, 1767, 2 vols. Vol. i., pp. xiv + 286; vol. ii., pp. x + 275. 7 × 4.

This was chiefly written by Hugh Kelly, who had met Goldsmith at Newbery's house.

### Baltimore (Lord).

A Tour to the East, by the Right Honble. F. Ld. Baltimore, 12mo. Price 3s.

J. Newbery's name 2d in the list of publishers, advertised in the London Chronicle, Sept. 17, 1767.

### Battledoor, The British.

Consisting of the Alphabet, one Spelling Lesson, the Arabic Numerals, and 8 woodcuts of animals. Issued at the same price as the Imperial; it is like it in binding.

### Battledoor, The Imperial.

Consisting of 2 short Spelling Lessons, the Lord's Prayer, the Arabic numerals, and 6 small wood engravings. It is in Newbery's coloured paper binding, and was issued at 4d. plain or 6d. coloured.

### Battledore, Royal.

The Royal Battledore; or First Book for Children. Being the First Introductory Part of the "Circle of the Sciences." Price Twopence. Carnan's List, 1789.

Appears in J. Newbery's List, 1762.

This is not a book but a piece of cardboard—a development of the horn-book. A copy is in the Bodleian. "Printed for Newbery & Carnan."

From B. Collins of Salisbury's Account-books, we learn this is as early as 1746, and was, he says, "My own invention." His third share was valued at £10, 10s. Nearly 100,000 were sold from 1771 to 1780. They were sold at 12s. per gross, and cost £3, 10s. per 1000 to make.

Be Merry and Wise.

Beasts.

A Poetical Description of, with moral reflections for the amusement of Children.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, 4 Jan. 1773, by T. Carnan.

Bellecour.

The Academy of Play, containing a full description of and the laws of Play now observed in the several Academies of Paris relative to the following Games:—Piquet, Quadrille, Ombre Quintill, Piquemdrill Imperial, The Reverses, Papillion, L'Ambigu Commerce, Tontine Lottery, Ma Commere, La Maricé, Triomphe, Tue Beast, La Mouche, Man d'Auvergne, The Farm, The Game of Hoc, L'Emprunt, La Pogue, Romeste, Sizette, Guinquette, Le Sixte, Vingt Quatre, La Belle, Gillet, Cul Bas, The Cuckoo, Brusquembille, The Comet. From the French of the Abbé Bellecour. F. Newbery, n.d. Pp. vi + 280,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ .

It appears in F. Newbery's list about 1769, and was issued at 3s.

Bentwell's Spelling Dictionary

Entered by T. Carnan at Stationers' Hall, 1785.

Bible Abridged.

The Holy Bible abridged: or, the History of the Old and New Testament, illustrated with notes, and adorned with cuts, for the use of children. "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." *Luke* xviii. 16. Price bound Sixpence.

From J. Newbery's List, 1758.

Two editions issued in 1782 and 1786, by T. Carnan.

Bible in Miniature.

The Bible in Miniature; or, a Concise History of the Old and New Testaments. Price 1s. in calf, or 2s. in morocco.

E. Newbery, 1780. Pp. 256,  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ .

Bible (Pocket).

The Pocket Bible, for little Masters and Misses. Price 6d.

E. Newbery's List, 1789.

**Bible Dictionary.**

A Dictionary of the Bible; or, an explanation of the proper names and difficult words in the Old and New Testament. Accented as they ought to be pronounced. Together with other Particulars equally useful to those who would understand the Sacred Scriptures and read them with Propriety.

J. Newbery, 1766; T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junr., 1777, N.P.  $6\frac{7}{8} \times 4$ . A 6 page catalogue is inserted at the end.

In the entry at Stationers' Hall, 29th Oct. 1778, by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, this is ascribed to "Alex. MacBean, A.M." An edition also was entered 7th April of the same year.

**Bible.**

A New History of the Holy Bible, containing everything memorable in the Old and New Testament, as well as the Apocrypha, &c., &c. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. The seventh edition, to which is added An Useful and Complete Index.

E. Newbery, 1796. Pp. vi + 264 + 8.

The title is abbreviated, and the work is illustrated with engravings on copper. Front. of George III.

**Bishop, Samuel.**

*Feriarum Poeticarum sive Carminum Anglicana Elegiaci plerumque argumenti Latine reddita.* A. Sam. Bishop, A.M., Scholæ Mercatorum Scissorum Hypodidasculo et Collegii Divi Johannis Baptistæ nuper Socio subjiciuntur pauca Epigrammata quaedam nova. Price 10s. 6d.

Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Newbery.

Advertised in the *St James' Chronicle*, June 10, 1766, in which subscribers who have not received their books are requested to send to the Author, at his house in Scotch-Yard, Bush Lane, Cannon Street.

**Blind Child.**

The Blind Child, or anecdotes of the Wyndham Family, written for the use of young people. By a lady. E. Newbery 1791.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ , pp. viii + 178. "The principal aim of the author is to repress that excessive softness of heart which too frequently involves its possessor in a train of evils,



and which is by no means true sensibility—that exquisite gift of heaven.”

This reached a fifth edition in 1798. Another edition 1795. It is by Mrs Pinchard of Taunton, *q.v.*

### Blossoms of Morality.

The Blossoms of Morality, intended for the amusement and instruction of young ladies and gentlemen. By the editor of “The Looking Glass for the Mind.” With forty-seven cuts, designed and engraved by J. Bewick. 3d edition. E. Newbery 1801. Price 2s. 6d., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4, pp. x + 222.

This occurs in E. Newbery’s List 1789. Pp. vi. + 222, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 4.

The first edition has exactly the same title down to “Mind,” but has no Bewick cuts.

It was issued under J. Cooper’s editorship.

The following is extracted from *the preface to the 2d edition* which appears in this vol. :

“The first edition of this little work having met with a very favourable reception, the publisher, ever grateful for, emulous to deserve, the approbation and esteem of the public—was induced again to avail himself of the ingenuity of Mr Bewick—to embellish it with designs and engravings similar to those given in ‘The Looking Glass for the Mind.’ Much time has elapsed since the commencement of this edition, owing to a severe indisposition with which the artist was long afflicted, and which unfortunately terminated in his death, and sorry, very sorry are we to be compelled to state that this is the last effort of his ‘incomparable genius.’”

Miss Yonge, says in preface to the 2d Series of “A Storehouse of Stories,” 1874, that it is “an odd little compilation,” she selected the tales that made a lodgment in her mind, though where they came from she cannot guess. “The only titles I ever met like any of them, is a much finer version of The Statue story among Miss Busk’s Patranas, and perhaps ‘The Retired Vizier and his Birds’ may be a parody of ‘Diocletian and the Cabbages.’ The rest of the book is taken up with some ineffably ridiculous modern stories—one whose hero and heroine rejoice in the

titles of Dorcas and Amaryllis showing the good effects of Sunday Schools, and there are also some solemn discussions on the virtues between some gentlemen and ladies. Remembering that to see those was to avoid them, I spare them to my readers."

**Bonze.**

The Bonze or Chinese Anchorite. An Oriental Epic Novel. 2 vols., 6s.

From F. Newbery's list, N.D.

**Boyce, Samuel.**

Poems on Several Occasions. By Samuel Boyce. Motto from Pope.

J. Newbery, 1757. Pp. xxxii + 215, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 5. Front. and Vignette.

Newbery's name is second in the list of 3 publishers.

**Boyse, Sam.**

A New Pantheon; or, Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods, Heroes, Goddesses, &c., explained in a manner intirely new, and render'd much more useful than any hitherto publish'd on this subject, adorned with figures depicted from ancient paintings, medals, and gems for the use of those who would understand history, poetry, painting, statuary, coins, medals, &c., to which is added a Discourse on the Theology of the Ancients, wherein the manner of their worship, and the rise and progress of Idolatry are considered, as also an explanation of their ancient Mythology, from the writings of Moses, the Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Eastern Historians, Philosophers, Poets, &c., by Samuel Boyse, A.M., with an appendix containing some account of their various superstitious observances by Astrology, Prodigies, Auguries, Auspices, Oracles, &c., in which the origin of each are pointed out; as also a short historical account of the rise of Altars, Sacred Groves, Priests, and Temples, by a gentleman of Cambridge. London: Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, opposite the North Door in Saint Paul's Churchyard, and B. Collins, Bookseller, on the New Canal, in Salisbury, MDCCCLIII. Pp. viii. + 318 + xvi, 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  × 4.

The 2nd edition advertised in the Public Ledger, Mar. 21, 1760, was revised by Rev. Wm. Cooke, who added

"a dissertation on the theology of the heathens." In the 4th edition, May 1771, Carnan & Newbery held a 4th share.

A fifth edition issued, Oct. 1776, of 2000 copies, in which the same publishers held a 3d share.

### Bramble, Benjamin.

The Farmer Convinced; or, the Reviewers of the Monthly Review anatomized. By Benjamin Bramble.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by E. Newbery, Sept. 16, 1788.

### Britannia.

Britannia; a Poem, with Historical Notes, 4to, 1s.

J. Newbery's name 2nd in the list of publishers advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 5th, 1767.

### British Magazine. (See "Smollett.")

Newbery's seventh share in this was valued at £10, 10s. in the schedule of assets, when he made an arrangement with his creditors.

### Brookes, R.

The General Dispensatory, Containing a Translation of the Pharmacopœias of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, together with that of the Royal Hospital of Edinburgh, &c., &c. The second edition with large Additions, by R. Brookes, M.D., author of the "General Practice of Physic."

J. Newbery, 1765. Pp. xii + 388 + 32, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 4.

An abbreviated title.

### Brookes, R. (M.D.)

The General Gazetteer; or, Compendious Geographical Dictionary, &c., &c., 8vo, price 6d. Printed for J. Newbery, 1762.

A second edition was issued, 1766.

The 6th edition entered by T. Carnan, Dec. 19, 1786, at Stationer's Hall.

Advertised as follows in the Public Ledger, Dec. 15, 1761:—



In one large Volume in Octavo, price 6s., bound, and illustrated with nine folio maps, viz. :—1. A map of the World; 2. of Europe; 3. of Asia; 4. of Africa; 5. of North America; 6. of South America; 7. of Englang; 8. of Germany; and 9. of France. The General Gazetteer, or Compendious Geographical Dictionary, containing a description of all the

Empires,	Chief Towns,	Harbours,
Kingdoms,	Forts,	Bays,
States,	Fortresses,	Lakes,
Republics,	Castles,	Mountains,
Provinces,	Citadels,	Capes, and
Cities,	Seas,	Promontories,

in the known world: Together with the Government Policy, Customs, Manners, and Religion of the Inhabitants; the Extent, Bounds, Natural Productions, and Curiosities of each Country; with the Trade and Manufactures of the Citys and Towns; their Longitude, Latitude, Bearing, and Distances in English miles from remarkable places: As also the Sieges they have undergone, and the Battles that have been fought near them, down to the present year.

Including an Authentic Account of the Counties, Cities, and Market Towns in England and Wales, as also the Villages with Fairs, the days on which they are kept according to the new style, as well as of the Cattle, Goods, and Merchandises brought to them for sale.

By R. Brookes, M.D.

Qui mores hominum multorum vicit et urbes.

Printed for J. Newbery at the &c.

This book contains a description of more than 3000 places not mentioned in any other Gazetteer, which are mostly distinguished by a particular mark for the sake of truth, and for the satisfaction of the curious.

### Brookes, R.

A New and Accurate System of Natural History, &c., &c., by R. Brookes, M.D., Author of the "General Practice of Physic," in 6 vols.

J. Newbery, 1763. 6½ × 4.

Each vol. has a separate title. Vol. I. contains Quadrupeds; II. Birds; III. Fishes and Serpents; IV. Insects;

V. Waters, Earths, Stones, Fossils, and Minerals; VI. Vegetables.

The preface and introductions were written by Goldsmith, who received thirty guineas for the work.

### Brookes, R.

The General Practice of Physic; extracted chiefly from the writings of the most celebrated practical Physicians, and Medical Essays, Transactions, Journals, and literary correspondence of the learned societies in Europe. To which is prefixed an introduction, containing the distinction of similar diseases; the use of the Non-Naturals; an account of the Pulse; the content of the Nervous Parts, and a sketch of the Animal Oeconomy. By R. Brookes, M.D. The third edition, with improvements, in two vols., octavo. Price bound, 8s.

J. Newbery's List, 1758.

The 2nd edition with improvements was advertised in the Public Ledger, Jan. 16, 1760, and the 5th in Lloyd's Evening Post, Feb. 10, 1766.

### Brookes, R.

An Introduction to Physic and Surgery, &c., by R. Brookes, M.D., author of the "General Practice of Physic." The second edition.

J. Newbery, 1763. Pp. viii + 390, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5.

Title abbreviated.

### Brother's Gift.

The Brother's Gift. Price 1d. F. Newbery's List, 1776. E. Newbery's List, 1786.

### Browne, T.

A New Classical Dictionary;—for the use of schools, containing under its heads, everything illustrative and explanatory of the Mythology, History, Geography, Manners, Customs, &c., occurring in the Greek and Roman Authors, &c., by Thomas Browne, 6s.

E. Newbery's List.

**Budget.**

The Budget; or Moral and Entertaining Fragments, representing the punishment of Vice and the Reward of Virtue. E. Newbery, 1799. "The first literary effort of a young author (with the exception of Juliet) which is by a gentleman whose productions for the rising generation have been respectably received." The title sufficiently indicates the nature of the book.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. iv. + 178.

**Bunyan, John.**

Pilgrim's Progress.	Part I.	} Price 6d. each.
Do. Do.	Part II.	

From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

**Buthred.**

Buthred: A Tragedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden.

F. Newbery, 1779. Pp. vi + 88,  $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ .

**Byron.**

A voyage round the world, in His Majesty's Ship the Dolphin, commanded by the Honourable Commodore Byron: in which is contained, a faithful account of the several places, People, Plants, Animals, &c., seen on the Voyage, and, among other Particulars, a minute and exact Description of the Streights of Magellan; and of the gigantic people called Patagonians. Together with an accurate account of seven Islands lately discovered in the South Seas. By an Officer on board the said ship. Price one shilling sewed.

Carnan's List, 1787.

Advertised by J. Newbery in the London Chronicle, April 7th, 1767.

Lloyd's Evening Post for April 20, 1767, has the following paragraph:—We are authorised by the undermentioned officers of the Dolphin man-of-war to assure the Public that a Book lately published for Mr Newbery, Bookseller in St Paul's Churchyard, entitled "A Voyage round the World in his Majesty's ship Dolphin, under the command of the Hon. Commodore Byron, and said to be wrote by an Officer of the said ship," that neither of them is the author thereof; that they will not presume to publish



the Voyage without obtaining leave for that purpose, and that the said Bookseller is entirely unknown to them.—P. Mouat, Captain; John Marshal, Second Lieutenant; George Robertson, Third Lieutenant; Henry Stacy, Purser. *N.B.*—The First Lieutenant has been abroad seven months, the Master three months, and both are still absent, which, with the Surgeon (who is at present out of town), and those whose names are signed above, were the principal Officers of the Dolphin.

To which the following extract from advertisement in London Chronicle, April 21, 1767, is a reply:—

*N.B.*—As a paragraph has appeared in the papers seemingly prejudicial to this publication, it becomes necessary for those who are concerned to say something in their own justification.

Some of the Officers belonging to the ship, from motives perhaps of a private nature, “have disavowed their having any concern in the publication of this volume, and asserted that they neither know the Author nor the Bookseller.” But this amounts to nothing. The Author is an Officer, but the same motives that induced them to publish their advertisement obliges him to keep himself concealed. All we pretended to was, That the Book we published contained a faithful and true Account of what was seen on the Voyage, and was written by an Officer on Board the said Ship. This is True, and a Truth which these gentlemen will not contradict, nor indeed have they attempted it. Could the Author have prefixed his name to the Volume without incurring the Displeasure of his Superiors he would; but as that cannot be done, he hopes that so slight a circumstance will not be suffered to invalidate that Truth, which the Opposers of this Publication, and indeed all the World, cannot contradict.

May 14, 1767, has the following additional paragraph:—With respect to the Description given of the Patagonians, which has been the subject of much altercation and ridicule, we have the pleasure to inform the Public that an Account of these extraordinary people has been lately transmitted to the Royal Society, which agrees in every material circumstance with that contained in the voyage above mentioned.

This is said to have been revised by Goldsmith.

## C.

## Campbell, John.

Lives of the Admirals. Part I., price 6d. Advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 3, 1761, as follows :—

Price 6d.

(Adorned with the heads of Sir Walter Raleigh and Admiral Blake, elegantly engraved.)

Number I. of the

*Lives of the Admirals,*

and other eminent British Seamen ; containing their personal Histories, and a detail of all their Public Services. Including a new and accurate Naval History, from the earliest account of Time.

With many curious Passages relating to our Discoveries, Plantations, and Commerce, and supported throughout by proper Authorities. The whole carefully revised and corrected, with very considerable additions,

By *John Campbell, Esq.*

Printed for T. Osborne, C. Hitch & L. Hawes, H. Woodfall, J. Rivington, J. Newbery, R. Baldwin, W. Johnston, B. Law & Co., S. Crowder & Co., H. Hamilton, J. Coote, H. Payne, and W. Cropley.

The established merit of this work makes it unnecessary to say anything more, than that the present edition (which maybe had compleat, in four Volumes Octavo, some time in next month) will be illustrated and adorned with Maps, Plans, Charts, Heads, &c., Engraved by the best Masters, and that the whole will be comprised in about 40 numbers.

Be careful to ask for Campbell's Lives of the Admirals.

Lives of the Admirals. Part II., price 6d.

From E. Newbery's List about 1780. The two parts 1s. each.

## Carter, Susannah.

The Frugal Housewife ; or, Complete Woman Cook, wherein the art of dressing all sorts of viands with cleanliness, decency, and elegance is explained in 500 approved receipts, &c., with various bills of fare, by Susannah Carter of Clerkenwell.

F. Newbery, n.d. Pp. xii + 180 + 12, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Cervantes.**

*Adventures of Don Quixote.* Abridged. Price 1s.  
From E. Newbery's List, c. 1798.

**Chatter, Charley.**

*The Lilliputian Auction*, to which all little Masters and Misses are invited. By Charley Chatter. Price One Penny.

**Chesterfield's Maxims.**

. Lord Chesterfield's Maxims; or, a new plan of education on the principles of Virtue and Politeness, in which the exceptionable part of that noble Lord's letters to his son are carefully rejected, and such only are preserved as cannot fail to form the man of honour, the man of virtue, and the accomplished gentleman, with portrait. F. Newbery, 1777.

6 x 4, pp. xvi + 92; contains an account of the Earl of Chesterfield's progress in Letters and politeness.

**Children's Friend, The.**

*The New Children's Friend*; or, Pleasing Incitements to Wisdom and Virtue, &c. Price 1s. 6d.  
From E. Newbery's List.

**Child's Guide to Polite Learning.**

1000 copies scheduled (see p. 33) at £12, 10s.

**Choice Scraps.**

*Choice Scraps*, historical and biographical, consisting of pleasing stories and diverting anecdotes, most of them short to prevent their being tiresome, comprehending much useful information and innocent amusement for young minds. Embellished with copperplate cuts. E. Newbery, n.d.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 3, price 1s.; flowery and gilt paper cover. "With a view to amuse and instruct the rising generation, it lays before the youthful Reader a faithful Epitome of the Conduct, Character, and Opinions of those Kings, Heroes, and Philosophers whose memories will remain recorded in the sacred page of history till time itself shall be no more."

**Christ.**

*The History of the Life, Action, Sufferings, and Death of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ.* To which is added the life of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Adorned with copperplate cuts. Price one shilling, bound. From Newbery & Carnan's List, 1769.



## Christian Magazine.

See "Dodd."

## Christian Chronicle.

Advertisement of a weekly newspaper under this title, the first number to be issued Jan. 2, 1762, and continued weekly, in the Public Ledger, Dec. 26, 1761, as follows:—

London, Dec. 22, 1761.

*To the Public.*

In the present important State of Affairs, People of all Denominations are desirous to see an account of the Public Transactions: Weekly Journals are especially acceptable to many who have not Opportunity or Leisure to see or read Daily or Evening Papers; and to many it would be highly satisfactory to put such a Paper into the Hands of the Family as might not only amuse but instruct: a Paper free from Indecency either in Paragraph or Advertisement, and calculated to promote Virtue and good Manners, while affording all desirable information.

Such a Paper, it is proposed to publish, on Saturday, Jan. 2, 1762, and continue weekly under the title of *The Christian Chronicle*, in which a serious Essay will be given regularly every week; designed to inform the Understanding and influence the Affections; to promote Unity and Love amongst Christians, and to heal, not inflame, the displeasing Divisions amongst them. This Essay shall be so conducted, by the Author of it, as to be made acceptable to sincere Believers of all Denominations: for Charity shall ever guide his Pen, undipped in any Gall of Bitterness, untainted with any Asperity of Sentiment.

Besides this Essay, occasional Pieces from the Daily, Weekly, or Monthly Papers; or from Correspondents, as well as elegant and instructive Poems, or sacred Songs and Hymns shall find a place, as there may be Opportunity.

The Transactions of the Week, Domestic, and Foreign, shall be collected with the greatest care and fidelity; and occasional Remarks made, perhaps, upon such paragraphs as may tend to touch the Heart. While Advertisements of Books, &c., will be admitted "and whatever will be judged conducive to render *The Christian Chronicle*" a truly valuable Paper, proper to be received into every Family, and useful to promote the cause of Religion and Truth.

After which we have no occasion to use any Arguments in recommendation of such an Undertaking. The Design will sufficiently recommend it to every well disposed Mind; and as we shall do all in our power to merit, we have no doubt of obtaining the candid Favour of the Public.

*N.B.*—Those who are pleased to encourage this Paper (which will be sold at the price of other Weekly Journals) are desired to send their Orders to Mr Newbery, at the Bible and Sun.

### Christian's New Year's Gift.

The Christian's New Year's Gift: Containing a companion for the feasts and fasts of the Church of England; Prayers and Meditations for the use of the Holy Communion; and a Manual of Devotion for the Closet and the Family. By a Clergyman of the Church of England. Price 2s. bound.

Advertised in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Jan. 1, 1766.

### Christian Religion.

The Truth of the Christian Religion vindicated from the objections of unbelievers, particularly of Mr John James Rousseau. In a series of Dissertations. By the Editors of the *Christian's Magazine*.

J. Newbery, 8vo. Price 5s.

Advertised in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Jan. 22, 1766.

### Chronicles of the Kings and Queens.

Chronicles of the Kings and Queens of England.

Newbery, London 1795.

Hugo bought the two cuts, by Bewick, from Griffith & Farran. They are also used in the *History of George III.*, and in an edition of Goldsmith's "*History of England*."

### Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of Universal History, Sacred and Profane, Ecclesiastical and Civil, from the Creation of the world to the year one thousand seven hundred and forty three; with a preliminary Discourse on the short method of studying history, and a catalogue of books necessary for that purpose; with some remarks on them. By Abbé Langlet

Dufresnoy. In two parts, translated from the last French edition, and continued down to the death of King George II. Vol. I., price 12s., bound.

### Chronological Tables.

Chronological Tables of the History of France from Pharamond the first king to the reign of Louis the XVI.

Entered at Stationers' Hall to E. Newbery, July 12, 1791.

### Circle of the Sciences. First issue.

Advertised in the Penny London Post, Jan. 18, 1745, as follows:—

In the Press, and speedily will be publish'd, *The Circle of Sciences*; or, *The Compendious Library*.

*George R.*

*George the Second*, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., to all whom these Presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our trusty and well-belov'd *John Newbery* of London, Bookseller, hath humbly represented unto Us, that he hath been at very great expense and much Labour in compiling a Work entitled *The Circle of the Sciences*; or, *The Compendious Library*, Digested in a Method entirely new, whereby each Branch of polite Literature is render'd extreamly easy and instructive. We being willing to give encouragement to all Works that may be of publick Use and Benefit, are graciously pleas'd to grant unto Him, the said John Newbery, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, Our Royal Privilege and License, for the sole Printing, Publishing, and Vending the said work, strictly forbidding all our Subjects within our Kingdoms and Dominions to reprint or abridge the same, or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter, or Distribute any copies thereof, Reprinted beyond the Seas during the term of 14 years, without the Consent or Approbation of the said John Newbery, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 18<sup>th</sup> Day of December 1744, in the 18<sup>th</sup> year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Commands,

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.



*To the Publick.*

This Work, which is principally intended to lead children from the cradle through the most polite and useful of the Literary Arts and Sciences, is render'd so extremely easy, instructive, and entertaining, that 'tis hoped the whole will seem rather an Amusement than a Task. In the first place, a proper Method is taken to open their tender minds, and give them a taste for Letters; after which their Ideas are enlarg'd by familiar, easy, and progressive steps, till they arrive at a tolerable Knowledge of Books and Men. As the Education of Youth is of such vast consequence, that Society in general owes its very being and support to having wise and prudent members to enforce the observance of good and virtuous Rules; and of such great Importance to Children in particular, that their peace and happiness in this World, as well as (perhaps) the next, must depend upon it; no Apology need be made for an attempt of this kind. The Author indeed may have occasion to plead some Excuse for his Want of Abilities (it being a more difficult Task to adapt Rules to the Genius and Capacities of Children than is generally imagin'd), but 'twill be Time enough for him to apologize for this when he finds himself censur'd. And however his new Scheme may succeed, he is conscious to himself that he shall at least have the secret satisfaction of endeavouring to do well.

This work is in great Forwardness, and for the sake of those who can't afford to lay out much money at a Time, will be publish'd in little Volumes, bound, at 6d. each.

"The Royal Battledore; being the first introductory part of the 'Circle of the Sciences,' &c. Published by the King's authority. Lond., printed by Newbery & Carnan in St Paul's Church-yard, and B. Collins, in Sarum. Price 2d." It consists of a single stiff sheet folded; one part much resembles the old horn-books, the other contains twenty-four pictures designed to teach the alphabet. At the upper and lower edges are the following lines:—

"He that ne'er learns his A B C,  
For ever will a Blockhead be;  
But he that learns these Letters fair,  
Shall have a Coach to take the Air."

Advertisement in the General Evening Post, Oct. 29,

1745, of The first three volumes of "the Circle of the Sciences," as follows:—

Vol. I. An Easy Introduction to the English Language, or a pretty entertaining Spelling Book for little Masters and Misses. Price, bound and gilt, 6d.

Vol. II. A Concise yet comprehensive and easy English Grammar for the use of young Gentlemen, Ladies and Foreigners. 6d.

Vol. III. A Spelling Dictionary on a Plan entirely New. 1s.

The other volumes are in the Press, and will be published with all imaginable expedition.

In the Newbery Schedule (see p. 33), 600 copies of Vol. I. are valued at £7, 16s., the plates, £4, and copyright, £4, 4s. 600 of Vol. II. at £7, 16s., copyright, £5, 5s. 1500 copies of Vol. III., at 56s. per gross at £42, and copyright, £9, 9s.

The Art of Writing, Illustrated with Copper-Plates, to which is added A Collection of Letters and Directions for Addressing Persons of Distinction either in Writing or Discourse. Being the Fourth Volume of the Circle of the Sciences, &c. By the King's Authority.

J. Newbery, 1746. Pp. 130,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ .

The place of this in later editions was taken by Poetry.

600 copies of this are valued in the Newbery Schedule at £16, 16s., the plates at £3, 3s., and copyright, £5, 5s.

From the Newbery Schedule (see p. 33), we learn that the original issue was in 10 volumes, and 1500 copies of Vols. V.-X. were struck off. They are valued at 56s. per gross, except Vol. VIII., Geography, which is reckoned at 96s. per gross. The copyrights are estimated at: Vol. V. Arithmetic, £7, 7s.; Vol. VI., Rhetorick, £10, 10s.; Vol. VII., Poetry, £7, 7s.; Vol. VIII., Logick, £8, 8s.; Vol. IX., Geography, £12, 12s.; and Vol. X., Chronology, £8, 8s. Vols. I.-VII. are advertised as ready in *Mercurius Latinus*, July 26, 1746.

#### Circle of the Sciences. Second issue.

I. Grammar made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen, Ladies, and Foreigners. Being the First Volume of the Circle of the Sciences, &c. Published by the King's Authority. The Second Edition.

- J. Newbery, 1748. Pp. xx + 144,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ .  
 The 3rd edition, J. Newbery, 1755.  
 The 3rd edition, with additions, Newbery & Carnan, 1769.  
 The 4th edition for T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1776.
- II. Arithmetic made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen and Ladies. Being the Second Volume of the Circle of the Sciences, &c. Published by the King's Authority. The Second Edition.  
 J. Newbery, 1748.  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ , pp. x + 200.  
 The 3rd edition for Newbery & Carnan, 1769; the 4th, T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1777; the 5th, Thomas Carnan 1788.
- III. Rhetoric made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen and Ladies, and Illustrated with several beautiful Orations from Demosthenes, Cicero, Sallust, Homer, Shakespeare, Milton, &c. Being the Third Volume of the Circle of the Sciences, &c. Published by the King's Authority. The Second Edition.  
 J. Newbery, 1748. Pp. x + 276,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ .  
 The 3rd edition, Newbery & Carnan 1769; the 4th, T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1777.
- IV. Poetry made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen and Ladies, and Embellish'd with a great Variety of the most alluring Epigrams, Epitaphs, Songs, Odes, Pastorals, &c., from the best authors. The Second Edition.  
 J. Newbery, 1748. Pp. x + 224,  $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 The third edition is Newbery & Carnan 1769, and to the fourth T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1776, is added A Dictionary of Rhymes, bringing the pages up to 281.
- V. Logic made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen and Ladies, to which is added a Compendious System of Metaphysics or Ontology. Being the Fifth Volume of the Circle of the Sciences, &c. Published by the King's Authority.  
 J. Newbery, 1748. Pp. xl + 264,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ .  
 The 2nd edition, J. Newbery, 1755.  
 The 3rd edition, corrected, Newbery & Carnan 1769; the 4th, T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1777; the 5th, F. Power 1789.
- VI. Geography made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen



and Ladies. Being the Sixth Volume of the Circle of Sciences, &c. Published by the King's Authority.

J. Newbery 1748. Pp. xvi + 319,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ .

The 3rd edition for Newbery & Carnan 1769; the 4th, T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1776; the 5th, T. Carnan 1783. Another, called the 5th edition, Darton & Harvey 1793.

VII. Chronology made familiar and easy to Young Gentlemen and Ladies, to which is added A Table of the most memorable Events from the Beginning of the World to the Year 1747. Being the Seventh Volume of the Circle of the Sciences, &c. Published by the King's Authority.

J. Newbery, 1748. Pp. xvi. + 272,  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ .

The 4th edition for T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1778.

VIII. Logic, Ontology, and the Art of Poetry. Being the Fourth and Fifth Volumes of the Circle of the Sciences. Considerably enlarged and greatly improved.

T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1776. Pp. xii + 473  
7,  $7 \times 4$ .

We have only seen this volume of the 12mo edition, though probably it was complete in three volumes.

#### Circle of the Sciences. Subsidiary Works.

The Infant Tutor; or, an Easy Spelling Book for little Masters and Misses. Designed as an introductory part to the "Circle of the Sciences."

London: Printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junior, at No. 65 in St Paul's Churchyard, but not for F. Newbery at the corner of Ludgate Street, who has no share in the late Mr John Newbery's books for children, 1776. Pp. 1-188.

The infant Tutor; or, an easy spelling book for little Masters and Misses. Designed as an introductory part to the "Circle of the Sciences" Published by the King's Authority, 3rd edition.

So runs the title in J. Newbery's List 1762. Made pleasing, with variety of Stories and Fables. Embellished with Cuts. Price 6d. bound.

Carnan's List, 1787.

A Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a new plan for the use of Young Gentlemen, Ladies, and

Foreigners, being an Introductory part of the "Circle of the Sciences" Published by the King's Authority, the 5th edition, to which is prefixed A Compendious English Grammar, with a concise Historical Account of the Language. J. Newbery, 1755.  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ .

The prefatory matter only is paged.

The 10th edition is dated 1764, and there is one for T. Carnan, 1786, and one dated 1788 for E. Newbery, and one 1792 for J. Bew.

Also an Edition for Newbery, n.d.

See also under Alphabet Royal.

This series of books, all of which are "published by the King's Authority," are each of them dedicated to some great personage by "their most obedient servant, John Newbery." Thus Vol. II. is dedicated to Prince Edward Augustus; Vol. III. to Prince George; Vol. IV. to Princess Augusta; Vol. V. to the Marquis of Tavistock; Vol. VI. to the Marquis of Blandford; and Vol. VII. to the Earl of Euston.

The "Arithmetic" is constructed on the "question and answer" principle, and stops short of vulgar fractions for reasons explained in the preface (which is written in the first person). This preface gives a short account of the rise and progress of the art of numbers setting for the various methods in use among the nations of antiquity.

The "Rhetoric" is also arranged in "question and answer." The preface sets forth the uses of the art, and is to some extent an apology for it. "This (says a correspondent) is the little book Sir James Prior states could not be found, though Goldsmith's receipt to Newbery is mentioned." He received £2, 2s. for the preface.

The "Poetry" is arranged in the same style. The preface declares it to be "our principal aim to strew the path to knowledge with roses in this and other books of the series." It is "designed to give British yore a transient idea of poetry," and a statement of what is the aim and design of poetry is given.

Question and answer is also the form for "The Logic," which is prefaced by a longish disquisition on and recommendation of the art. The "Geography" is on the same plan, and like all the others, gives a great deal in small space. The "Chronology" is also very complete.

These little books were called "Snuff Box" or waistcoat pocket volumes. The capacious vest pockets of those days readily held one of these little books. The Americans adopted the idea, but waistcoat pockets have grown too small to hold the books now published with this name.

They were, it appears, subsequently published by Darton & Harvey. See an edition of the "Geography," 1793.

#### Colman, George.

The Jealous Wife: a Comedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. By George Colman. Quotation from Juvenal.

J. Newbery, 1761. Pp. x + 109 + 7, 8 × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Newbery's name first out of five publishers.

#### Collyer, Mary.

The Death of Abel, in Five Books, attempted from the German of Mr Gessner. The 11th edition.

F. Newbery, 1773. Pp. xxiv + 259 + 4. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  × 4.

F. Newbery's name occurs as the last of three publishers.

The advertisement at the end shows that Mrs Collyer had published translations of Klopstock's Messiah and Bodmer's Noah.

#### Condamine.

Extracts from Observations of a Tour. An Extract from the Observations made in a tour to Italy. By Chevalier de la Condamine, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, &c. Translated by a Fellow of the Royal Society. With an Alphabetical index. Price Two Shillings.

Carnan's List 1789.

#### Cooper, Rev. Mr.

The History of North America, containing a review of the customs and manners of the original inhabitants. The first settlement of the British Colonies, their rise and progress from the earliest period to the time of their becoming united, free, and independent States. By the Rev. Mr Cooper. Illustrated.

E. Newbery, 1789. 18mo. Prefatory matter, 8 pp., unnumbered. Pp. 1-184.

130 pp. out of 180 are taken up with the recital of the struggles of the colony to obtain its severance from England, all the interesting details of the earlier period being omitted.



## Cooper, Rev. W.

The History of South America, containing the Discoveries of Columbus, the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and the other transactions of the Spaniards in the New World. By the Rev. Mr Cooper. Illustrated. E. Newbery, 1789. 18mo,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . Prefatory matter, 8 pp., unnumbered. Pp. 1-168.

Based on Dr Robertson's Work; and it is claimed in the preface to be founded on the most authentic materials.

## Cooper, Rev. Mr.

See "Blossoms of Morality."

## Cooper, Rev. Mr.

A New History of England. By the Rev. Samuel Cooper. Printed for F. Newbery, the Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1775.

## Cooper, Rev. Mr.

A New History of England from the earliest Period to the Present Time, on a plan recommended by the Earl of Chesterfield. Embellished with copperplates, elegantly engraved from the designs of Mr Wale. By the Reverend Mr Cooper. "By the Help of History, a young Man may, in some Measure, acquire the Experience of Old Age."—Chesterfield. A New Edition.

E. Newbery, 1788. Pp. xii + 177,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ . Price 1s. 6d.

A list of publications occupies three unnumbered pp. at the end.

## Cooper, Rev. Mr.

A New History of England from the earliest Period to the Present Time, on a plan recommended by the Earl of Chesterfield. By the Rev. Mr Cooper. Embellished with copperplates, tenth edition.

E. Newbery 1798.  $5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 12th edition 1803.

The 16th edition 1812.

A copy, interleaved and annotated for a new edition, issued as the 11th in 1801 as "With considerable additions," at 2s., is in possession of the publishers.

Cooper, Rev. Mr.

Nouvelle Histoire d'Angleterre sur un Plan Recom-  
mendé par le Comte de Chesterfield. Traduit de l'Ang-  
lois du Rev. Mr Cooper, Par le S.L.B., St Amand.  
Price 1s. 6d.

Advertised by E. Newbery in *The London Chronicle*,  
December 27-29, 1787.

Cooper's New Juvenile England.

Pretty plates. 16mo. 1s. E. Newbery, 1794.

Cooper, Rev. Mr.

The History of France from the earliest period to the  
present time, comprehending every interesting and remark-  
able occurrence in the annals of that monarchy. Embel-  
lished with copperplate cuts. Designed for the use of  
young Ladies and Gentlemen. E. Newbery, 1786. Front  
pp. 23 + 228.  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Advertised in 1789 as a new History. It is identical  
with that by the Rev. Mr Cooper (below), excepting that  
the latter is brought down to a more recent date.

Cooper, Rev. Mr.

The History of France from the earliest period, compre-  
hending every interesting and remarkable occurrence in the  
annals of that monarchy to its abolition in September 1792.  
By the Rev. Mr Cooper. Embellished with copperplate  
cuts, and designed principally for young gentlemen and ladies.  
2d edition. E. Newbery, 1792.

This is a new and revised edition of the book above.

Cooper, Rev. Mr.

The History of the Grecian States, from their earliest  
period to their extinction by the Ottomans. Containing an  
account of their most memorable sieges and battles; and the  
character and exploits of their most celebrated Heroes,  
Orators, and Philosophers. Embellished with copperplate  
cuts, designed for the use of young ladies and gentlemen.

London, printed for E. Newbery, the Corner of St  
Paul's Churchyard, MDCCLXXXVI.

Identified as Cooper's from later lists of E. Newbery and  
J. Harris.

## Cooper, Rev. S.

The Oriental Moralist ; or, the beauties of the Arabian Night's Entertainments, translated from the original, and accompanied with suitable reflections, adapted to each story, by the Rev. Mr Cooper, author of "The History of England," &c., &c. E. Newbery, N.D.  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ , pp. xvi + 262, 12mo, bound. A Bowdlerised version, as the title indicates, illustrated with copperplates.

## Cooper, Rev. Mr.

Poetical Blossoms, being a selection of Short Poems for children to repeat from memory, by the Rev. Mr Cooper. Price 1s. 6d.

See also "Roman History."

## Copy Book (see "C. Palmer.")

Copy Book, A, for Youth, by which they may learn to write without the assistance of a Master.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, 26th Jan. 1772, and 4th June 1774, by T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., and by T. Carnan, in 1786, where it is said to be "by Benjamin Webb, jr."

## Corderius.

Mathurini Corderii, Colloquia selecta ; or, Select Colloquies of Mathurini Corderii. Better adapted to the capacities of youth, and fitter for beginners in the Latin tongue than any edition of those Colloquies or any other work yet published. By Samuel Loggan, M.A. 2d edition, *improved*.

J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Church-yard, 1745.

The first edition was advertised in the Penny London Morning Advertiser, Mar. 21, 1744, at 1s. 6d. or 15s. a dozen to School-masters, or those who take quantities as Reading. Printed and sold by J. Newbery & C. Micklewright in the Market Place, and at their warehouse at the Bible and Crown, without Temple Bar.

800 copies valued at £19, 4s., and "half the copy" at £10, in the schedule referred to at p. 33.

## Costard, George.

The History of Astronomy, with its application to Geography, History, and Chronology, occasionally exempli-



fied by the Globes. By George Costard, M.A., Vicar of Twickenham, in Middlesex. Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. Price 10s. 6d. J. Newbery.

Advertised in London Chronicle, June 9, 1767.

**Cries of London.**

The Cries of London, as they are daily exhibited in the Streets, with an Epigram in verse adapted to each. Embellished with fifty elegant cuts. Price Sixpence.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

See also "London Cries."

The Bodleian copy is for "E. Newbery, 1704," and it was re-issued by J. Harris in 1805.

**Cuz's Chorus.**

The Cuz's Chorus, set to music. To be sung by children, in order to teach them to join their letters into syllables, and pronounce them properly. V. An exact Representation of a good Fat Cuz, arrayed in the Robes of his Order. The whole embellished with variety of cuts after the manner of Ptolemy. Price 3d., bound and gilt.

## D

## Danby Family.

Memoirs of the Danby Family, written by a Lady.  
1s. 6d.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800.

## Daphne and Amintor.

Daphne and Amintor, a Comic Opera of One Act. As it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. 1s.

J. Newbery's name first in the advertisement in Lloyd's Evening Post, Oct. 7, 1765.

## Dawson, T.

The Memoirs of St George, the English Patron, and of the most noble order of the Garter. Being an introduction to the intended history of the antiquities of the Castle and Borough of Windsor, with the parts adjacent. By Thomas Dawson, D.D. Price 3s. From F. Newbery's List, about 1769.

## Day, T.

The History of Sandford and Merton. Abridged from the original work, with six copperplates. Price 2s.

From E. Newbery's List.

## Death.

Signs of Death. Newbery's half-share of this was 500 copies, and scheduled at £33, 6s. 8d. (see p. 33).

## De Foe, D.

The wonderful life and Surprising Adventures of that renowned Hero Robinson Crusoe, who lived 28 years on an uninhabited island, which he afterwards Colonized. Embellished with cuts. Price 6d. From Carnan's List, 1787.

## Dicey, T.

An Historical Account of Guernsey from its first settlement before the Norman Conquest to the Present Time. By Thomas Dicey, Gent.

J. Newbery, 1751. Pp. xx + xxiv + 220, 6½ x 4.

Advertised as ready in the General Evening Post, Nov. 20, 1750.

Dictionary.

See "Bible Dictionary."

Dictionary, a Pocket.

Printed for J. Newbery, Price 3s.

A Pocket Dictionary; or Complete English Expositor. Showing readily the part of Speech to which each word belongs: its true meaning, when not self-evident; its various Senses, if more than one, placed in proper order, and the Language from whence it is derived, pointed out immediately after the Explication. Also the technical Terms are clearly explained, every word is so accented, that there can be no uncertainty as to the Pronunciation and the names of the Cities and principal Towns, their distance from London, their Market Days, and Fairs, according to the New Style, are alphabetically interspersed, with other useful articles. To render this book complete, many modern Words are introduced, which are not to be found in other Dictionaries; and to make it more concise and portable, such words are omitted, as being neither properly English, nor ever used by Good Authors, would serve to mislead and embarrass the Learner. A Work entirely new, and designed for the Youth of Both Sexes, the Ladies and Persons in Business. To which is prefixed, an introduction, containing an History of English Language, with a compendious Grammar: and a Recommendation of the Manuscript Copy, in a letter from Dr Bevis to the publisher.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 15, 1760, and a 3d edition Dec. 5, 1765.

The advertisement of the 3d edition of A Pocket Dictionary, price 3s. bound, has the following additional note:—

To give the reader a proper idea of this Dictionary, we shall insert an extract of a Letter from the learned and ingenious Dr Bevis, who perused the sheets before they went to press.

"You desire my Opinion of the Dictionary you put into my Hands, which I now venture to give you after a careful Perusal, and you may believe with Candour, as I am quite ignorant of the Author and his name.

"The author I find has been scrupulously accurate in restoring the genuine significat of a great number of Words that have been misinterpreted by former Writers, at the same



time avoiding a Fault some have fallen into of explaining Terms by others equally difficult, or by the synonyms; and where the same word has various significations, he has been careful to give them all in their proper order, beginning with the most obvious and general, and distinguishing them by the Figures 1, 2, 3, &c., but he has judiciously suppressed the significative and metaphorical meanings as too apt to mislead and perplex.

"He has rejected all obsolete, bad, low, and despicable words; the etymologies he has likewise omitted, being of no use to those who aim at English only; he has, however, indicated by an initial Letter from what Language the Word is derived, when it is not of our growth, and he takes the same method to signify of what part of speech it is. Thus the size of the Volume is considerably reduced without parting with anything of consequence. He has been very exact with Spelling and Accenting; Points essential to a just Orthography and Pronunciation.

"And whereas our Mother Tongue has, within half a century, been much refined and changed, whether by discarding antiquated words, coining new ones, or adopting them from abroad; our author has kept up to these alterations, and inserted a great number of technical terms, which he has so explained as to render them intelligible, even to those unacquainted with the arts to which they belong.

"He has introduced here and there several articles which, though they are not of a philosophical kind, will yet be found of Importance in the concerns of Life,—such as the names of all Towns of note in England, their Distances from London, and the Days of their Markets and Fairs, according to the new regulation of the style; the names and true value of all foreign specie, &c.

"To conclude, each of our later English dictionaries may be allowed to have some excellencies that are peculiarly its own; but there was still wanting one formed on such a plan as might unite and concentrate them all in a single compass, a thing the great Mr Loche long ago recommended, and which, in my humble judgment, our author has happily executed in this work, which, if made Public, cannot fail of being an inestimable benefit to the youth of this kingdom, and to others who have not had a liberal education.

"Sept. 5. 1752.

J. BEVIS."

**Dictionary, an Easy Spelling.**

An easy Spelling Dictionary, on a new plan for the use of Young Gentlemen, Ladies, and Foreigners. In which each word is accented to prevent a vicious Pronunciation, the several Syllables are pointed out by a small figure in the margin, and whatever part of Speech it is, specified by a letter immediately following each word. So contrived as to take up no more room in the Pocket than a common Snuff-Box tho' a Companion infinitely more useful. Price one shilling bound.

Newbery and Carnan's List, 1769, but much earlier, as the 7th ed. was advertised in the Public Ledger, Jan. 16, 1760, by J. Newbery, and the 10th in Lloyd's Evening Post, Oct. 2, 1765.

**Dictionary, A New Spelling.**

A New Spelling Dictionary of the English Language on a Concise but Comprehensive Plan for the Instruction of Youth of both Sexes, and to which is prefixed a short English Grammar, which must prove extremely useful to Foreigners, as well as to Natives who have not received the advantages of a School Education, in which every word is accented to render the Pronunciation perfectly easy.

F. Newbery. Pp. 32, but the Dictionary unpagcd, 7 pp. of proper directions for addressing persons of every rank, &c., 4 × 2½. Price one shilling bound.

An entirely different work from Newbery's New Spelling Dictionary.

**Dictionary, Newbery's New Spelling.**

Newbery's New Spelling Dictionary of the English language, wherein all the words are properly accented showing how to write and pronounce them with ease and propriety, to which is prefixed a new and concise introduction to English Grammar. A new edition, E. Newbery, 1788. Reprinted in 1792. 4 × 2½.

An edition pub. by T. Carnan, 1786.

The prefatory matter runs to pp. xxiv., but the book itself is unpagcd.

**Dictionary of the World.**

B. Collins, on June 19, 1759, bought a 10th share off Mr J. Newbery, and paid £35, 6s. 10d. for it, the work being then in MS. in Newbery's hands.

## Dimsdale, Baron.

Observations on the Introduction and the Plan of the Dispensary for General Inoculation. By the Hon. Baron T. Dimsdale.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, Feb. 3, 1778, by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jr.

## Dimsdale, Baron.

Thoughts on General and Partial Inoculation. By the Hon. Baron T. Dimsdale.

Entered by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jr., at Stationers' Hall, 25th May 1776.

## Dodd, William.

The Beauties of History or Pictures of Virtue and Vice, drawn from examples of men eminent for their virtues or infamous for their vices, selected for the instruction and entertainment of youth. By the late W. Dodd, LL.D. 3d edition, ornamented with upwards of 30 engravings beautifully cut on wood. Front. by Stothard. E. Newbery (and others) 1800. 7 x 4, pp. xxiv. + 288.

## Dodd, William.\*

The Christian's Magazine; or, A Treasury of Divine Knowledge. J. Newbery, 1760-1767, 8 vols.

Of this magazine, under the auspices of the Rev. William Dodd and others, 8 volumes (the last incomplete) appeared. Much that it contained was of permanent value. In it Dodd published his Reflections on Death; and to the poetry, Elizabeth Scott, Joseph Grigg, Ottiwell Heginbotham, Merrick, and Smart contributed. It is of much interest as the earliest religious magazine in England.

This was announced in the Public Ledger of May 15, 1760, as follows:—

London, May 8, 1760.

By His Majesty's Royal License. On June 1, 1760, will be published, price 6d. (and continued the first of every month), embellished with a curious frontispiece, an engraved title page, and other elegant copperplates suitable to the work, No. I. of

THE CHRISTIAN'S MAGAZINE;  
or,  
*A Treasury of Divine Knowledge.*

\* See Appendix IV.



Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, and J. Coote, at the King's Arms in Paternoster Row, and sold by all the booksellers, stationers, and news carriers in Great Britain and Ireland.

*To the Public.*

If to diffuse Sacred Science, to cultivate the Knowledge, and investigate the Wisdom and Wonders of God's Word and His works, either merits commendation, or is attended with Utility; the Authors of the present Performance have no doubt of the favourable regard and encouragement of the public.

Warmed with a benevolent wish to profit and to please their contemporaries, they have resolved to compile a pamphlet on a Religious Plan; which they flatter themselves, may conduce no less to the Benefit of Society than of Individuals.

The first Division of this work will be assigned to Systematical Divinity; in which they will give a regular and concise system of the Christian Faith and Doctrines; freely using the learned Labours of Foreign or English Divines, as shall be subservient to their Plan.

The Second Part will be dedicated to Historical Divinity; and will contain the Lives of the most celebrated Divines and others, of former or later ages; of our own, or of any other communion. Of whom occasionally, as they may be had, Prints will be given, engraved by the best masters.

Physico-Theology, or a View of the Wisdom and Wonders of God in Creation, will take up the third part; and to exemplify our remarks, a curious Print from nature, shall be given, of the Beast, Bird, Plant, or whatever be the subject of the article.

The Fourth Part, The Antiquities either of the Jewish or Christian Church, shall occupy; where as the subject may require, cuts of the matters treated of, shall be given.

Occasional or Miscellaneous Divinity will engage the fifth Department of our Pamphlet. Under which Head Critical, Controversial, or Practical Pieces shall be inserted. Here gentlemen inclined to offer their Sentiments in a candid way respecting amendments in our Translation on any doubtful points will have a fair opportunity: We shall never fail to attend to their Hints; as well as such as shall relate in any manner to the Public Good: Schemes and Proposals for which will be considered under this Head.

Poetical Divinity shall furnish out our Sixth Part. With choice pieces, whereof the Reader shall be entertained : Originals, when meriting Regard ; otherwise, approved Pieces from the larger works of our most excellent Poets : and a Hymn or Sacred Ode, set to music, by some eminent master, will be found in each of our numbers.

In our Seventh Division we shall class the Literary Divinity of our Times ; giving an exact List of all the Moral and Theological Works published during the month ; with extracts occasionally from such as most deserve attention.

And to close our work, a Brief Diary will be added of the most Material Occurrences at Home and Abroad ; and such other particulars as are usually inserted in collections of this kind.

Such is the Plan we offer to the Public. And as it cannot be doubted that such a plan, properly executed, will afford such instruction and entertainment, so the gentlemen concerned in it, that the execution may be proper, have taken each their department, and are determined to spare no application and endeavours. And as they enter into a copious and unrifled Treasury, they flatter themselves with sanguine Hopes.

It will, however, be much in the power of the serious and the Learned not only to encourage but to render this Performance worthy of encouragement. And we do not doubt that ready and pleasing assistance will flow in to serve so useful a Design ; as thus we shall enable them to lay before their Families, and the young ones especially, a rational, serious Performance, including the most solemn and important Truths, in the most entertaining manner ; in which nothing of Indecency or Impropriety shall ever be admitted : Truth shall guard our Entrance ; Virtue conduct our Pens ; Modesty and Decency direct our Steps ; and the present and future Felicity of our Readers be our invariable Aim.

Appended to the advertisement of No. III. is the following :—We have great Pleasure in paying our respects again to the many ingenious and worthy correspondents who are so kind as to favour us with their attention. The numerous contributions we have received, and the regard we have met with from the public in general, are, we flatter ourselves, pleasing proofs that the number of serious and well-disposed

is not small in our nation. Nothing will enable us to proceed with so much spirit as these liberal gifts to our treasury, each of which it would take up too much room to specify; we will endeavour to oblige our correspondents as we are able. Several will find we have done so in this number, a great part of which is printed in smaller letter in order to gratify our friends and well-wishers. . . . As our principal desire is to instruct, we shall not indulge a captious enquiry, which tends to little profit. We must first mention that the essay on the first homicide, on Jerusalem, the Historical Anecdote, the Verses of Sir Henry Wotton, the Ode made after a Fever, the Verses presented to Lord Exeter, are received, with several other contributions, which we must omit particularising.

Dodd, William.

Poems by the Rev. Wm. Dodd, LL.D., Prebendary of Brecon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. 8vo. Price 4s. 3d. sewed, or 5s. bound.

Advertisement in Lloyd's Evening Post, Sept. 3, 1767. J. Newbery's name first, and F. Newbery's third, in the list of publishers.

Dodd, William.

The Holy Bible, with a Commentary and Practical Improvements, in which are inserted the Notes and Collections of John Locke, Esq., the Right Honourable Edward Daniel Waterland, D.D., Earl of Clarendon, and other learned persons. By William Dodd, LL.D., Prebendary of Brecon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

"Study the Holy Scriptures: therein are contained the words of eternal life; they have God for their author, salvation for their end, and truth without any mixture of error for their matter."—LOCKE.

In 3 vols.

London: Printed for R. Davis, in Piccadilly; J. Newbery, in St Paul's Churchyard; L. Davis & C. Reymers opposite Gray's Inn Gate, Holborn.

Vol. I., MDCCLXV.; Vol. II., MDCCLXVII.; Vol. III., MDCCLXX.



Advertised as follows in the London Chronicle for July 2, 1765 :—Price 2s. 2d Monthly No. for June of The Holy Bible, illustrated with a Commentary and Practical Improvement, in which are inserted the Notes and Collections of John Locke, Esq., the Rev. Dr Daniel Waterland, the Right Hon. Edward, Earl of Carnarvon, and other Learned Persons. By Wm. Dodd, M.A., Prebendary of Breacon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

*N.B.*—In order to accommodate such of the subscribers as object to being served weekly, a publication of this work will regularly be made (with the magazines) on the first day of every month, in numbers containing 12 sheets, at the price of 2s.

Also, price 6d., Number X. of Mr Dodd's Commentary on the Bible, to be continued in weekly and monthly numbers till the whole is completed.

Printed for R. Davis, J. Newbery, L. Davis & C. Reymers. Sold also by Francis Newbery, at the Crown in Paternoster Row, and A. Cooke, in Fenchurch Street.

The following also refers to the same work :—

*Dec. 11, 1767.*

On Saturday, Jan. 9, will be published, No. I., Price 6d., of a *Commentary and Annotations* on the *New Testament*, in which the difficult and obscure passages will be explained, Objections removed, and the sacred text vindicated.

By William Dodd, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

This work will be comprised within the compass of one Volume in Folio. For the benefit of Families, the sacred Text will be distinctly printed in a large and beautiful letter ; and to accommodate the Purchasers it will be published in weekly Nos., stitched in Blue Paper, Price 6d., till the whole Vol. is completed. For those who object to being served every week, a Publication will be made with the magazines on the 1st day of each month, containing 12 sheets, at the Price of 2s.

Subscriptions are taken in by R. Davis, in Piccadilly ; J. Newbery, in St Paul's Church-Yard ; L. Davis & C. Reymers, in Holborn ; and F. Newbery, in Ludgate Street.

Of whom may be had Dr Dodd's commentary on the Old Testament, complete.

*May 22, 1766.*

Dr Dodd's Commentary on the Bible, which began to be published in April 1765, being now far enough advanced to enable him to ascertain the number of sheets it will contain; he thinks proper to inform the Subscribers, and the Public, that it will be comprised within 190 numbers and that a Republication is going to be made from the Beginning. The materials are great, but due Care has been, and will be taken not unnecessarily to swell the Work. Those who are inclined to encourage this Undertaking, but postponed giving their orders till they could know the Quantity it would make, have now an opportunity of beginning with No. 1., and being served progressively, either in Weekly or Monthly Numbers.

Dodd, William, D.D.

Reflections on Death, by William Dodd, M.A., Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of St David's. Quotation from Heb. ix. 27.

J. Newberry's (*sic*), 1763. Pp. v. + 256,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ .

These had already appeared in the Christian's Magazine, as a note on the last page but one informs us. An apology to Goldsmith for a reference to the life of Beau Nash, on p. 136, runs thus:—

"He is bound in justice to the ingenuous writer of Mr Nash's Life, to declare that the passage objected to, p. 136, is corrected in the second edition of that work."

After this Dodd should have withdrawn his censure, but in the 2d edition, 1765, J. Newbery, it is retained. It was reprinted for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junr., in 1777.

### Dramatic Dialogues.

Dramatic Dialogues for the use of young persons. By the author of "The Blind Child." E. Newbery 1792.  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ . Vol. i. pp. viii + 196; Vol. ii. pp. 163. These are not intended like similar works by Madame de Genlis for performance, but they were published in the belief that young persons are easily captivated by this style of writing—this style avoiding the repetition of "said he" and "said she," which become so fatiguing in a narrative of any length. They are simply a series of Moral Tales of the usual kind thrown into dramatic form.

Containing: The Misfortune of Anger; Sensibility;

The Little Trifler; The little Country Visitor; The Distressed Family; Prince Henry; And Charles the First's.

Ornamented with Six Copperplates. 2 vols. 5s.

The first three only are in Vol. I.

By Mrs Pinchard of Taunton (*q.v.*).

### Drawing School.

Drawing School for little Masters and Misses, with a great variety of Figures, to which are added the whole Art of Kite Making and the Author's New Discoveries in the Preparation of Water Colours by Master Michael Angelo, portrait of H.R.H. Prince Edward, (afterwards Duke of Kent and Father to her Majesty), many woodcuts, 24mo. T. Carnan, 1774.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan, 4th January 1773.



E

Earthquakes.

An Epistle to the Bishop of London occasioned by his Lordship's Letter to the clergy and inhabitants of London and Westminster on the subject of the two late earthquakes, in which the manners of the clergy and gentry are considered, some glaring incentives to vice are pointed out, and the mischiefs arising from thence exemplified in several real histories by a Foreigner. Price 6d.

J. Newbery.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, May 24, 1750.

Earthquakes.

The Theory and History of Earthquakes, together with Seasonable Reflections on that which happened on Thursday the 8th of March, and a pathetic address on that occasion to the People of London and Westminster. Price 1s.

Newbery's name 4th in the advertisement published in the General Evening Post, April 6, 1750.

Easter Gift.

The Easter Gift; or, the way to be very good. A Book very much wanted. Adorned with cuts. Price Two Pence. From Carnan's List, 1787.

Elmina.

Elmina, Newbery, 1800.

Front., and Cuts by Bewick, at pp. 41-53.

The Bodleian has a copy of an earlier edition, E. Newbery, 1791.

Elmer, J.

Tables of Weights and Prices on a new Plan, the Value of any Quantity of Goods, sold by Avoirdupois Weight, from a single Pound to five Tons, and from two Shillings to ten Pounds ten shillings per Hundred, may be known without the labour of Multiplying or Dividing. Particularly useful to Dealers in Hops, Wool, Hay, Cheese, Groceries,

and other Commodities. By J. Elmer of Farnham, Surrey.  
J. Newbery.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 7, 1760, as  
Being a proper Present for those who are intended for Trade  
and Business, and an useful Assistant for Persons of every  
Station in Life.

### Emblems.

Riley's Emblems, Natural, Historical, &c., as below  
under Choice Emblems, but reading "Serving to display"  
for "displaying." The third edition.

F. Newbery, 1779. Pp. 24 + 192, 9 × 3½.

A copy, dated 1772, was in the Gardyne collection, and,  
from the verses mentioned below, the second edition was  
probably issued in 1775.

It was entered at Stationers' Hall, Jan. 10, 1772, by  
George Riley, T. Carnan, & F. Newbery, jun.

The fourth edition. E. Newbery, 1781.

### Emblems.

Choice Emblems, Natural, Historical, fabulous, Moral  
and Divine, for the improvement and pastime of Youth.  
Displaying the Beauties and Morals of the Ancient Fabu-  
lists: the whole calculated to convey the Golden Lessons  
of instruction under a new and more delightful dress for the  
use of schools. Written for the amusement of a young  
nobleman. The 6th edition.

Say should the Philosophic mind disdain,  
That good which makes each humble bosom vain,  
Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can,  
*These little things are great to little man.*

E. Newbery, 1788, 6 × 3½, pp. xxiv. + 192, bound. A  
copy of the 5th edition, 1784, is in "The South Kensington  
Museum." The book was published in 1772 and again  
in 1775, as this is the date of some verses addressed to the  
author printed in the book. Another edition, 1793.

The young nobleman is Lord Newbattle, son of Lord  
Ancram. It is dedicated to Lady E. Kerr, the sister of  
the first named. The illustrations are curiously quaint.

A ninth edition, E. Newbery, 1799, and tenth, J.  
Harris, 1806.

Enchanted Castle.

The History of the Enchanted Castle ; or, The Prettiest Book for Children. Price 6d. From F. Newbery's List, 1777.

Entertaining Stories.

Pp. 108,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ .

The copy described is in Newbery's binding, but wants title, and is very imperfect. The Bodleian copy is for E. Newbery, but is undated. The stories are ascribed to "S. Winlove."

England and Wales.

New and Accurate Maps of the Counties of England and Wales, drawn from the latest surveys by J. Gibson and E. Bowen.

J. Newbery.

Advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, May 22-24, 1759 ; Public Ledger, Jan. 17, 1760.

England and Wales.

A Description of England and Wales. In 12 numbers.

Entered by F. Newbery, jr., & Thomas Carnan, at Stationers' Hall, April 21, 1769.

England Displayed.

Proposals for this advertised in Public Ledger, Aug. 12th, 1761, as follows:—

*Mr Newbery*

*Begs leave* to inform the Subscribers to his Voyages and Travels, as well as those Ladies and Gentlemen who have purchased his Little Books, and are inclined to encourage his other Publications, that he has prepared for the Press a work, entitled *England Displayed*; or a Geographical, Historiographical, Commercial, Philosophical, and Poetical Description of this Kingdom. Which will be published in Monthly Volumes, of the size of his Voyages and Travels, and adorned with a great number of Maps and Prints, at the price of eighteen pence each Volume.

The whole of the Copy is prepared for the Press, and may be seen at his House in St Paul's Churchyard ; but he is obliged to postpone the publication for the present, and



wait for some Gentlemen who have long been collecting Materials for this purpose, which have not appeared in other works of the kind.

As a number of Gentlemen in different parts of the Kingdom generously offered him their aid on his first advertising this Work (almost seven years ago), from several of whom he has lately received no Letters, he humbly begs leave to remind them of their Promise, and desires the favour of them to transmit the papers they intended him as soon as possible. And if any of these Gentlemen are dead, and Papers of this sort are come into the hands of the Executors, their kindness in sending them will be gratefully acknowledged.

He takes this opportunity of acknowledging his obligation to those Ladies and Gentlemen, who have done him the honour to encourage his *Collection of Voyages and Travels*, entitled *The World Displayed*. And as that work is now finished, he hopes those who have neglected to compleat their sets, or have lost any Volumes, will order them as soon as possible, lest it should not be in his power to make their Books perfect.

It does not appear to have taken shape till Mavor's "British Tourist" (*q.v.*) appeared.

### England.

An History of England in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. See "Goldsmith."

### England.

A Compendious History of England from the Invasion by the Romans to the Present Time. Adorned with a map of Great Britain and Ireland, coloured and embellished with 31 cuts of all the Kings and Queens who have reigned since the Conquest. Drawn chiefly from their statues at the Royal Exchange.

"As nothing teaches, so nothing delights, more than History. The first of these recommends it to the study of grown men, the latter makes me think it the best for youth." —Locke on Education.

J. Newbery 1758. Price 2s. small.  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ . Rough calf. Pp. vi. + 266. Appears also in Mr Carnan's List 1769.

The compiler claims that he has in a small compass inserted interesting Facts omitted in larger volumes, cleared up many obscure and ambiguous passages, and delivered all the essential parts of our history in a concise, distinct, and entertaining manner, without party reflections or asperity.

### England.

A New History of England, by an Englishman.  
J. Newbery. 4 vols. 12mo. 1757.

### England.

A New History of England, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Present Time. Adorned with cuts of all the Kings and Queens who have reigned since the Norman Conquest.

"The memory of things past ought not to be extinguished by length of time, nor great and admirable actions remain destitute of glory."—Herodotus.

London: Printed for J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard 1761 (Price Sixpence bound and gilt). 4 × 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 182. In excellent preservation. Beneath each portrait there is a rhyme. The first one begins:

"William, a spurious branch of Rollo's Race,"

"To the young Gentlemen and Ladies of Great Britain and Ireland, this volume is humbly inscribed by their most obedt. servant. J. NEWBERY."

An edition, 1790, is printed for F. Power (Grandson to the late Mr J. Newbery) & Co., No. 65 in St Paul's Churchyard.

### England, History of.

See "O. Goldsmith."

### England.

A Guide to the Study of the History of England, in a series of questions upon Goldsmith's Abridgement. Composed for the use of the Young Ladies at Assembly-House Boarding-School, Laytonstone, Essex. By M. Florian, London. Printed for E. Newbery, the Corner of St Paul's Churchyard.

The title quite sufficiently explains this book. It appears to be carefully arranged, and to be pretty exhaustive—of Goldsmith's book! Pp. iv + 80, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 4.

## England.

The Present State of England.

750 copies scheduled at £140, 12s. 6d. (See p. 33.)

A copy of an edition "Printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun., but not for F. Newbery at the corner of Ludgate Street, 1777," is in the Bodleian.

## English.

An Easy Guide to the English Language, in Two Parts. Part I. contains, 1. Tables of words from one to nine syllables, with Lessons properly adapted to each Table; also select maxims, calculated to imprint upon the tender minds of youth the Principles of Wisdom, while they are but yet learning the rudiments of speech. 2. Of words of the same sound, but different in sense. 3. Of contractions for the Reader Despatch of Business. 4. Forms of Address to persons of Distinguished Rank, as well as those in common life. Part II. contains, 1. A plain and familiar Grammar, by way of question and answer, for the use, not only of the English Scholar, but of those who intend to learn the Latin tongue; as it will give them distinct notions of the different parts of Speech, and the agreement of words; and thereby greatly facilitate their progress. 2. Sentences and Maxims, selected from the Writings and Observations of Philosophers, and other wise men, proper to exercise and improve the memory. 3. Select Fables with proper Pictures, designed as an amusement for Young Beginners, and to caution them against cunning and deceitful persons. 4. Forms of Prayer, proper for Children on every Occasion. Price One Shilling. Carnan's List, 1789.

## Epigrams.

Epigrams, Fresh gather'd from the Conversation of the Polite and Ingenious; or, glean'd from the most sprightly Authors.

J. Newbery, 1751. Pp. 70, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Also printed for Collins at Salisbury. Newbery's Epigram, On an Epigram, is given on p. 67. The collection contains many of Swift's and Pope's, but as a whole, though clever, is too free to suit modern ideas.



**Evangelical History of our Lord.**

The Evangelical History of our Lord Jesus Christ, Harmonised, Explained, and Illustrated, with a variety of Notes, Practical, Historical, and Critical. In two volumes octavo, price 8s., bound, most humbly dedicated to the Right Hon. the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled.

To which is subjoined, an Account of the Progress of Christianity and the Original Settlement and State of the Church, together with proper prefaces and a compleat index. By a Society of Gentlemen, who are greatly alarmed at the present shameful neglect of religion and virtue, and earnestly concerned for the temporal and eternal happiness of mankind.

Printed for J. Newbery, &c., and B. Collins of Salisbury.

## F.

## Fables.

Entertaining Fables for the instruction of children, embellished with cuts. Price One Penny. Carnan's List, 1787.

## Fables.

Sentimental Fables translated from the French, with the Original and Notes, to which is prefixed an Essay on English Versification, by a Country Curate. Brentford, 4to, pp. xxx. + 130. 1775.

F. Newbery's name second of four publishers.

## Fables for Youth.

Fables for Youth. Embellished with copperplate cuts. Price two shillings. From Carnan's List, 1789.

## Fables in Verse.

Fables in Verse for children, printed by assignment from J. Newbery and T. Carnan, and sold by Darton & Harvey, N.D.

In the South Kensington Museum.

Fables in Verse for the improvement of young and old, by Abraham Æsop, Esq.; to which are added, Fables in Verse and Prose, with the conversations of birds and beasts at their several meetings, routs, and great assemblies, by Woglog the Giant. Illustrated with a variety of curious cuts after the best masters, and an account of the lives of the Author. Second Edition. For the booksellers of all nations, and sold at the Bible and Sun, St Paul's Church-yard, 1758.

The advt. at the end is curious. The allusion to the Great Masters, and the jocose attribution of the drawing in that book to Michael Angelo, suggest the same hand as devised the title page of Goody Two Shoes.

## Fables in Verse.

Fables in Verse, by Abraham Æsop. To which are added, Fables in Verse and Prose by Woglog, the great

Giant. With lives of the Authors, by their old friend, Mr Newbery.

The fifth edition.

J. Newbery, 1765.  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Fables of Flowers.**

Fables of Flowers for the female sex, with Zephyrus and Flora: a vision. By the Author of Choice Emblems for Youth. Printed for E. Newbery, 1781.  $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. iv. + 162. Dedicated to Lady Charlotte Finch.

**Fairing, The.**

The Fairing; or, Golden Toy for children, in which they can see all the Fun in the Fair, and at home be as happy as if they were there. A book of great consequence to all whom it may concern. Price sixpence, bound and adorned with cuts. From Carnan's List, 1787.

**False Alarms.**

False Alarms; or, the Mischievous Doctrine of Ghosts and Apparitions, exploded from the minds of every Miss and Master, to which is added the Little Prisoner, a Moral Tale. Price threepence. From E. Newbery's List, 1789. Advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787, as to be published "in the Christmas Holidays."

**Fairs.**

A Complete List of All the Fairs in England and Wales.

Entered by T. Carnan, 1781, at Stationers' Hall.

**Family at Smiledale.**

The Family at Smiledale. Newbery, London, n.d. Cuts by Bewick.

**Fathers, The.**

An History of the Lives, Actions, Travels, Sufferings, and Deaths of the Fathers of the Christian Church for the first four centuries. Adorned with copperplate cuts. Price One Shilling bound.

From Newbery and Carnan's List, 1769.

**Father's Gift. 1d.**

F. Newbery's List, 1776, and E. Newbery's List, 1796.



## Fawkes, Francis, M.A.

The Works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus. Translated into English Verse, with notes, critical and explanatory, and illustrated with similar passages from ancient and modern poets, with the lives of the authors prefixed, by a Gentleman of Cambridge. Price 3s. bound.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, April 1, 1750. Subscribers are desired to send for their books immediately to Messrs Dodsley, or Newbery; those gentlemen that have lost or mislaid their receipts, by writing a penny-post letter to the Author, at Mr Newbery's, shall have their books sent according to directions.

## Fawkes, Francis.

A Description of Winter, from Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld. 4to, pp. 19 + 5. 1754.

J. Newberry's (*sic*) name is second on this, but does not occur on the Description of May, printed for Dodsley in 1752, which reached a 3d edition in 8vo the same year.

## Fawkes, Francis.

Original Poems and Translations, particularly the celebrated Fragments of Menander, by Francis Fawkes, M.A. J. Newbery. 8vo, 5s.

Newbery's name second in the list of publishers advertised in the Public Ledger, June 26, 1761.

## Fenelon.

The Adventures of Telemachus, translated from the French of Messire François de Salignac dela Mothe Fenelon. By John Hawkesworth.

Proposals for this to be issued as a guinea quarto volume advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, Mar. 13, 1767, Newbery's name 4th in the list.

## Fenelon.

The Adventures of Telemachus, the son of Ulysses: Abridged from the French of the Archbishop of Cambray. With a cut to each of the twenty-four books. Inscribed to the Prince of Wales, with a print of His Royal Highness elegantly engraved. Price 2s. 6d. bound.

From T. Carnan's List about 1789.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan, Dec. 24, 1770.

Fenn, Lady, under pseudonym of Mrs Lovechild.

Child's Grammar, 9d.

Mother's Do., 1s.

Parsing Lessons for Elder Pupils, 1s. 3d.

Do. Do. Young Persons, 9d.

Grammatical Amusements in a Box, 6s.

Sunday Miscellany, 9d.

Short Sermons for Young Persons, 9d.

Short Introduction to Geography, 22nd edition, 9d.

The above are taken from an undated list of J. Harris, and may therefore in some cases have been first issued by him and not by E. Newbery.

Fenn, Lady.

Mrs Lovechild's Golden Present, Price 1d.

From F. Newbery's List, n.d.

Fenn, Lady.

The Infant's Friend. Part First, a spelling book, by Mrs Lovechild, price 8d.

The Infant's Friend. Part Second, consisting of Reading Lessons of Single Words, as Trials; Short Sentences; Dialogues suited to children, &c., in Monosyllables, and lessons in longer words; the words of more than one syllable prefixed to the respective Lessons, and divided according to the sound, in order to be acquired previous to attempting to read that Lesson. Price 1s.

A few copies of each part are printed on fine paper, and neatly bound in red, price 1s. and 1s. 6d.

From E. Newbery's List.

Fenning, Daniel.

The Young Algebraist's Companion; or a New and Easy Guide to Algebra, introduced by the Doctrine of Vulgar Fractions; shewing the Necessity of Fractions to the right understanding of Equations, Design'd for such who by their own application only, would become acquainted with the Rudiments of this noble Science, but have hitherto been prevented and discouraged by Reason of the many Difficulties and Obscurities attending most Authors on the Subject. Illustrated with a variety of numerical and literal Examples, and attempted in natural and familiar Dialogues,

in order to render the work more easy and diverting to those that are acquainted with Fractions and the Anabytic Art. By Daniel Fenning, of the Royal Exchange Assurance, London. Printed for the Author, and sold by W. Whitbridge, . . . R. Griffiths, and J. Newbery, in St Paul's Churchyard, and 2 Cheapside in the Strand: of whom those who have not yet taken in this entertaining work may also have the 3 preceding Nos. at 6d. each.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, May 11th, 1750.

#### Fielding.

The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews, and his friend Mr Abraham Adams; abridged from the works of H. Fielding, Esq. Price 1s.

E. Newbery, 1784. Pp. x + 164,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ .

#### Fielding.

The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling; abridged from the works of the same author, with copperplates, price 1s.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

#### Fifty-Six Squares.

A set of Fifty-Six Squares, and directions for playing with them, so contrived as to learn children to read in a little time, and to yield them as much entertainment as any of their play games usually do. By which means a great deal of time commonly idled away by children will be profitably as well as plentifully applied; upon the plan of the great Mr Locke. Price one shilling. Carnan's List, 1787.

Appears also in J. Newbery's List, 1762.

Advertised in the "Penny London Morning Advertiser," Mar. 21, 1744, as "London: Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Crown, near Devereux Court, without Temple Bar."

Collins bought one half share of Mr John Newbery in 1757 for £5, 5s.

#### Filial Duty.

Recommended and enforced by a variety of instructive and entertaining stories of children who have been remarkable for affection to their parents, also an account of some striking instances of children who have behaved in an un-



dutiful and unnatural manner to their parents. The whole founded on historical facts.

E. Newbery, N.D. Pp. vi. + 174.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ . Also N.D. Pp. viii. + 164 + 8.  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ .

The frontispiece to the larger edition gives the date of publication March 25, 1798.

### First Book for Children.

First Book for Children, being an attempt to make the art of reading English both easy and pleasant, by adapting the matter and manner of expressions to the capacities of children. Price sixpence. From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

### Flanders.

Flanders delineated by an Officer of the Allied Army now in Flanders. Proposals for issue of the above in 12 weekly numbers at threepence each. Advertised in the Penny London Post, Sept. 12, 1744, as follows:—

No. I. of Flanders Delineated; or, View of the Austrian and French Netherlands, containing a brief Description of all the strong Towns, Fortresses, Castles, &c., in these Provinces, with an Account of the remarkable Sieges they have sustained and the battles that have been fought in their neighbourhood. To which is prefixed, by way of Introduction, a Summary History of the Low Countries in General. By an Officer of the Allied Army now in Flanders. And at the end is added by another Hand a concise account of Bavaria, Bohemia, Moravia, Piedmont, and other Parts of Italy.

The whole being a Compleat Survey of the Seat of the present War in Europe, and of great use to all who are willing to have clear Ideas of the several Countries treated of, and with a Vocabulary explaining the military terms.

Dedicated to Field-Marshal Wade.

Conditions I.—This Work is now printing neatly on a fine Paper and beautiful Letter in Octavo, and will according to the exactest computation, be compriz'd in 12 Nos., which will make one Volume; but if it should exceed that No. the rest will be given gratis.

II.—That a No. will be published weekly, containing two sheets, at the price of 3d.

III.—The Maps and Prints with which this work is to be embellished will be delivered at the Rate of three-half-pence each ; that is, when there is a Map or Print, only one sheet of letter-press will be delivered with it.

IV.—A Title, Dedication, &c., will be delivered with the last No.

*Note.*—The Publick may be assured that this Work shall be faithfully carried out, and compleated according to the above conditions, or the money returned on Demand.

Those who are willing to encourage this undertaking may be supplied with the numbers regularly by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Crown, without Temple Bar, or by any of the news carriers.

Advertised as published "this day" in "*Mercurius Latinus*," April 19, 1746. Price 3s. 6d. The advertisement is abbreviated. "And at the end is added by another hand, a concise Account of Bavaria, Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Piedmont, and other parts of Italy." 200 copies scheduled at £22, 10s.

### Florist, The, or Poetical Nosegay and Drawing Book.

Containing 24 Copper Plates neatly engraved, with a descriptive Moral Poem to each, to which is annexed their Botanical Description, with full directions for colouring them, as also for mixing of water-colours in general.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800. Pp. 64, 5 × 3½. No place nor publisher nor date. Only to be identified as Newbery's from the above-named list.

### Food for the Mind.

Food for the mind ; or, a new Riddle Book, compiled for the use of the Great, and the little good Boys and Girls in England, Scotland, and Ireland. By John-the-Giant-Killer, Esq. The Second Edition. Price, bound and gilt, Sixpence.

From J. Newbery's List, 1758.

### Force of Example.

The Force of Example, or the History of Henry and Caroline, for the instruction and amusement of Young Persons, front. by Kirk. Pp. 159, 6½ × 4.

E. Newbery, 1797.

**Formey, De.**

A New Ecclesiastical History, from the Birth of Christ to the Present Time. Written originally in French, by M. de Formey, Secretary to the Academy of Sciences at Berlin. To which is added by the Translator, an Account of the Rise, Progress, and Distinguishing Tenets of the Methodists. 2 vols, 8vo. Price 9s.

Both J. Newbery's and F. Newbery's names are on the title, according to the advertisement in the London Chronicle, Mar. 20, 1766.

**Formey, De.**

History of Philosophy and Philosophers, translated by Oliver Goldsmith, and published anonymously by F. Newbery in 1766. John Newbery, however, paid for the work £20.

**Fortnight's Tour (? Newbery).**

No title. It is the diary kept by an insufferable little prig, while on a journey with his parents, in the course of which he meets some bad boys, and thanks God he is not as they are, and a little girl who afterwards becomes his wife. Such an unnaturally good little boy would not be tolerated now-a-days in any book.  $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ . Contained about 90 pp., and a fragment of a Newbery list is on the cover of the imperfect copy described.

**Fortifications.**

A Dictionary explaining the most difficult Terms made use of in Fortification, Gunnery, and the whole compass of the Military Art, &c., &c. Price One Shilling.

Title abbreviated from Newbery's advertisement in "Mercurius Latinus," April 12, 1746.

See also "Newsreader's Pocket-Book."

**Foundling.**

The Foundling; or, the History of Lucius Stanhope. Price 1d.

E. Newbery's advertisement in London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787.

**Francis, John.**

Reflections on the Moral and Religious Character of David King of Israel and Judah. By John Francis, M.A.,



Vicar of Lakenham, near Norwich. Quotations from 1 Kings, and Josephus.

J. Newbery, 1764. Pp. 203 × 5.

Title abbreviated. In Carnan's List, 1789.

### Franklin.

The Dramatic Works of Mr De Voltaire. Translated by the Rev. Mr Francklin.

J. Newbery, &c., 1761. Vol. 1, pp. 311. Vol. 2, pp. 290. 6½ × 4¾.

Newbery's name is the first in a list of 7.

### Franklin, B.

Experiments and Observations on Electricity, to which are added Letters and Papers on Philosophical Subjects. 4to. 10s. 6d.

From a list of F. Newbery, 1775.

### Frederic, Prince of Wales.

A Solemn Dirge sacred to the Memory of H.R.H. Frederic, Prince of Wales, as it was sung by Mr Lowe, Miss Burchall, and others, at Vauxhall.

Entry at Stationers' Hall by John Newbery, April 18, 1751.

### Frugal Housewife.

See "Carter."

### Fruitless Repentance.

The Fruitless Repentance, or the history of Miss Kitty Le Fever, 2 vols. F. Newbery, 1769. Vol. 1, pp. 214. Vol. 2, pp. 224. 6½ × 4.

A mild novel. Vice punished and Virtue Triumphant. The would-be seducer foiled by purity and innocence.

G.

Gay, John.

Fables by the late Mr Gay. Price 3s.

T. Carnan's name is sixth, and E. Newbery's last, in the advertisement of twenty-one publishers in the *London Chronicle*, Aug. 18-21, 1787. An edition without plates was issued at 2s.

Gentleman Tradesman and Traveller's Pocket Library.

By a Gentleman of the Bank of England, &c. The Second Edition.

J. Newbery, 1756. Pp. viii. + 300, and Interest Tables unpaged,  $6\frac{7}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ . Title abbreviated.

Contains Geography, Political History, Description of London, Law Forms, English and Foreign Coins, Tables of Wages, List of Stage Coaches, Management of Horses.

Gentleman's Magazine.

This was, from the year 1767, published by Francis Newbery, the nephew of John, at the Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, and afterwards by his successors (see page 84).

Geography for Children, by Question and Answer, 1s. 6d. E. Newbery's List, 1791.

Geography for Children, Maps, small 8vo, cloth, 2s. Newbery, London, 1799. 20th edition. Title abbreviated. Pp. 144,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ .

Geography.

A short introduction to Geography, containing a Description of the several parts of the known world, their situation, and Chief Towns. Price 6d. From F. Newbery's List, 1777.

Geography.

A new and compendious System of Geography on Cards, which admit of various instructive and entertaining games, with Rules for playing. Price 2s. 6d. the Pack.

From F. Newbery's List, 1777.

**Geographical Description of England and Wales.**

A Geographical Description of the Counties of England and Wales, on Cards, with Directions for Playing. Price 2s. the Pack. From F. Newbery's List, 1777.

**Geography Reformed.**

Geography Reformed; or, A New System of General Geography, 3s. 6d. F. Newbery's List, n.o.

**Gibson, James.**

A Journal of the late Siege of the Troops from North America against the French at Cape Breton, the City of Louisbourg, &c., surrendered to the English on the 17th June 1745, after a Siege of 48 days; with a whole sheet plan of the said Cape, City, country adjacent, and harbour, with its various soundings, &c. By James Gibson, Esq., Volunteer at the Siege. To which is added the Author's Voyage with the Prisoners to Rochefort in France, and an Account of the Inhuman Treatment he met with from the French Commodore at that place. Published at the request of the Commission'd Officers.

Sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible, &c.

**Gibson, James.**

Atlas Minimus (see "Atlas.")

**Gibson, James.**

New and accurate maps of the Counties of England and Wales, drawn from the latest Surveys. In a neat pocket volume, price 4s., bound in calf, or 5s. 6d. with maps coloured. By J. Gibson.

Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard.

**Giles Gingerbread.**

The Renowned History of Giles Gingerbread: a little boy who lived upon learning. Price 1d., adorned with cuts.

From Carnan's List, 1789.

A edition was published in York about 1826. 32mo. 31 pp., by J. Kendrew, Colliergate. It was said to be by Tom Trip, and was "decorated with cuts;" it is a much abbreviated edition.

The Bodleian copy was printed for Newbery & Carnan, 1769.



**Goldsmith, Oliver.**

The Life of Richard Nash, Esq., late Master of the Ceremonies at Bath, extracted principally from his original papers, the second edition, price 4s. bound. By Oliver Goldsmith, M.B.

Newbery and Carnan.

Advertised at end of "The Traveller," 1778.

"The Life of Richard Nash" was first published in October 1762, nearly two years after Nash's death. Goldsmith's visit to Bath in the summer of 1762 has of course a connection with the work; but whether the author had much, or any, of his materials before going to Bath, or acquired the materials during his visit, are moot points. The second edition appeared in December 1762, with several additions and corrections. Though both the author's editions of 1762 were anonymous, the work seems from the first to have been attributed to Goldsmith. The author's receipt for the payment for this biography has been frequently reproduced in facsimile. The fourteen guineas therein mentioned as "in full for the copy of the Life of Mr Nash" have appeared to some editors as a rather small sum for an 8vo. volume of some two hundred and fifty pages. Or, as Mr Forster has put it, the "Life" was "a clever book for fourteen guineas." But it may have been that more or less of the expenses of Goldsmith's trip to Bath entered into the account.

Goldsmith's receipt for this runs: "Received from Mr Newbery at different times, and for which I gave receipts, fourteen guineas, which is in full for the copy of the Life of Mr Nash, March 5th, 1762."

**Goldsmith, Oliver.**

Retaliation: a poem, with other pieces, 8th edition, price Two shillings and sixpence. By Oliver Goldsmith, M.B. Carnan and Newbery.

Advertised at end of "The Traveller," 1778.

"Retaliation" was first published April 18, 1774, a fortnight after the author's death.

**Goldsmith, Oliver.**

She Stoops to Conquer; or the Mistakes of a Night. A Comedy as it was acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Written by Dr Goldsmith.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by F. Newbery, March 26, 1773.

## Goldsmith, Oliver.

The Traveller; or a Prospect of Society, by Oliver Goldsmith, M.B. The 4th edition advertised in the London Chronicle, August 6, 1765.

The Traveller: a Poem, by Oliver Goldsmith, M.B. Vignette.

T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junr., 1770. Pp. iv + 24. Last page blank.

The Traveller: a Poem, by Oliver Goldsmith, M.B. Vignette.

T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junr., 1774. Pp. viii + 32.

The ninth edition. Last page blank.

The Traveller: a Poem, by Oliver Goldsmith, M.B. Vignette.

T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junr., 1778. Pp. viii + 32.

Last page filled with advertisements of Goldsmith's other works printed for Carnan and Newbery.

This was, says Mr Gibbs, the first of Goldsmith's books which bore his name. It was published in December 1764, price 1s. 6d. Goldsmith received twenty guineas for the work, which went through nine editions during his lifetime.

## Goldsmith, Oliver.

The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher residing in London, to his Friends in the East. 2 vols., 8vo, price 6s.

Advertised in the Lloyd's Evening Post, May 5, 1766. In a note is added, "this work (great part of which was written by Dr Goldsmith) has been so favourably received abroad that a French translation of it has gone through four impressions." This was published in 1762 by J. N. W. Bristow; W. Frederick, Bath; B. Collins, Salisbury; and A. M. Smart & Co., Reading.

Originally appeared in the Public Ledger, 1760-61, in the form of letters, which appeared twice a week.

## Goldsmith, Oliver.

The Vicar of Wakefield: a Tale, supposed to be written by Himself. *Sperate miseri caveti felices.* 2 vols.

Salisbury: Printed by B. Collins for F. Newbery in Paternoster Row, London, 1766.

For particulars about the Vicar see pages 54-62.

The 6th edition, in one volume, 1779, is printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, junr., has Goldsmith's name on title, and pp. viii + 184,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ .

### Goldsmith, Oliver.

An History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son.

T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1772. 2 vols. Vol. I., pp. 312; Vol. II., pp. 280,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ .

The preface to this edition alludes to its previous success. The 6th edition was published for T. Carnan in 1780, and another in 1783.

Published in June 1764.

Though Goldsmith never publicly acknowledged this work, he confessed the authorship to his friends. We have conclusive proof that this is by Goldsmith, in the shape of his receipt to Newbery for payment of £21 for the work; see this receipt at p. 482, vol. i. These Letters, however, were attributed successively to Lords Chesterfield, Orrery, and Lyttleton (George). Until quite lately the latter lord had the credit of being their author, and editions have appeared bearing his name. It has been said that Lyttleton never denied the authorship.

The first edition was published in two vols. 12mo, June 1764. Several other editions appeared in Goldsmith's lifetime, and several more, some with additions and continuations, after his death.

### Goldsmith, Oliver.

The Deserted Village.

First published, May 1770.

### Goldsmith, Oliver.

A Concise History of Philosophy and Philosophers, by M. Formey, M.D.S.E.

F. Newbery, 1769. Pp. xvi. + 283,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ .

Originally published 1766. J. N. gave £20 for the translation.

The translation is Goldsmith's. The title is abbreviated by the omission of Formey's honours and a line from Virgil.

In the following year a pirated edition was published by Robert Urie at Glasgow.



## Goldsmith, Oliver.

A Survey of Experimental Philosophy, considered in its present state of improvement, illustrated with cuts, by Oliver Goldsmith. 2 vols. 8vo.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jr., 16 May 1776.

This introduction was first printed with the Prefaces in the Edinburgh Edition of Goldsmith's Works, 1833. The compilation to which it belongs was issued by "T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun.," 65 St Paul's Churchyard, in 1776, two years after the author's death. It appeared in two vols. 8vo, and duly bore the author's name, "Oliver Goldsmith, M.B." It, however, was written piecemeal many years before. Probably the first volume was written about 1764.

The publisher's advertisement to the two volumes when issued in 1776 has the following:—"The first volume of this work was printed off in the life-time of the author; the second after his death, the whole of the copy being put into the hands of the Publisher long before that period."

Though quite out of Goldsmith's line, the work is generally admitted to be his. This work must not be confounded with our author's translation of Formey's "History of Philosophy," published in 1766 by Francis Newbery, of Paternoster Row. Both works figure in the memoranda of payments by John Newbery to Goldsmith (vol. i. p. 483), the "Survey" being down for £60, and the "Translation of Philosophy" for £20.

## Goldsmith, Oliver.

Plutarch's Lives abridged from the Greek, illustrated with notes and reflections, and embellished with copper-plate cuts. By Oliver Goldsmith and Joseph Collyer, 7 volumes, bound in the vellum manner. Price 12s. Carnan and Newbery.

Advertised at the end of "The Traveller," 1778, and by J. Newbery on Jan. 14, 1762, that vol. i. was to be issued on 1st April.

On this book Forster writes—"And concurrently with this (the 'Art of Poetry'), Mr Newbery begged leave to offer to the young gentlemen and ladies of these kingdoms a 'Compendium of Biography,' or an history of the lives of those great personages, both ancient and modern, who are

most worthy of their esteem and imitation, and most likely to inspire their minds with a love of virtue; for which offering to the juvenile mind, beginning with an abridgment of 'Plutarch,'\* he was to pay Goldsmith at the rate of about £8 a volume. The volumes were brief, published monthly, and meant to have gone through many months if the scheme had thriven, but it fell before Dilly's 'British Plutarch,' and perished with the seventh volume.

"Nor did it run without danger even this ignoble career. Illness fell upon the compiler in the middle of the fifth volume. 'Dear Sir,' he wrote to Newbery, 'as I have been out of order for some time past, and am still not quite recovered, the fifth volume of 'Plutarch's Lives' remains unfinished. I fear I shall not be able to do it unless there be an actual necessity, and that none else can be found. If, therefore, you would send it to Mr Collier I should esteem it a kindness, and will pay for whatever it will come to. N.B.—I received twelve guineas for the two volumes.—I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant, Oliver Goldsmith. Pray let me have an answer.' The answer was not favourable. Twelve guineas had been advanced, the two volumes were due, and Mr Collier, though an ingenious man, was not Mr Goldsmith. 'Sir,' rejoined the latter, coldly, on a scrap of paper not even wafered like the last, 'one volume *is* done, namely, the fourth. When I said I should be glad Mr Collier would do the fifth for me, I only demanded it as a favour; but if he cannot conveniently do it, though I have kept my chamber these three weeks, and am not yet quite recovered, yet I will do it. I send it per bearer, and if the affair puts you to the least inconvenience, return it, and it shall be done immediately.—I am, &c., O. G. The printer has the copy of the rest.' To this, his good nature having returned, Newbery acceded, and the book was finished by Mr Collier, to whom a share of the pittance advanced had of course to be returned."

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Christian Magazine, Goldsmith said to have contributed to.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Lives of the Fathers (q.v.). Goldsmith was paid £10, 10s. for by J. N.

\* "Received from Mr Newbery eleven guineas and a half, for an abridgment of 'Plutarch's Lives,' March 5th, 1762. Oliver Goldsmith."

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Universal History (*q.v.*). Preface by Goldsmith, for which he received from J. N. £3, 3s.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Museum Rusticum (*q.v.*). Goldsmith is said to have been a contributor.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

See "Guthrie's General History of the World."

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Beauties of English Poesy, selected by Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Art of Poetry, on a new plan (*q.v.*). Said to have been written by Newbery and revised by Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Millenium Hall (*q.v.*). Said to have been revised by Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

The Wonders of Nature and Art (*q.v.*). Said to have been revised and added to by Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

Byron's Travels (*q.v.*). Supposed to have been revised by Goldsmith.

Goldsmith, Oliver.

The Mystery Reveal'd, a pamphlet on the Cock Lane Ghost.

Newbery paid £3, 3s. for a pamphlet on this subject, but it is not certain that the one issued by Bristow is the one that O. G. wrote.

Goody Two Shoes.

THE HISTORY OF LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES, otherwise called, Mrs Margery Two Shoes, with the means by which she acquired her Learning and Wisdom, and in consequence



thereof her Estate ; set forth at large for the Benefit of those

Who from a state of Rags and Care,  
And having Shoes but half a pair ;  
Their fortune and their Fame would fix,  
And gallop in a Coach and Six.

See the original manuscript in the Vatican at Rome, and the Cuts by Michael Angelo. Illustrated with the Comments of our great modern Critics. Third Edition. London.

Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Churchyard, 1766. Price Sixpence.

An edition for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jr., 1770.

An edition printed for T. Carnan, pp. 124,  $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3$ , was issued without date.

For particulars about this book, see a facsimile reproduction of the Edition of 1766, with an introduction giving some account of the Book and some Speculations at to its authorship, by Charles Welsh. Published in 1881.

The fifth edition was printed for Newbery & Carnan, 1768, and a copy is in the Bodleian.

### Governess.

Governess ; or, Female Academy, 1s. 6d.

From E. Newbery's List.

Miss Yonge says of this book in "A Storehouse of Stories," 1872—"The Governess is better known as Mrs Teachem, a name that became a proverb, so that we have found people who imagine the appellation simply a slang word for a schoolmistress, and would hardly believe that there was such a book. We cannot help thinking that there is a good deal of amusement to be derived from the descriptions of the young ladies with their characteristic names, and though the Fairy Tales themselves are heavy, there is something exquisitely quaint in the moralisings upon them, and on the fragment of genteel comedy. This, it may be observed, is introduced for the purpose of showing the wrong way of telling a story all rattled out in haste and confusion, just as a girl would most likely do it. There must be real ability in Mrs Teachem, and that she was not without her effect we gather from the existence of a feeble little imitation, where, by the bye, 'Goody Two Shoes' is

spoken of with magnificent scorn, and likewise from this idea having evidently suggested that of Mrs Leicester's School, by Mary Lamb, to say nothing of Mrs Sherwood's adoption to her own evangelical style, in the course of which she has introduced one admirable fairy tale."

### Granby.

An Ode to the Right Honourable the Marchioness of Granby. Price 1s.

Advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, Oct. 23-25, 1759.

### Great Britain.

An Account of the Constitution and Present State of Great Britain; together with a View of its Trade, Policy, and Interest respecting other nations, and of the Principal Curiosities of Great Britain and Ireland. Adorned with copperplates.

J. Newbery, n.d. Pp. iv + 291.

From the Compendious History of England being advertised as just published on the last leaf, we should get 1758 as the date of this work, but it is advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, May 5-8, 1759, as "This day published."

### Grey, Oliver.

An Apology for the Servants. By Oliver Grey. Occasioned by the Representation of the Farce called High Life below Stairs, and by what has been said to their disadvantage in the public Papers. Price 6d.

"I can hardly think in point of equity that long and faithful Services, especially in great and opulent families, ought to be put off with the bare payment of stipulated wages, and not some additional bounty bestowed that may contribute to the ease of an aged servant, and bring his grey hairs with quiet to the grave."—Fiddes' "Body of Divinity."

### Grove's Complaint.

The Grove's Complaint and the Owner's Reply. A Poem. Price 6d.

J. Newbery second of a list of three publishers.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, June 1, 1745.

**Guardian, The.**

The Guardian, a Comedy of two Acts, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. Price one Shilling.

J. Newbery's List about 1761. Newbery's name is first on a list of five publishers advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, February 10-13, 1759.

**Guthrie, William.**

A Complete History of the English Peerage from the Best Authorities.

Proposals advertised in the Public Ledger, March 25th, 1761, as follows:—

Proposals for Printing by Subscription, a Complete History of the English Peerage, from the best authorities.

By Wm. Guthrie, Esq.

The work will be illustrated with elegant copperplates of the Arms of the Nobility, blazoned in the Herald's Office by the proper officers; Portraits of the Premiers in their Parliamentary robes; and perspective views of their chief seats. To which will be added, Geometrical plans of the buildings, and, at the conclusion of the history of each family, Vignets and other Ornaments, proper for the subject. Proposals to be had of Mr Newbery, in St Paul's Church-yard; Mr Crowder and Mr Coote, in Paternoster Row; Mr Gretton, in Old Bond Street; Mr Davis, in Russell Street, London; Mr Collins, at Salisbury; Messrs Leake and Frederick, at Bath; Mr Palmer, at Bristol; Mr Bates, at Tunbridge; Mr Fletcher, at Oxford; Mr Merrill, at Cambridge; Mr Ethrington, at York; Mr Kincaid, at Edinburgh; Mr Faulkner, at Dublin; Mr De Hondt, at the Hague; by whom subscriptions are taken in.

This work will be published in Quarto, printed on a superfine Royal paper, and executed by the following artists:—

1. The Portraits of the Premiers, engraved by Grignion, Ravenet, and Walker. 2. The Views and Plans of the Houses taken on the spot by Lightoler, and engraved by Benazeck. 3. The Arms engraved from the original Records in the College of Arms, by Bongmate. 4. The Vignets, &c., designed by Pile, and the Book printed by Dryden Leach. This work will be executed in every



respect suitable to the dignity of the subject, and will absolutely be the most elegant book ever offered to the public. Specimens may be seen at either of the Booksellers above-named.

Guthrie, W.

A General History of the World from the Creation to the present Time, including all the Empires, Kingdoms, and States, their Revolutions, Forms of Government, Laws, Religious Customs, and Manners, the Progress of their Learning, Arts, Sciences, Commerce, and Trade; together with their Chronology, Antiquities, Public Buildings, and Curiosities of Nature and Art. By William Guthrie, Esq., John Gray, Esq., and others eminent in this branch of literature.

J. Newbery. 13 vols. 8 × 5.

Newbery's name is first on a list of eleven publishers. The last volume is occupied with a general index.

Goldsmith wrote the preface to this book, for which Newbery paid £3, 3s.

## H.

### Hamilton, Count Antoine de.

History of May-flower: A Circassian Tale. Second edition.

Salisbury: Printed by J. Easton for E. Newbery, 1796.  
Pp. xi + 196, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4. Portrait of Hamilton.

### Harmony, Universal.

See "Music."

### Health.

Best Method of Preserving Health.

1000 Copies scheduled at £87, 10s. (see page 33).

### Helme, Elizabeth.

Instructive Rambles in London and the adjacent villages, designed to amuse the mind and improve the understanding of youth. 2 vols. E. Newbery, 1798. Vol. I., pp. xii. + 189, Front., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Pagination of Vol. II. wanted.

A joint venture of the Newberys and T. N. Longman.

### Henry Fourth.

Life of Henry IV. of France. Price One Shilling and Sixpence. E. Newbery's List, 1789.

A Chronological Abridgement of the Life of Henry IV., surnamed the Great, 62nd King of France, exhibiting a concise view of the State of Europe from 1553 to 1610. With an Appendix, containing Anecdotes, Bon Mots, Repartees, serving to illustrate the Character of Henry the Great. Price 2s.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1798.

### Hermit of the Forest and the Wandering Infants.

Price 1d.

Advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787, as to be published for E. Newbery in the Christmas Holidays.

### Histoire Naturelle.

26 Plates. E. Newbery, 1801.

### History of the Bible.

See "Bible."

**History of the Apostles.**

See "Apostles."

**History.**

An Introduction to the Study of History, wherein is considered the proper method of reading Historical works in order to acquire a perfect knowledge.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan, Dec. 24, 1772.

**History of a Pin. 1s.**

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800.

**History of the World (a Compendious) from the Creation to the Dissolution of the Roman Republic.**

An edition was printed by Darton & Harvey in 1804 as by John Newbery.

**Hobby Horse.**

The Hobby Horse; or, Christmas Companion by Toby Ticklepitcher. Embellished with elegant cuts. Price 2d.

F. Newbery's List, 1775, and E. Newbery's List, 1786.

A work under the same title was advertised by Harris in 1834 as *The Hobby Horse; or, "A was an Archer who shot at a Frog,"* but we do not know that they are the same books.

**Holiday Spy.**

The Holiday Spy. Price 1d.

E. Newbery's List, 1786.

**Hoole, John.**

Tasso Torquato Jerusalem Delivered: an Heroic Poem. Proposals for issue in 2 vols, 10s. 6d., advertised in Public Ledger, April 10, 1761. Newbery's name third in a list of seven publishers.

**Housekeeper's Account-Book for the Year 1788.**

Price 1s. 6d.

Advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 15-18, 1787.

**Housewife.**

The Accomplish'd Housewife; or, the Gentlewoman's Companion, containing—

1. Reflections on the Education of the Fair Sex, with Characters for their Imitation.
2. The Penman's Advice to the Ladies; or, the Art of Writing made easy and entertaining.



3. Instructions for addressing persons of distinction in Writing or Discourse.
4. An easy Introduction to the study of Practical Arithmetic.
5. Directions for copying prints or drawings, and painting, either in Oil or Water Colours, or with Crayons.
6. Directions for Marketing with respect to Butcher's Meat, Poulterers' Ware, and Fish.
7. A Bill of Fare for every month in the Year.
8. Receipts in Cookery, Pastry, &c.
9. Instructions for Carving, and placing Dishes on the Table.
10. All Sorts of Pickles, made Wines, &c.
11. Remarks on the Nature and Qualities of the most common Ailments.
12. Receipts in Physic and Surgery.
13. Remarks on the Causes and Symptoms of most Diseases.
14. The Florist's Kalendar.
15. Familiar Letters on Several Occasions in Common Life; with Instructions to Young Orphan Ladies how to judge of Proposal of Marriage made to them without the consent of their Friends or Guardians.
16. A Dictionary serving for the Translation of ordinary English words into those that are more polite.

Concluding with some serious Instructions for the Conduct of the Fair Sex with regard to their Duty towards God and towards their Neighbours.

(Price 3s. bound.)

Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, near the Chapter House in St Paul's Churchyard.

Title taken from advertisement in the General Evening Post, Aug. 6, 1745. An advertisement follows, giving notice of Newbery's removal from Devereux Court to St Paul's Churchyard.

300 copies scheduled at £27, 10s., and "the copy" at £20 (see p. 33).

### Hoyle's Games Improved.

Being Practical Treatises on Whist, Quadrille, Piquet, Chess, Back Gammon, Draughts, Cricket, Tennis, Quinze,

Hazard, Lansquenet, Billiards, Faro, Rouge et Noir, Cribbage, Matrimony, Cassino, Goff or Golf, and Connexions. In which are contained the Method of Betting at those games upon equal or advantageous terms. Revised and Corrected by Charles Jones, Esq. A new edition enlarged.

E. Newbery, 1796. Pp. viii. + 304, 6 × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 15th edition issued n.d., but c. 1760 only gives the rules for the first 5 games, and J. Newbery's name is 6th on title. Newbery's name occurs 7th on the title among the names of 11 publishers.

Hymns for the Amusement of Children. Embellished with Cuts.

Entered by T. Carnan at Stationers' Hall, Dec. 24, 1770.

## J.

## J. (R.)

Juvenile Rambles through the Paths of Nature, &c., &c.

An undated edition, illustrated, issued for J. Harris.  
Pp. iv + 128. Dedication signed R. J.

There is a copy in the Bodleian of an edition issued for  
E. Newbery in 1786.

## J. (R.) See "Little Moralists."

## J. (S.)

The Natural History of Beasts, compiled from the best  
authorities and illustrated by a great variety of copper plates  
comprising near 100 and 20 figures. Accurately drawn  
from Nature and beautifully engraved. E. Newbery 1793.  
18mo,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. xii + 204.

This was published first of the series of 3 books.  
"Birds," "Beasts" and "Fishes,"

## J. (S.)

The Natural History of Birds, compiled from the best  
authorities and illustrated by a great variety of copper plates,  
comprising near one hundred figures, accurately drawn from  
nature, and beautifully engraved. E. Newbery 1793.  $5\frac{1}{2}$   
 $\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. x + 204.

This was the second of the series. The preface is signed  
S. J.

## J. (S.)

A Natural History of Fishes, and of reptiles, insects,  
waters, earths, fossils, minerals, and vegetables, compiled  
from the best authorities, and illustrated by a great variety  
of copper plates, comprising near one hundred figures. E.  
Newbery 1795. 18mo. Preface signed S. J.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
pp. xii + 206.

This completes the series. A very small space is devoted  
to the Fossil, Mineral and Vegetable Kingdom.

## Jackson, H.

An Essay on British Isinglass, wherein its nature and  
properties are compared with the foreign sorts, with the best



methods of converting them into Fining Glue and Starch. Comprehending a succinct analysis of Isinglass, and rationale of its action in clarifying liquors, interspersed with hints for the further improvement of Malting, Brewing, Fermenting, and for preventing the Wooden Apparatus in the Brewery from speedy decay. By H. Jackson. A New Edition. J. Newbery.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Aug. 3, 1765.

### Jackson, Richard.

Literatura Graeca, containing I. The Geography, &c., &c.; II. The History of Greece, &c., &c.; III. Potter's Antiquities of Greece, &c., &c., to which is prefixed an essay on the study of the Greek language, by Richard Jackson, M.A.

F. Newbery, 1769. Pp. lviii + 196.  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ .

Printed also for Collins of Salisbury, and dedicated to Joseph Warton, then headmaster of Winchester College. The above title is abbreviated from the original.

### James, R.

A Treatise on Canine Madness. "Solet aulem ex eo vulnere, ubi parum occursum est aquæ timor nasci, ὀδρεφόβιας Greci appellant; miserrimum genus morbi: in quo simul æger et siti et aquæ metu cruciatur; quo oppressis in augusto spes est."—Celsus, Lib. 5, c. 27.

J. Newbery. 4s. 6d.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Jan. 5, 1761.

### James, Richard.

A Dissertation on Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers, &c., &c. By R. James, M.D. Price 6d.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, March 4, 1750.

### James, R.

A Dissertation on Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers, wherein an expeditious method is proposed of curing those dangerous disorders. By R. James, M.D. Quotation from Celsus. The seventh edition, to which is added an Account of the Success with which the Fever Powder has been given in the Small-pox, Yellow Fever, Slow Fever, and Rheumatism.

F. Newbery, jr., 1770. Pp. xii + 92 + 7,  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4$ .

**James, R.**

A Dissertation on Fevers and Inflammatory Distempers. The eighth edition, to which are now just added, from Papers which he was preparing to publish before his death, A Vindication of the Fever Powder, and a short Treatise on the Disorders of Children.

F. Newbery, jun., 1778. Pp. viii + 160,  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ .

**Jesus Christ.**

The Evangelical History of our Lord Jesus Christ, Harmonised, Explained, and illustrated: with variety of Notes, Practical, Historical, and Critical. To which is subjoined an account of the Propagation of Christianity, and the original settlement and state of the Church. Together with proper prefaces, and a complete index. In two volumes octavo, price, bound, 8s. Most humbly dedicated to the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual, Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled. By a Society of Gentlemen, who are greatly alarmed at the present shameful neglect of Religion and Virtue, and earnestly concerned for the temporal and eternal Happiness of Mankind.

John Newbery's List, 1758.

A much earlier book, as B. Collins of Salisbury valued his 4th share in this "held of Mr John Newbery" at £15, 15s. in 1746.

**Joe Thomson.**

The Life and Adventures of Joe Thomson, abridged from the Original Work, with copperplates.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789, but advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787, as to be published in the "Christmas Holidays."

**Johnson, Samuel.**

Johnson's Lives of the English Poets, abridged, with Notes and Illustrations, by the Editor. Designed for the improvement of youth in the knowledge of polite literature, and as a useful and pleasing compendium for the persons of riper years. To which is prefixed some account of the life of Dr Johnson.

E. Newbery, 1797. Pp. xxiv + 239,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ .

Front., containing medallions of Milton, Dryden, Pope, Thomson, and Johnson.

## Johnson, Samuel.

The Idler. In two Volumes.

Announced as follows in the Public Ledger for October 16, 1761:—

In two volumes, price 5s. sewed, or 6s. bound, The Idler.

“Duplex libelli dos est, quod risum movet,  
Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.”

Phædrus.

J. Newbery, 1761. Vol. I., pp. viii + 294; Vol. II., p. 285,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ .

The character of Jack Whirlar in No. 19 is said to be drawn from John Newbery.

Among the papers of Newbery was the account rendered for the collection of the Idler into two small volumes, when the arrangement seems to have been that Johnson should receive two-thirds of the profits. It shows the growing popularity of Johnson, and is also worth comparing with similar charges in our own time.

THE IDLER.							
Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Paid for Advertising, .	20	0	6	1500 sets at £16 per 100, .	240	0	0
Printing two vols. + 1500, .	41	13	0	Dr Johnson, two-thirds, .	84	2	4
Paper, .	52	3	0	Mr Newbery, one-third, .	42	1	2
	113	16	6		126	3	6
Profit on the Edition, .	126	3	6				
	240	0	0				

Nichols's Illustrations, VII. 259.

## Johnson, Samuel.

The Rambler. In Four volumes in Twelves. The Fifth edition. Price Twelve Shillings bound.

J. Newbery's List, 1761. 6th edition, 4 vols., 1763.

The 7th edition advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 2, 1796. Newbery's name third out of eleven publishers.



Johnson, Samuel.

An account of the life of Mr Richard Savage, son of the earl Rivers, who was, soon after he came into the world, bastardised by an act of Parliament, and deprived of the title and estate to which he was born; was committed by his mother, the Countess of Macclesfield, to a poor woman, to be bred up as her own son; came to the knowledge of his real mother, not alive, but abandoned by her, persecuted, and condemned for murder; and, against all her endeavours pardoned; made poet laureat to Queen Caroline, became very eminent for his writings, of which many are quoted in this work; particularly the Bastard, The Wanderer, Volunteer Laureat, and Author to be Let; went into Wales, to be supported by a subscription, but at last died in prison. Price 3s.

F. Newbery's List, 1769.

Johnson, Samuel.

Roger Ascham's Works, with note and observations, and the author's life. By J. Bennet. 4to, 1761.

Johnson, Samuel.

Also wrote the preface to Dr James's "Medicinal Dictionary."

Jones's Pocket Biographical Dictionary. 5s.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800.

The third edition of this was printed for E. Newbery and others in 1799; the compiler was Stephen Jones.

Juvenile Biographer.

The Juvenile Biographer, containing the Lives of Little Masters and Misses, both Good and Naughty. Price Threepence.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

Juvenile Rambles.

See "J. (R.)"

Juvenile Sports and Pastimes.

To which are prefixed Memoirs of the Author, including a New Mode of Infant Education.

T. Carnan, 24mo, 1776.

The Bodleian has a copy of the second edition issued by Carnan in the same year, and of a later one for the same publisher in 1780.

Juvenile Trials.

See "T. Littleton."

K

Kendall, Edward Augustus.

The Crested Wren. By Edward Augustus Kendall.

"O guard from harm his golden head

And listen to his lore."

Beattie.

E. Newbery, 1799. Pp. vi + 152,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ .

On the reverse of the title is an intimation that in the motto on the title the word "golden" has been substituted for "hoary" in the quotation from Beattie's Ode to Retirement. There is a woodcut on the title.

Kendall, Edward Augustus.

Keeper's Travels in search of his Master. 2d Edition.

E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, London, 1799.

Dedicated to W. Webb Kendall.

A copy of the second edition, dated 1799. The Preface (Dedication) might be from a father to his infant son. (?)

On the title page is the couplet—

"Ah me! one moment from thy sight,  
That thus my truant eye should stray."

Laghorne (*sic*) for Langhorne.

It is bound in rough calf,  $5 \times 3$ , with a coloured frontispiece, pp. viii + 190. This book is to-day a very popular one, and sells in large numbers year by year.

The first edition was issued in 1798.

Kendall, Edward Augustus.

Lessons of Virtue, or the Book of Happiness, intended for youth. By the author of Keeper's Travels, The Crested Wren, The Sparrow, etc.

London, printed for E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Church Yard, 1801.

Kendall, Edward Augustus.

The Stories of Senex, or Little Histories of Little People. By E. A. Kendal, Author of Keeper's Travels, The Sparrow, The Wren, The Swallow, The Canary Bird, &c., &c.

E. Newbery, 1800 Pp. iv + 176, Front.,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ .



## Kendall, Edward Augustus.

The Swallow, a fiction interspersed with poetry by E. A. Kendal.

E. Newbery, 1800.

## Key to Polite Literature.

The Gentleman and Lady's Key to Polite Literature; or, a Compendious Dictionary of Fabulous History, containing the characters and principal actions ascribed to the Heathen Gods, Goddesses, Heroes, &c., and the manners in which the Ancients represented the Deities and Heroes, Virtues and Vices, in their Paintings, Statues, and Gems; together with some account of their Poets, and references to the Principal Places mentioned in their works. Intended for the assistance of those who would understand Mythology, Poetry, Painting, Statuary, and Theatrical Entertainments, and particularly adapted to the use of Latin and French schools. Price bound 2s. London: J. Newbery, n.d., unpagcd. It is simply a Dictionary of Mythology. The copy described has a MS. date of 1763.

## Kidgell, Rev. John.

The Card; Quotation, from Juvenal. London: Printed for the Maker, and sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Churchyard, 1755. Coloured frontispiece. Vol I., pp. xviii + 264 + 4; Vol. II., 306 + 4.

A clever and amusing novel. A MS. note in a contemporary hand says, "This novel was written by the Rev. Mr Kidgell, Chaplin to the Earl of Sandwich, better known by the name of Parson Grief of Griefs, and for the active part he took in the prosecution of Mr Wilkes for publishing the 'Essay on Woman,' he afterwards fled to France with the money of a Publick Charity, to which he was Treasurer, and died there. The characters Dr Elwes and Mrs Fusby were drawn for Dr Young, author of the 'Night Thoughts,' and his housekeeper."

This was reprinted and sold by Sam. Price and Matt. Williamson in Dublin, 1755.

## King Pippin.

The History of Little King Pippin. Price 2d.  
E. Newbery's List, about 1768.

**King's Evil.**

A Dissertation on the King's Evil, with some account of a Medicine which (though an alterative, and gives no easiness to the patient) has cured many of that disorder, &c. To which are added the cases of many persons who have been cured, and a proposal highly meriting the consideration of the public. Price 6d.

Title abbreviated from advertisement in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Nov. 4, 1765.

**Knapp, Wm.**

A set of new Psalms and Anthems, in four parts, on various occasions—viz., I. For Christmas. II. For the Martyrdom of the blessed King Charles I. III. For Easter Day. IV. For Ascension Day, or the Sunday after. V. For Whitsunday. VI. For the happy restoration of King Charles II. VII. For Gunpowder Treason. VIII. For the use of the people of Blandford on the 4th of June, being the day that town was destroyed by fire. IX. On a King or Queen's ascension to the throne. X. For the Holy Sacrament. XI. For Weddings. XII. For Funerals, &c., and an Introduction to Psalmody, after a plain and familiar manner. By William Knapp, with an anthem in six parts, by a very eminent Master, and an anthem composed from the original manuscript of King Henry VII., which has been performed with the greatest applause in the King's Chapple, St Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abbey. The seventh edition, to which is added a Pastoral Hymn, by the late Joseph Addison, Esq., set to music by Dr William Boyce, composed for his Majesty's Chapel Royal. Price 3s., bound in red.

John Newbery's List, 1767.

Advertised in *General Evening Post*, Nov. 26, 1743, as sold by Mr Newbery, Reading, price 3s. 6d. The Anthem for Christmas Day was issued separately at 1s.

Half the copy and plates scheduled at £10, 10s. (see page 33).

## L.

## Ladder to Learning.

The Ladder to Learning, step the first, being a collection of Fables, with original Morals, consisting of words of only one syllable, intended as an easy introduction to the useful art of reading. Adorned with cuts.

The Ladder to Learning, step the second, being a collection of Fables, consisting of words not exceeding two syllables. Adorned with cuts.

The Ladder to Learning, step the third. Price sixpence each. From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

## Ladies' Complete Pocket Book.

Advertised as follows in Public Ledger, Feb. 11, 1761:—

At the request of several Ladies, eminent for their economy, Price 1s., 3rd Edition, neatly bound, with Cases for Notes and Letters, and adorned with a Frontispiece of a Lady dressed in the present Fashion,

*The Ladies' Complete Pocket Book* for the Year of our Lord, 1761, containing: I. An Explanation of the Feasts, Fasts, and Holidays throughout the year.

II. A methodical Memorandum Book, disposed in 52 weeks, for keeping a regular account with the greatest ease and propriety of all monies received, paid, lent, or expended, and of all Appointments, Engagements, or Visits that have been made, paid, or received; and a separate Column for Occasional Memorandums, &c.

III. An Account of the Emperors, Kings, and Chief Princes of Europe, very necessary for every one that reads the public newspapers. Plain Directions for finding any Place in a Map, with an Account of the principal Towns and Rivers situated in or near the present seat of war.

IV. An Account of the Virtues of the several Mineral Waters in Great Britain, and of the Amusements at those which are most frequented.

V. Heads of the Act passed last Session for Supplying the Markets with Fish; with the weights and sizes allowed to be taken.



VI. The favourite New Songs sung last year at Vauxhall Gardens, Ranelagh House, and other polite Concerts.

VII. Some new and useful receipts for the Fair Sex; Tables for marketing and casting up expenses and wages by the Day, Week, and Year, &c., and other things necessary to be known.

Printed for John Newbery, &c.

*The Ladies' Complete Pocket Book* for the Year of our Lord, 1762, Price 1s., neatly bound with Cases for Notes and Letters, and adorned with curious Print of her most gracious majesty Queen Charlotte, and of a Lady dressed in the present Fashion. Containing:—I. An Account of the several Feasts, Fasts, and Holidays throughout the Year. II. A methodical Memorandum Book for keeping a regular Account with great ease and propriety of all monies Received, Paid, Lent, or Expended, and of all Appointments, Engagements, or Visits, paid or received; and a separate Column for occasional Memorandums, &c. III. Some necessary Observations on Exercise, Temperance, and Diet. IV. Some Useful Receipts in Confectionery, and other Arts, necessary for the Fair Sex. V. The Manner of Dressing in the Year 1761, with some Directions relating thereto. By a Lady of Fashion. VI. The favourite New Songs sung at Vauxhall Gardens, Ranelagh House, and other polite Concerts. VII. An Address to the Ladies of Great Britain on the Subject of Gaming; with a Tale adapted thereto, entitled, Piquet; or, Virtue Sacrificed. VIII. An Account of the House of Mechlenburgh from which her present Majesty is descended. To which is added a List of her Majesty's Household. IX. Twenty-four Country Dances for the year 1762; Tables of Stocks and Transferable Annuities; Marketing Tables; Tables of Expenses and Wages, &c.

Printed only for J. Newbery, in, &c.

Appears in the Public Ledger, Dec. 5, 1765:—

The Usual Announcement of the Annual, *The Ladies' Complete Pocket Book*.

*To the Public.*—It is worthy of Remark, that Mr Newbery's Lady's Complete Pocket Book was published three years before any other of that kind was attempted for the Service of the Fair Sex, at which Period its Success stirred up many competitors. However, we have the pleasure to

assure the Public that as it was the first so it was abundantly the best that ever was published; and that Ladies may be assured of this Truth, Mr Newbery has ordered some of each sort to be kept in his Shop that they may compare them together, and take that which is the most instructive, useful, and convenient.

### Lady Bird.

Flights of a Lady Bird. Price 2d.

From E. Newbery's advertisement in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787.

### Lady's Museum.

See "Lennox."

### Land of Cakes.

The Land of Cakes: Book the First containing six Songs set to Musick in the true Scot's Taste. To which is added The Tears of Scotland.

London: Printed for R. Williams, and sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Churchyard, and at the Pamphlet and Musick Shops in Town and Country. Also by C. Micklewright & Co. in Reading, and by the Men who carry this News.

Advertisement from the Reading Mercury, Dec. 1746.

"The Tears of Scotland" was a then very popular song, the words of which are Tobias Smollett's.

### Le Sage.

The Adventures of Gil Blas abridged. Adorned with copperplates. From E. Newbery's List about 1789. Price one shilling.

### Lee-Boo, History of.

The interesting and affecting history of Prince Lee Boo, a native of the Pelew Islands. Brought to England by Captain Wilson, to which is prefixed a short account of those islands, with a sketch of the manners and customs of the inhabitants. E. Newbery 1789. Portrait.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. viii. + 178. This most interesting and affecting story is too well known to need description. (See in "Letters on several subjects," a poem called "*Pelew*.")

In 1814 it had reached a 13th edition.

Lennox, Mrs Charlotte.

The Lady's Museum, consisting of a course of Female Education and Variety of other Particulars for the Information and Amusement of the Ladies.

A monthly magazine, of which No. 1 appeared Mar. 1, 1760.

J. Newbery.

Advertised as follows in the Public Ledger, Feb. 21, 1760:—

By the KING's Authority.

On Saturday, 1st March 1760, will be published, price 1s.

Embellished with copperplates.

(To be published the first of every month with the Magazines) Number I. of

*The Lady's Museum,*

Consisting of a Course of Female Education and Variety of other Particulars for the Information and Amusement of the Ladies.

By Mrs *Charlotte Lennox*, Author of the *Female Quixotte*, *Henrietta*, &c.

Printed for J. Newbery, at the, &c.; J. Coote, at the King's Arms in Paternoster Row; and sold by the Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Author of the Critical Review gives the following character of *Henrietta*, a Novel, written by the Author of the *Lady's Museum*:—"Mrs Lennox has forfeited no part of her Reputation by this Publication, which we warmly recommend as one of the best and most pleasing novels that has appeared for some years. The Story is uniform and interesting; the Style equal, easy, and well kept up, sinking nowhere below the Level of genteel Life, a compliment which cannot be paid to one of the most celebrated novel writers we have. The characters are natural and properly supported." See Critical Review, Feb. 1758.

The Authors of the Monthly Review, speaking of the *Memoirs of the Duke de Tully*, say, "That the Translation is judiciously executed, the Language is easy, and proper for the subject, and such as may well become the fair Hand to which the Public is obliged for the *Female Quixote*, and *Shakespeare illustrated*."



### Letters between Master Tommy and Miss Nancy.

Letters between Master Tommy and Miss Nancy Goodwill, containing the history of their holiday amusements. Embellished with cuts.

T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun., 1770. Price 6d.

On the title page is the couplet—

"'Tis virtue only makes our Bliss below,  
And all our knowledge is—ourselves to know."

This is quite in the "Goody Two Shoes" style. The letters between these young people are the medium of conveying much historical and other information, with the usual proportion of moral reflections.

This copy is dated 1770. The Price is Sixpence.

The copy ends at p. 114, and there are 4 pp. prefatory matter. It is imperfect at the end.

### Letters of Consolation to a Nobleman under Sentence of Death. To which is added a Prayer suitable to the Occasion. Price 1s.

J. Newbery. Advertised in the Public Ledger, May 3, 1750, Newbery's name being the first of three publishers.

### Letters on Common and Important Occasions.

Letters on the most Common as well as Important Occasions in Life, by Cicero, Pliny, Voiture, Balzac, St Evremont, Locke, Ld. Lansdowne, Temple, Dryden, Garth, Pope, Gay, Swift, Rowe, and other writers of distinguished merit, with many original Letters and Cards by the Editor, who has also prefixed some instructions for Epistolary Writing, with proper directions for addressing persons of rank and eminence. For the use of young gentlemen and ladies. Price 1s. J. Newbery, 1757. Pp. x + 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 4 x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### Letters on the most Common as well as Important

Occasions in Life, by Cicero, Pliny, Voiture, Balzac, St Evremont, Locke, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Oxford, Ld. Peterborough, Lord Bolingbroke, Sir Wm. Temple, Sir W. Trumbal, Dryden, Atterbury, Garth, Addison, Steele, Pope, Gay, Swift, Berkley, Rowe, Sevigné, and other writers of distinguished merit, with many Original Letters

and Cards by the Editor, who has also prefix'd a Dissertation on the Epistolary Style, with proper directions for addressing persons of rank and eminence. A new edition (being the fourth) printed in a neat pocket volume, and on a fine elzevir type. Price 1s. 6d., bound, or 2s., bound and gilt. Pp. xiv + 352,  $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ .

*N.B.*—The regard which the public has been pleased to pay to this volume of Letters has induced the Editor to print it in three different sizes. That is to say, the above edition on a new elzevir letter at eighteenpence; an Edition in Twelves on a larger letter at two shillings, and a small edition for those who are very young at one shilling.

J. Newbery's List, 1758.

The above title is that of the fifth edition, 1760; the 6th was 1764, for J. Newbery.

### Letters on the most Common as well as Important

Occasions in Life, by Cicero, Pliny, Voiture, Balzac, St Evremond, Locke, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Oxford, Ld. Peterborough, Lord Bolingbroke, Sir Wm. Temple, Sir W. Trumbull, Dryden, Atterbury, Garth, Addison, Steele, Pope, Gay, Swift, Berkley, Rowe, Sevigné, and other writers of distinguished merit, with many Original Letters and Cards by the Editor, who has also prefixed a Dissertation on the Epistolary Style, with proper directions for addressing persons of rank and eminence. Price one shilling. Newbery and Carnan's List, 1769.

Copy in Griffith, Farran & Co.'s possession, date J. Newbery 1767. Seventh Edition.  $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ , pp. xiv + 370.

The 4th edition advertised in the Public Ledger, Jan. 19, 1760, in 3 sizes, as follows:—

The regard which the public has been pleased to pay to this volume of Letters has induced the editor to print it in three different sizes; that is to say, the above edition in eighteens, on a new elzevir letter, at 1s. 6d.; an edition in twelves, on a larger letter, at 2s.; and a small edition, for those who are very young, at 1s.

### Letter Writer.

Newbery's Familiar Letter Writer, containing a great variety of useful Letters, calculated for the most common occurrences of life, and adapted to the capacities of young persons. E. Newbery's List, 1789.

## Liberty.

Cursory Observations on Dr Price's Essay on Civil Liberty. Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan, March 26, 1776.

## Life of a Fly.

Life and Adventures of a Fly. Price Sixpence.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

In the Bewick collection, the cuts on pp. 28 and 73 are ascribed by Hugo to Bewick.

## Lilliputian Auction.

See "Charley Chatter."

## Lilliputian Magazines, The.

The Lilliputian Magazine. Said by some to have been edited by Oliver Goldsmith, but this is very doubtful. 1752. 12mo. In the British Museum (Press mark, 1387a).

The Lilliputian Magazine; or, the Young Gentlemen and Ladies Golden Library. Being an attempt to mend the World, to render the society of man more amiable, and to establish the Plainness, Simplicity, Wisdom, and Virtue of the Golden Age, so much celebrated by the Poets and Historians. Adorned with Copper plate cuts. Price, bound, One Shilling. J. Newbery's List, 1758.

Printed for the Society, and published by T. Carnan at Mr Newbery's, the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Church-yard, on the Title Page.

Man in that age, no Rule but Reason knew,  
And with a native bent did good pursue,  
Unforc'd by Punishment, unaw'd by Fear,  
His words were simple, and his soul sincere.

It is a most ingenious little book, and in "A Dialogue between a gentleman and the author," much is written on the use of these little books, and their uses in Education.

From the following advertisement in the General Evening Post, March 4, 1751, it appears to have been printed in 3d. monthly numbers:—

Price 3d. (Adorned with Variety of Copper-Plate Cuts, designed and engraved by the best Masters.) The *Lilliputian Magazine*; or, The Young Gentleman and Lady's Golden Library. Being an attempt to amend the World, to render the Society of Man more amiable, and to



re-establish the Simplicity, Virtue, and Wisdom of the Golden Age. No. I. To be continued monthly.

Printed for T. Carnan at Mr Newbery's, at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard, over against the north door of the church.

The issue of March 1, 1751, of the above paper contains the following:—

To all little good boys and girls.

My dear Friends,—You are desired not to be uneasy that the publication of your Lilliputian Magazine is deferred till Saturday. The whole is printed, and all the Servants of the Society are employed in making them up for you; but as the number is so large 'twill be impossible to get them perfected before that time.—I am, My dear Friends, yours affectionately,

R. GOODWILL, Secretary.

From My Office at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard, Feb. 28, 1751.

### Lilliputian Masquerade, The.

The Lilliputian Masquerade; recommended to the Perusal of those Sons and Daughters of Folly the Frequenters of the Pantheon, Almack's, and Cornelly's. Embellished with Cuts, for the Instruction and Amusement of the rising generation. Price of a Subscription Ticket, not Two Guineas, but Two Pence. Carnan's List, 1787.

### Little Emigrant, The.

The Little Emigrant. E. Newbery, corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1802.

### Little Female Orators.

The Little Female Orators, or Nine Evenings' Entertainments, with observations. Embellished with cuts. Printed for J. Carnan, 65 St Paul's Churchyard, 1770.

Appears in Carnan's List, 1787.

### Little Lottery Book.

The Little Lottery Book for Children, containing a new method of playing them into a knowledge of the Letters, Figures, &c. Embellished with above fifty cuts, and published with the approbation of the Court of Common Sense. Price Three Pence, bound and gilt. This appears in John

Newbery's List, 1762, and was advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 12, 1760.

The sixth edition was issued in 1767 "at the Bible and Sun," but Newbery's name is not on the title. A copy is in the Bodleian Library.

### Little Moralists.

The Little Moralists, or the History of Amintor and Florella, the Pretty Little Shepherd and Shepherdess of the Vale of Evesham. Price Three Pence.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789. Hugo, in the Bewick collection, ascribes the cuts in pp. 49-75 to Bewick.

Dedication "to the Little Misses and Masters of Great Britain" is signed R. J. Title from the Harris reprint of 1809.

The Bodleian Library has a copy dated 1786.

### Little Mountaineers.

The Little Mountaineers of Auvergne, or the Adventures of James and Giorgette, altered from the French and adapted to the perusal of youth.

E. Newbery (and others), 1801. Pp. viii + 232, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4. An interesting novelette. Front. by Corbould.

### Little Pretty Pocket Book.

See "Pretty Pocket Book."

### Little Robin Red Breast.

Little Robin Red Breast, a collection of Songs, price Sixpence. From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

### Little Wanderers, The.

Little Wanderers, or the surprising and miraculous Adventures of Two Pretty Orphans. Price Three Pence.

E. Newbery's List, 1789.

### Littleton, T.

Juvenile Trials for Robbing Orchards, Telling Fibs, and other heinous offences, embellished with cuts. By Master Tommy Littleton, Secretary to the Court.

Children like tender oziers take the Bow

And as they first are fashioned always grow.

T. Carnan, 1781.

A favourite Newbery quotation, and the book is probably of a much earlier date. It was entered by T. Carnan, Dec. 18, 1771, at Stationers' Hall.

A delightful book in which children become judge and jury to try Juvenile offences.

#### London.

The Curiosities of London and Westminster Described, in Four Volumes. Embellished with Elegant Copper Plates. F. Newbery, 1771.  $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ .

Of this edition we have only seen Vols. I. and II. It was frequently reprinted, as we have an edition of Vols. I.-II. for E. Newbery, 1786; another of Vol. III., n.d.; and of Vol. IV., 1782 and 1793, all for the same publisher. The pagination differs slightly in these.

#### London.

An Historical Description of the Tower of London and its Curiosities.

J. Newbery, 1753. Pp. iv + 68. Price 6d.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ .

An Historical Description of Westminster Abbey, its Monuments and Curiosities.

J. Newbery, 1753. Pp. iv + 200. Price 1s.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ .

An Historical Description of St Paul's Cathedral. To which are added A Description of the Monument, some Conjectures concerning London-Stone and other Roman Relicks, and a Review of the Ancient Wall and Gates about the City.

J. Newbery, 1753. Pp. 4 + 48. Price 6d.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ .

Frequently reprinted, both separately and with a general title. A copy, dated 1765, for J. Newbery, gives Tower, 1765, Westminster Abbey, 1764, St Paul's, 1765; another with general title, 1767, for J. Newbery, contains Tower, Newbery & Carnan, 1768, Westminster Abbey, 1767, and St Paul's, 1765. We have also seen editions of the Tower for T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., 1774, and Newbery & Carnan, 1768. A French translation was advertised in the 1774 edition.

An edition was advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, May 15-17, 1759.

#### London Companion.

The London Companion; or, an Account of the Fares of Hackney Coachmen, Watermen, &c.

Entered by T. Carnan at Stationers' Hall, Jan. 29, 1773.



### London Cries, The.

The London Cries, for the amusement of all the good children throughout the world. Taken from the life. Price One Penny.

A copy of an edition printed for T. Carnan in 1770 is in the Bodleian Library.

Carnan's List, 1789.

See also "The Cries of London."

### Looking Glass for the Mind.

The Looking Glass for the Mind, or intellectual mirror, being an elegant collection of the most delightful little stories and interesting tales, chiefly translated from that much admired work, "*L'ami des Enfants*," a new edition, with 74 cuts, designed and engraved on wood by Bewick. E. Newbery, 1792, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4, pp. viii. + 272, bound. In the preface this is described by the editor, the Rev. S. Cooper, as rather a collection of the beauties of M. Berquin than a translation of his work. The Stories represent Virtue as the fountain of happiness, and Vice the source of every evil. "As a useful and instructive Pocket Looking Glass, we recommend it to the inspection of every youth, whether Miss or Master. It is a mirror that will not flatter them nor lead them into error. It displays the follies and improper pursuits of the youthful breasts, points out the dangerous paths they sometimes tread, and clears the way to the Temple of Honour and Fame."

It appears in E. Newbery's List, 1789, having been published in 1787. Pp. iv + 212. Price 2s. 6d. Hugo, in his large volume of Bewick's woodcuts, speaks of this Series of very beautiful cuts by Bewick. Several of the blocks were used in "*Dodd's Beauties of History*," London, 1796; and a facsimile reproduction of the edition of 1792, with the original illustrations by Bewick, and an introduction by C. Welsh, was published by G., F. & Co. in 1885.

### Lovat, Simon, Lord.

A Candid and impartial Account of the behaviour of Simon, Lord Lovat, from the time his Death-Warrant was delivered to the day of his execution.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by J. Newbery & Wm. MacFaden, Apl. 14, 1747.

**Lovechild, Mrs.**

The Infant's Friend. A Spelling Book, by Mrs Lovechild. Part I. Price 8d.

From E. Newbery's List.

Part II. Consisting of Reading Lessons, viz., Lessons of single Words, as Trials; Short Sentences; Dialogues suited to Children, &c., in Monosyllables, and Lessons in longer Words; the Words of more than one Syllable prefixed to the respective Lessons, and divided according to the Sound, in order to be acquired previous to attempting to read that Lesson. Price 1s.

A few Copies of each Part are printed on fine Paper, and neatly bound in Red, price 1s. and 1s. 6d.

From E. Newbery's List.

**Love in a Village.**

Love in a Village. A Comic Opera as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden. The tenth edition.

J. Newbery, 1764. Pp. viii + 73 + 2, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

**Lucy Wellers, History of.**

The History of Lucy Wellers, written by a Lady. 2 vols. bound in one. Price 5s.

Carnan's List about 1789.

**Lyle, David.**

The Art of Short Hand Improved.

From F. Newbery's list, n.d.

## M.

MacBean, Alex.

See "Bible-Dictionary."

Maid of the Mill, The.

The Maid of the Mill. A Comic Opera as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden. The music compiled and the words written by the author of "Love in a Village."

J. Newbery, 1765. Pp. xii + 75, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  + 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

A new edition, advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, July 1, 1767.

Mallet.

Northern Antiquities; or, a Description of the Manners, Customs, Religion, and Laws of the Ancient Danes and other Northern Nations, including those of our own Saxon Ancestors; with a translation of the Edda, or system of Runic Mythology, and other Pieces from the Ancient Islandic Tongue. In two volumes. Translated from Mons. Mallet's Introduction a l'Histoire de Danmarc, &c. With additional notes by the English Translator of Goranson's Latin Version of the Edda.

T. Carnan & Co., 1770. Vol. I., pp. viii + 56 + 415; Vol. II., pp. xl + 356, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 5.

It was from this work that Gray took the material for his "Norse Odes."

Manners.

An Address to the People of England on the Manners of the Times. Price 9d.

Advertised as printed for the Author and sold by J. Newbery, in Lloyd's Evening Post, May 20, 1767.

Margate.

A Description of the Isle of Thanet, and particularly of the Town of Margate, with an account of the accommodation provided there for strangers, their manner of bathing in the sea, and machines for that purpose; their assemblies, amusements, and diversions, public and private; the antiqui-



ties and remarkable places to be seen on the island, &c., &c.  
The second edition, price 1s.

J. Newbery. Title abbreviated.

Advertisement in the London Chronicle, Aug. 29,  
1765.

Entered by T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., at Stationers'  
Hall, 22d July 1775.

### Martin, Benjamin.

New Principles of Geography and Navigation. In two  
parts. In a folio volume, printed on a fine royal paper,  
price 10s. 6d.

Part I. Containing the Theory of the True Figure and  
Dimensions of the Earth, deduced from actual mensuration,  
and applied to a just construction of Maps and Charts for  
Land and Sea use. The whole exemplified in a new  
Geographical Chart for Europe, and a large Sea Chart to  
70 degs. of latitude. Both which are adapted to the  
spheroidal Figures of the Earth, and the degrees in each are  
divided into minutes, with a solution of all the cases of Sail-  
ing on this new Elliptic Chart.

Part II. Containing a Table of Meridional Parts, calcu-  
lated for the spheroid to every minute of latitude, from the  
measure of a degree at the Equator, by Don George Duan  
and Don Antoine De Ulloa, with a solution of the several  
cases of sailing by it. Also new Astronomical Principles of  
Navigation, and an improved mechanical theory of working a  
ship, with Table of the Sun's declination and place in the  
Ecliptic, by Benjamin Martin. Printed for the author,  
and sold at his House near Crane Court, Fleet Street; and  
by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Church-  
yard.

In the above Treatise, the principles on which the com-  
mon Theory of Geography and Navigation depends, are  
shown to be not only false and erroneous, but that all our maps  
and charts are sensibly affected by those errors; this is par-  
ticularly illustrated in a map of Great Britain, as it lies in  
the surface of a sphere and spheroid, each ten feet in  
diameter. Also of a large Geographical Chart, 20 inches  
by 16 inches, of all the Coasts, Sea-Ports, Cities, and  
Trading Towns in Europe. And in respect to Navigation,  
the errors of *Mercators*, and every other common method of

sailing, are particularly pointed out; at the same time it is shown, that all the cases of Navigation are soluble, not only with the utmost truth and precision, but with the greatest ease, by this new Chart and Tables of Meridional Parts.

A new Marine Protractor, by which the ship's course is drawn to a minute of a degree, is sold by the author.

N.B.—Those gentlemen, who try the book, may have separate sets of Charts at 1s. 6d. each.

Title from advertisement in *Universal Chronicle*, Jan. 13, 1759.

### Martin, Benjamin.

*Micrographia Nova*; or, a New Treatise on the Microscope and Microscopic Objects. Containing:—1. The Description and Use of two different Reflecting Microscopes of a new Form and Structure, and furnished with a Micrometer, viz., one designed for the Pocket, the other mounted on a Ball and Socket, which renders it of Universal Use.

2. A large and particular Account of all kinds of Microscopic objects to be found in the Human Body, in Quadrupedes, in Fowls, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, &c., in Plants and Vegetables of every kind; in Earth, Minerals, and Fossil Substances, and various other Miscellaneous Subjects, with Directions how to procure and prepare them for Use; and divers occasional Remarks interspersed through the whole. To which is added, an Account of the Camera Obscura and the Solar Microscope; or, Method of Magnifying Objects in a darkened Chamber in every way by Reflection and Refraction. By Benjamin Martin.

Reading: Printed and sold by J. Newbery & C. Micklewright, in the Market Place, 1742.

Advertised in the *General Evening Post*, May 19, 1743.

### Martin, Benjamin.

A Course of Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Geography, and Astronomy, in which the Properties, Affections, and Phenomena of Natural Bodies, hitherto discovered, are exhibited and explained on the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy, under the following Heads, viz.:—Physics, or the Doctrine of Matter, and its essential Properties. Mechanics, or the Doctrines of

Motion, and all kinds of Forces and Machines. Hydrostatics, or the Nature and Laws of the Fluids explained. Hydraulics, or the Theory of the Motion of Fluids, and of all kinds of Water Engines. Pneumatics, or the Nature and various Properties of the Air and Atmosphere. Phonics, or the Theory of the Winds, Sounds, Musical Strings, Notes, &c. Light and Colours explained, according to the Newtonian theory. Optics, or the Sciences of Vision, and Theory of all kinds of Optical Glasses and Instruments. Astronomy, or the Solar System of the Planets and Comets, and Use of the Celestial Globe explained. Geography, or the Theory of the Earth, and Use of the Terrestrial Globe explained. The whole confirmed by Experiments, and illustrated by Copperplates. To which is added, an Appendix, explaining all the characters, phrases, and difficult words which occur in these Lectures and other Treatises of this kind. By Benjamin Martin. Price 5s.

From advertisement in the *General Evening Post*, June 16, 1743.

Reading: Printed for J. Newbery & C. Micklewright, in the Market Place.

Newbery, in his valuation (see p. 33), reckons his fourth share of the copy at £10, 10s.

#### Martin, Benjamin.

*Philosophia Britannica*, or a new and comprehensive system of the Newtonian Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geography, in a course of 12 lectures, with notes, &c., &c., the whole collected and methodized from all the principal authors and public memoirs to the present year. By B. Martin. The second edition, in 3 vols. 8vo, price 18s. To which is added a Supplement containing two appendices, the first comprising the new experiments in electricity and magnetism; the second contains several new improvements in microscopes, telescopes, micrometers, and other optical instruments.

Advertisement in *Lloyd's Evening Post*, Dec. 22-25, 1759, and in the *Public Ledger*, Feb. 28, 1760.

The supplement was issued separately to purchasers of the first edition. Newbery's name second in the list of six publishers.

Newbery's share in the first edition of this was valued at £178, 2s. 6d. for 375 copies.



**Martin, Benjamin.**

Synopsis Scientiæ Celestis, or the Knowledge of the Heavens and the Earth. Displayed in a large delineation, and explanation of—1. The Solar Systems, shewing the Nature, Order, Magnitude, Distances, &c., of the Sun, Planets, Comets, and Stars; 2. The Theory of the Earth, the Motions, Positions, and Divisions thereof, the Seasons of the Year, Day, Night, &c.; 3. Astronomical Circles shewing the Sun's Place, Declination, Amplitude, Rising and Setting, Equation of Time, perpetual Kalendar, &c.; 4. Chronological Tables, shewing the Conversion of Motion into Time, Cycle of the Sun, Dominical Letter, Golden No., Epact, Moon's Age, &c.; 5. Astronomical Tables, shewing the Motions, Distances, Revolutions, Diameters, Densities, Gravitations, Aphelle, Modes, &c., of the Planets and Satellites; 6. Solar and Lunar Eclipses, shewing the Total and Penumbral Shadows of the Moon, the Altitude and Diameter of the Earth's Shadow. By Benjamin Martin.

An engraved map, price 3s. 6d., advertised as sold "by Messrs Newbery & Micklewright at Reading" in the General Evening Post, Sept. 17th, 1743.

**Martin, Benjamin.**

A New Universal English Dictionary, 6s.

To this was prefixed his Physico-Grammatical Essay on the Propriety and Rationale of the English Tongue, deduced from a general idea of the nature and necessity of speech for human society, a particular view of the Genius and Usage of the Original Mother Tongues, the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic; with their respective Idioms, the Italian, French, Spanish, Saxon, and German, so far as they have relation to the English Tongue, and have contributed to its composition, which was also issued as a separate tract for 2s.

J. Newbery.

Advertisement in General Evening Post, May 29th, 1750.

On his fourth share of this, Benjamin Collins advanced £25.

**Mavor, William.\***

Blenheim, A New Description of, &c., &c., with a preliminary essay on Landscape Gardening. 2s. 6d. plain; 3s. coloured.

\* A compiler of educational works; was born in the parish of New Deer, Aberdeenshire, 1st August 1758. At an early age he quitted his native

Blenheim, Nouvelle Description de. 2s. 6d. plain ; 3s. coloured.

Advertised at the end of his Voyages, 1797.

**Mavor, William.**

The British Tourists ; or, Traveller's Pocket Companion, through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, comprehending the most Celebrated Tours in the British Islands, by William Mavor, L.L.D. Maps.

Printed for E. Newbery, 1798.

5 vols. 18mo,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ . A quotation from Goldsmith's "Traveller" on Title.

**Mavor, William.**

The Juvenile Olio ; or, Mental Medley, consisting of Original Essays, Moral and Literary, Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c., intended to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, to please the fancy, and to humanise the mind. Ne quid nimis.

Children and youth engage my pen,

'Tis labour lost to write for men.

Written by a Father, chiefly for the use of his children.

E. Newbery, 1796. Pp. viii. + 266 + 2,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ .

Front. by Corbould.

**Mavor, William.**

Poems, Descriptive Elegies, Epistles, Odes, Sylva or Miscellanies, Songs and Sonnets.

Advertised at the end of his Voyages, 1797.

**Mavor, William.**

Universal Stenography, 3rd edition, 10s. 6d.

Advertised at the end of his Voyages, 1697.

**Mavor, William.**

Historical Account of the most celebrated Voyages, Travels, and Discoveries from the time of Columbus to the present period. By William Mavor, L.L.D.

country, and when only seventeen, officiated in a school at Burford, Oxfordshire. Subsequently he started a school at Woodstock. Having contrived to get a title for holy orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Hurley, Berks. He was also rector of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, and of Bladon, with Woodstock, at which latter place he died, 29th Dec. 1837. Many of his educational manuals, particularly his spelling book, formerly enjoyed a high reputation, though they have been superseded by works better adapted to the requirements of the age.

E. Newbery, 1797. Illustrated.

A collection in 20 vols. 18mo,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , price, sewed in coloured paper and labelled on the back, £2, 10s.; do., neatly bound and lettered, £3; do., elegantly bound and gilt, £3, 10s.

### Mavor, William.

Youth's Miscellany, or a father's gift to his children, consisting of original essays, moral and literary tales, fables, reflections, &c., intended to promote a love of virtue and learning, to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, and to humanize the mind. By the author of "The Juvenile Olio," &c. E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1798.

Dedicated to the Marchioness of Blandford. This is advertised by E. Newbery as a sequel to "The Juvenile Olio."

### Mecklenburgh.

The History of Mecklenburgh from the first settlement of the Vandals in that country to the present time, including a period of about 3000 years. 1 vol. 8vo, price 5s.

Carnan's List, about 1789.

Attributed to Oliver Goldsmith by the late James Crossley.

Advertised as printed for J. Newbery in the London Chronicle, Feb. 1766.

### Memoirs of a Man of Quality.

Memoirs of a Man of Quality. Written by himself after his retirement from the world. In 2 vols. 12mo, price 6d.

From F. Newbery's List, 1769.

### Menagerie.

The Menagerie, or a peep at the Quadruped Race, being an exhibition of 110 Animals, neatly engraved in copper-plates, with their characters, intended as a present for every curious Miss or Master. "Come and Peep" printed for E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1800.

### Merrick, James.

The Psalms translated or paraphrased in English Verse by James Merrick, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. The Second Edition.

Reading: Printed and sold by J. Carnan & Co. Sold also by Mr Newbery in St Paul's Churchyard, 1766.



Pp. x + 325 + 13. The 4to first edition advertised in the Public Ledger, July 4th, 1765, as ready to be delivered by Mr Newbery; and following this is an advertisement of his other works:—

Poems on Sacred Subjects. Quarto, price 1s.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr Joseph Warton, chiefly relating to the Composition of Indexes, and the advantage to be received from it in learning the Greek languages. Octavo, price 3d.

Annotations, critical and grammatical, on St John, chap. i. 6-14, being part of a Work particularly designed for the Use of Young Persons, as an Introduction to the Study of the Greek Testament. To which is prefixed a Preliminary Discourse, exhibiting an easy method of Studying the Greek Language. Octavo, 6d.

The second edition was advertised in the London Chronicle, Sept. 23, 1766.

### Midwife.

The Midwife, or the Old Woman's Magazine, containing all the wit and all the humour and all the learning and all the judgment that has ever been or ever will be inserted in all the other Magazines, or the Magazine of Magazines, or the Grand Magazine of Magazines, or any other book whatsoever, so that those who buy this book will need no other. Published pursuant to several Acts of Parliament and by the Permission of their most Christian and most Catholic Majesties, the Great Mogul and the States General. Embellished with Cuts according to Custom.

London: Printed for Mary Midnight, and sold by T. Carnan in St Paul's Churchyard. Price Three Pence.

The above is the engraved title to Vol. I. Pp. 288.

Vol. II. has The Midwife, or Old Woman's Magazine, Vol. II., and quotations in Hebrew from "Runagousius," Vol. 32, p. 6741, in Greek from Homer, Latin from Virgil, and English from Swift.

London: Printed for Thomas Carnan at J. Newbery's, the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Churchyard, 1751. Pp. 288.

This extraordinary production is usually attributed to Smart & Newbery entirely. Many of the poems are in Smart's Poems, 1752, and the characteristic puffing of Newbery's books runs throughout the volume.

The name Mr Charles Chattermuch again suggests Newbery, and probably affords a clue to "Charley Chatter" elsewhere in this catalogue (see "The Lilliputian Auction.") In Vol. I., p. 137, is an epigram "by Ebenezer Pentweazle, Esq.," which is Smart's, and in his Poems, 1752, thus identifying Smart as the author of the Horatian Canons of Friendship.

### Mihles, S.

Medical Essays and Observations relating to the Practice of Physic and Surgery, abridged from the Philosophical Transactions, from the first publication to the present time. The Latin papers are English'd, some occasional remarks are made, and the whole illustrated with necessary copper-plates, by S. Mihles, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo.

J. Newbery, &c.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, April 13th, 1745.

### Millenium Hall.

A description of *Millenium Hall* and the country adjacent, together with the characters of the inhabitants, and such historical Anecdotes and Reflections as may excite in the Reader proper sentiments of Humanity, and lead the mind to the love of Virtue. By a Gentleman on his Travels. The second edition, corrected, 1764, and the third, 1767, both for J. Newbery. J. Newbery, 1762. 12mo, calf,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ , pp. iv. + 262 + 2.

Said to have been edited or revised by O. Goldsmith.

This is a somewhat tedious and prolix Tale, but the book is interesting on account of the advertisement and the opening chapter. In the former the publisher expresses some difficulty on account of the Letters being addressed to him, and of the compliment the author pays him in the beginning. This he modestly disclaims, but as the author is of too much importance to be contradicted, and he could not be prevailed upon to omit it, he hopes that its publication will not be attributed to any motive but that of his readiness to obey. This is the compliment:—"Your constant endeavours have been to inculcate the best principles into youthful minds: the only probable means of mending mankind for the foundation of most of our virtues, or our vices, are laid in that season of life, when we are most susceptible of impression and

when on our minds, as on a sheet of white paper, any characters may be engraved: these laudable endeavours by which we may reasonably expect the rising generation will be greatly improved, render particularly due to you any examples which may teach those virtues that are not early learnt by precept, and show the facility of what in meer speculation might appear surrounded with a discouraging impracticability. You are the best judge whether by being made public they may be conducive to your great end of benefiting the world."

This was pirated in 1764 by Peter Wilson, Dame Street, Dublin.

### Milton's Poetical Works, Exposition of.

A Familiar Explanation of the Poetical Works of Milton, to which is prefixed Mr Addison's Criticism on Paradise Lost. With a preface by the Rev. Mr Dodd. Price Three Shillings bound. Advertised, in 1767, at 2s. 6d.

J. Newbery's List, 1761.

### Ministry.

The Conduct of a Right Honourable Gentleman in resigning the Seals of his office, justified by facts and upon the principles of the British Constitution, by a Member of Parliament.

J. Newbery.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Nov. 9th, 1761.

### Mirror for the Female Sex.

See "Mrs Pilkington."

E. Newbery, 1799.

### Miscellaneous Works for the Amusement of the

Fair Sex, 144 pp. 8vo, 1740. Printed at Reading by T. Carnan, and sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Crown, in the Market Place.

Copy in the Bodleian Library.

### Miss Somerville, History of.

The History of Miss Somerville, written by a Lady. 2 vols. bound in 1, price 5s.

Carnan's List, about 1789.



## Mitchell, Miss.

Tales of Instruction and Amusement, by Miss Mitchell.  
Entered at Stationers' Hall by Eliz. Newbery, March 18,  
1795.

Monody (A) on the Death of his Royal Highness,  
Frederick, Prince of Wales. By Richard Rolt. Price 1s.  
Printed for J. Newbery and W. Owen.

## Moore, Francis.

Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa. 2nd edition.  
From F. Newbery's List, n.d.

## Moore, Francis.

Vox Stellarum.  
Entered by T. Carnan in 1785 and 1786.  
This was probably what is now "Old Moore Almanack."

## Moral Sketches.

Moral Sketches for young minds. E. Newbery, 1790  
(price one Shilling). Flowery and gilt. Pp. iv + 176,  
4 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 3.  
"A variety of short essays on most of the moral duties  
of Life. Originally written in French by a 'Pen which  
Death has long since silenced.'"—*Extract from Preface.*

## More, Sir T.

Utopia, containing an impartial history of the Manners,  
Customs, Polity, Government, &c., of that island. Written  
in Latin by Sir Thomas More. Translated by Gilbert  
Burnet, late Bishop of Sarum. New edition, with addition of  
Life and Trial of More and his prayer in Prison. Revised,  
corrected, and improved by a gentleman of Oxford. 2s. 6d.  
J. Newbery. Abbreviated title from a List (circa 1758).

## Mosaic Creation.

The Mosaic Creation, or Divine Wisdom displayed in  
the Works of the first six days. J. Newbery, n.d.

## Mosheim.

Ecclesiastical History.  
Proposals for translation advertised in the Public Ledger,  
May 8th, 1761, Newbery and others being the publishers.

**Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales.**

Mother Bunch's Fairy Tales, published for the amusement of all those little Masters and Misses, who by Duty to their Parents, Obedience to their Superiors, and Affability to their Inferiors, aim at becoming Great Lords and Ladies, adorned with copperplate cuts. Price 9d.

From F. Newbery's List, 1777.

Reprinted by J. Harris, in 1817, in Two Parts. We have only seen Part II., as *The Celebrated Tales of Mother Bunch*, now republished with appropriate engravings for the amusement, &c., as above, down to Great Lords and Ladies. Pp. 76. The Tales in the Second Part are—I. The Story of Finetta; II. The History of Elinodorus and Alzayda; III. The History of Zalmayda and Alinzor; IV. The History of Prince Zalmandor and the Princess Amandina; V. The Story of Little George.

**Mother Goose's Melody.**

Mother Goose's Melody, or Sonnets for the Cradle, in Two Parts. Part I. The most celebrated songs and lullabies of the old British Nurses calculated to amuse the children and excite them to sleep; Part II. Those of that sweet Songster and Nurse of Art and Humours, Master William Shakespeare, adorned with cuts and illustrated with notes and maxims, Historical, Philosophical, and Critical.

Entered by T. Carnan at Stationers' Hall, Dec. 28, 1780.

**Mother Goose's Tales.**

The seventh edition was printed May 16th, 1777, and between that date and March 1779, Carnan & Newbery took 1700 out of the 3000 copies printed by Collins of Salisbury. It consisted of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  sheets longprimer. 3000 copies cost £18, 13s. 6d. The eighth issued September 4, 1780.

**Mother's Gift.**

The Mother's Gift; or, a present for Little children who are good. Embellished with cuts. 2nd edition.

Carnan & Newbery, 65 St Paul's Churchyard, 1770. Price 3d.

List of books published for Carnan & Newbery at end.

Appears in a list of Carnan's, 1787.

### Mountain Piper.

The Mountain Piper ; or, the history of Edgar and Matilda, to which is added a journey to London, a moral Tale. Embellished with cuts. London, E. Newbery, 3d., n.d.

Appears in E. Newbery's List, 1789, and advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 22-29, 1787, as to be published in the Christmas Holidays.

### Muses' Banquet.

The Muses' Banquet ; or, a present from Parnassus. Being a collection of such English and Scotch Songs, as are well worth preserving ; Songs that are perfectly decent, that have some Scope and Design, and that tend either to improve the Mind, mend the Manners, or make the heart Merry. Including most of the new Songs that have been sung at Public Theatres, Gardens, and Musical Societies. To which are prefixed such directions as will enable any Ladies or Gentlemen to sing in a pleasing and graceful manner. In Two Pocket Volumes, bound in red, 2s. 6d. Adorned with an elegant frontispiece.

J. Newbery's List, 1758.

But it is earlier, as B. Collins bought a half share from Newbery in 1757 for £5, 5s.

### Museum.

The Museum for Young Gentlemen and Ladies ; or, a compleat Tutor for little Masters and Misses. Being a second volume of the pretty Book for children. Price, bound, 1s.

J. Newbery's List, 1758.

A copy of the 8th edition is in the South Kensington Museum, published by Newberry (*sic*) and Carnan and B. Collins, Salisbury, 1776.  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. vi + 186. The following is the complete title :—

A Museum for Young Gentlemen and Ladies ; or, a private Tutor for little Masters and Misses containing a variety of useful subjects, and in particular, (1.) Directions for reading with elegance and propriety. (2.) The ancient and present state of Great Britain ; with a compendious history of England. (3.) An account of the Solar System. (4.) Historical and Geographical descriptions of the several



countries in the world, with the manners, customs, and habits of the people. (5.) Tables of Weights and Measures. (6.) The seven wonders of the world. (7.) Prospect and description of the burning Mountain. (8.) Dying words and behaviour of great men when just quitting the stage of life, with many other useful particulars all in a plain familiar way for youth of both sexes, with letters, tales and fables for amusement and instruction, illustrated with cuts, ninth edition. London, printed for Messrs Newbery and Carnan at the Bible and Sun, No 65 in St Paul's Churchyard, and B. Collins, in Salisbury, 1778. Price 1s.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, July 26, 1750, as follows:—

Price 1s., neatly bound, *A Museum for Young Gentlemen and Ladies*, or a private Tutor for little Masters and Misses, containing a variety of useful subjects, and in particular—1. Directions for Reading with Elegance and Propriety. 2. The ancient and present State of Great Britain, with a Compendious History of England. 3. An Account of the Solar System. 4. Historical and Geographical Account of the several Countries in the World. 5. An Account of the Arts and Sciences. 6. Rules for Behaviour. 7. Advices to Young Persons on their entering upon the World, with Short Rules of Religion and Morality. 8. Tables of Weights and Measures. 9. Explanations of Abbreviations used in Words and Dates. 10. A Description of Westminster Abbey, St Paul's Church; with the Tower and Monument in London. 11. The Seven Wonders of the World. 12. Prospect and Description of the Burning Mountains. 13. Dying Words and Behaviour of Great Men when just quitting the stage of Life. With many other useful Particulars, all in a plain, familiar way, for Youth of both Sexes. Interspersed with Letters, Tables, and Fables for Amusement and Instruction, and illustrated with cuts; being a Second Volume to the Pretty Book for Children.

London: printed for J. Hodges on the Bridge; J. Newbery in St Paul's Churchyard; R. Baldwin at the Rose; Mr Cooper at the Globe in Paternoster Row; and B. Collins in Salisbury.

The 16th edition, undated, is said to be "with considerable additions and alterations." It is printed for Darton & Harvey, J. Harris & B. C. Collins of Salisbury.

B. Collins says of this, "My own design;" and values his third share at £10, 10s. The 7th and 8th editions consisted of 2200 and 2000 copies respectively, and the 9th of the latter number. They were sold at 48s. for 104.

### Museum Rusticum et Commerciale.

Revised and digested by several members of the Society of Arts.

Goldsmith is believed to have contributed to this.

### Music.

Universal Harmony, or the Gentleman and Lady's Social Companion, consisting of a great variety of the best and most favourite English and Scots Songs, Cantatas, &c., &c.

Proposals for issuing the above in 3d. numbers were given in the General Evening Post, Jan. 17, 1745. The public were requested to forward "any curious songs that may enrich this collection" to either J. Robinson, in Ludgate St., or J. Newbery, at the Bible and Crown, without Temple Bar.

The title page is engraved by T. Kitchin, and the imprint is—Printed for J. Newbery, at ye Bible and Crown, without Temple Bar.

N.

Nash.

Life of Beau Nash. See "Oliver Goldsmith."

Nash.

Nash's Jests. Said to have been compiled by Griffith Jones.

New Testament (The) Adapted.

The New Testament adapted to the capacities of children. To which is added an Historical Account of the Lives, Actions, Travels, Sufferings, and Deaths of the Apostles and Evangelists, with a Preface setting forth the Nature and Necessity of the work. Adorned with cuts designed by the celebrated Raphael and engraved by Mr Walker. J. Newbery, 1755. Calf,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. xii. + 288. Practically a History and Harmony of the Evangelists. The cuts badly engraved (copper), and indistinct.

The names of the saints are set forth in full on the title.

Newbery, Francis.

Donum Amicis: Verses on Various Occasions by Francis Newbery, Esq.

London: Printed for the Author by Thomas Davison, 1815. Pp. 72.

Newbery, Francis.

Observations on the Income Act, particularly as it relates to the Occupiers of Land, with some Proposals of Amendment. To which is added, A Short Scheme for Meliorating the Condition of the Labouring Man, by Francis Newbery. London, 1800. 8vo, 28.

Newbery, John.

A Compendious History of the World from the Creation to ye dissolution of the Roman Republic. Compiled for the use of Young Gentlemen and Ladies by their old friend Mr Newbery. Embellished with variety of copperplates. Vol. I., pp. viii. + 176; Vol. II., pp. 152.

J. Newbery, 1763.

$4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ , marble paper sides and leather back.



The history of each nation is supposed to be written by an inhabitant thereof, and the style accordingly varies. It is written in Johnsonian style, and the illustrations on copper are marvels of crudeness.

This is attributed to Newbery in R. Watts' *Biblioth. Britt.*, 1824. Vol. I.—Authors—p. 700.

### Newmarket.

Newmarket: A Satire. 4to. Price 1s.

J. Newbery.

Advertised in the *General Evening Post*, Dec. 6, 1750.

### Newsreader's Pocket-Book.

The Newsreader's Pocket-Book, or a Military Dictionary, explaining the most difficult terms made use of in Fortification, Gunnery, and the whole Compass of the Military Art; and a Naval Dictionary, explaining the Terms used in Navigation, Ship-Building, &c. To which is added a Concise Political History of Europe, with the Genealogies of Families of the several Emperors, Kings, and Princes now reigning, and some account of the Religions they profess.

J. Newbery, 1759. Pp. vi. + 216,  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ .

### Nonpareil.

The Nonpareil; or, The Quintessence of Wit and Humour: Being a choice selection of those Pieces that were most admired in the ever-to-be-remembered *Midwife*, or *Old Woman's Magazine*; Pieces which, as the celebrated author observes, will stand the test of all ages, and live and be read till time is no more. To which is added, an Index to Mankind, or Maxims selected from the Wits of all nations for the benefit of their present age and of posterity; interspersed with some Axioms in Life, and seasonable reflections by the same Author. With a preface by her good friend, the late Mr Pope.

Catopaeon, in his discourse on the Genius of Natures, observes that most of the celebrated pieces published in Britain in the years 1751 and 1752 were written by old women, as a proof of which he quotes this valuable work.

London: Printed for T. Carnan, in St Paul's Church-yard, 1757.

**Nouveau Magazin.**

Le Nouveau Magazin François ou Bibliothèque Instructive et Amusante. Pour le Mois de Janvier, 1740. Price 6d.

Newbery second out of four publishers. Advertised in General Evening Post, Feb. 4th, 1750.

**Nouveau Magazin François.**

Advertised as follows in February 4, 1750:—

Price 6d. To be continued Monthly. *Le Nouveau Magazin François* ou Bibliothèque Instructive and Amusante. Pour le Mois de Janvier, 1750. Contenant:—1. Dissertation sur les Polypes d'eau douce, par M. Le Cat. Prononcée dans une des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences de Rouen. 2. Observation d'une Nouvelle Membrane, qui ferme ea prunelle de l'Ocil du fœtus, par M. A. Herllier, Conseiller Aulique, Médecin du Roy, Professeur Ordinaire à Gottingen, et Membre de la S. R. de Londres. 3. Austoure, Trajédie, par M. Marmontel, Auteur de Deuys le Tyran. 4. . . . 5. . . . 6. . . . 7. . . . 8. . . . &c.

Printed for and sold by R. Griffiths and J. Newbery, in St Paul's Churchyard, and F. Champion, in the Strand; sold also by W. Shropshire, at the Golden Ball, in New Bond Street, and all Booksellers in Town.

**Novellas Espanolas.**

Novellas Espanolas: seven moral and entertaining novels. Translated from the original Spanish by a Lady. Never before published in English or French. Price 2s. 6d.

From F. Newbery's List, 1769.

**Nurse Truelove's New Year's Gift.**

Nurse Truelove's New Year's Gift; or, The Book of Books for Children. Adorned with cuts, and designed for a present to every little boy who would become a great man, and ride upon a fine horse, and to every little girl who would become a great woman, and ride in a Lord Mayor's gilt coach. Price twopence. Carnan's List, 1787.

Appears also in John Newbery's List, 1762, and advertised as "just published," in the Public Ledger, Feb. 12, 1760.

## Nurse Truelove's Christmas Box.

Nurse Truelove's Christmas Box ; or, The Golden Play-thing for Little Children, by which they may learn the letters as soon as they can speak, and know how to behave so as to make everybody love them. Adorned with 30 cuts. Price one penny.

From Carnan's List, 1787.

Also in John Newbery's 1762 list, and advertised with the preceding in 1760.

Advertised in General Advertiser, Jan. 9, 1750, as Given gratis by J. Newbery (only paying one penny for the binding).

An undated edition printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun., is in the Bodleian Library.

## Nut Cracker, The.

The Nut Cracker, containing a variety of well seasoned Jests, Epigrams, Epitaphs, &c., collected from the most Sprightly Wits of the present age, with such instructions as will enable any man to tell a story with a good grace, and crack a nut without losing the kernel. With other Particulars equally Useful and Entertaining, and for which the gentle, kind, and courteous Reader will be pleased to look over the Book itself.

Keep your countenance, if you can.

—LOQUEM.

Haste the Nymph, and bring with thee,  
Jest and youthful Jollity,  
Quips and Cranks, and wanton Wiles,  
Nods and Becks, and wreathed Smiles,  
Such as hang on Hebe's Cheek,  
And love to live in Dimple sleek ;  
Sport that wrinkled Care derides,  
And Laughter holding both his Sides

—MILTON.

Published with the Approbation of the Learned in all Faculties, by Ferdinando Foote, Esq. Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Newbery, B. Collins, Salisbury, and sold by the Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

Advertised in General Evening Post, Nov. 23, 1750.

B. Collins had a third share, in 1757 valued at £5, 5s.



O.

Oracles, The.

The Oracles. Newbery, London, n.d. Cuts by Bewick, pp. 13-16.

Oriental Tales.

The Ruby Heart, or Constantio and Selima, and the Enchanted Mirror. A new edition.

Harris, 1802.

This is beyond our date, but is perhaps a reprint of an earlier work.

Orphan Boy.

Orphan Boy: a Pathetic Tale. E. Newbery, n.d.

Overbury.

Sir Thomas Overbury. A Tragedy altered from the late Mr Richard Savage, as now performing at the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden.

F. Newbery, 1777. viii + 80 + 4,  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ .

Oxford Sausage, The.

The Oxford Sausage, or Select Poetical Pieces written by the most celebrated wits of the University of Oxford, a new edition adorned with cuts. Engraved in a new taste and designed by the best Masters. Oxford: Printed for G. Robinson in Paternoster Row, and E. Newbury (*sic*), the Corner of St Paul's Church Yard, London, &c. Pp. 224,  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ . Price 2s. 6d. bound.

Often reprinted. It contains John Newbery's own Epigram on Epigrams, and poems by Warton, Kidgell and other friends of Newbery's. In the later editions several poems are omitted.

## P.

Palmer, C.

A newly invented Copy Book by Miss Palmer.

E. Newbery's List.

Palmer, C.

Letters on several Subjects, from a Preceptress to her pupils, who have left school, addressed chiefly to real characters, and designed for the use of young ladies from 16 to 30 years of age, 2s. 6d.

From E. Newbery's List we learn it is by Miss Charlotte Palmer.

This copy bears date, E. Newbery, 1797.  $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ , pp. viii + 138.

Among the subjects treated of in the usual "didactic" and often strangely free and plain spoken style of a hundred years ago are "Complimentary Cards," "Dress," "The Choice of Books," "Clandestine Marriages."

At the end is a Poem entitled *Pelew*, which refers to Prince "Lee-Boo."

See also "The Polite Lady." These two books present a curious and instructive picture of the times.

Parry, R.

Life of Epaminondas and of Scipio Africanus.

Entered at Stationers' Hall to T. Carnan, Nov. 19, 1787.

Paterson, Daniel.

A New and Accurate Description of All the Direct and Principal Cross Roads in England and Wales, &c., &c. By Daniel Paterson, Assistant to the Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces. The Sixth edition, Corrected and greatly Improved; with Additions.

T. Carnan, 1784. Pp. viii + xxiv + 280,  $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Eighth edition. F. Power, 1789.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan Feb. 19, 1771; Jan. 26, 1776; Dec. 22, 1786; and by F. Power & Co. Nov. 12, 1791.

**Paterson, Daniel.**

A Travelling Dictionary, or Alphabetical Tables of the Distance of all the principal Cities, Borough, Market, and Sea-Port Towns in Great Britain, &c., &c. The whole being a Second Part to the New and Accurate Description of the Roads. The Second Edition corrected by Daniel Paterson, Assistant to the Quarter-Master-General of His Majesty's Forces.

T. Carnan, 1773. viii + 180 + 154, 7 x 4½.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan, Dec. 19, 1771, and the 5th edition by T. Carnan, 1787.

**Paths of Virtue.**

The Paths of Virtue exemplified in the Lives of Eminent Men and Women, embellished with Cuts. Price 1s. 6d. E. Newbery, 1789.

**Penrose, Thomas.**

The Practice of Religion and Virtue recommended, especially in Times of Danger. A Sermon preached at Newbury, by Thomas Penrose, A.M., Aug. 12, 1759, before the Officers and Militia of the County of Berks.

Advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, Sept. 8-11, 1759.

**Pentweazle, Ebenezer.**

The Horatian Canons of Friendship. Being the third Satire of the first book of Horace imitated. By Ebenezer Pentweazle.

London: Printed for the Author, and sold by J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard, 1750. 4to.

Advertised, price 1s., in the General Evening Post, June 18, 1750.

In the Dyce & Forster Collection, South Kensington Museum. This is C. Smart's. See "Midwife."

**Philosophy of Tops and Balls.**

Advertised as follows, April 9, 1761:—

(Price 1s., bound in Emboss'd Paper, and 1s. 6d. bound in calf and gilt.)

The *Philosophy of Tops and Balls*; or, the Newtonian System of Philosophy. Adapted to the capacities of Young



Gentlemen and Ladies, and familiarised and made entertaining by Objects with which they are intimately acquainted. Being the substance of Six Lectures, read to the *Lilliputian Society*, by *Tom Telescope*, A.M., and collected and methodised for the Benefit of the Youth of these Kingdoms, by their old Friend, Mr Newbery in St Paul's Church Yard.

Who has also added a Variety of Copperplate Cuts to illustrate and confirm the doctrines advanced.

"O Lord, how manifold are thy works! In wisdom hast thou made them all; the Earth is full of thy Riches.

"Young men and maidens, old men and children, praise the Lord."—Psalms.

Printed for J. Newbery, &c.

### Phipps & Lutwidge.

The Journal of a Voyage undertaken by order of His Present Majesty for making Discoveries towards the North Pole. By the Hon. Commodore Phipps and Captain Lutwidge, in His Majesty's sloop Racehorse and Carcase. To which is prefixed an Account of the several Voyages undertaken for the Discovery of a North-East Passage to China and Japan.

F. Newbery, 1774. Pp. 118,  $7\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ .

### Physician.

The Modern Family Physician; or, The Art of Healing made Easy, &c., &c.

F. Newbery, 1775. Pp. viii + 280,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ .

Title abbreviated.

### Picture Exhibition.

The Picture Exhibition, containing the original drawings of 18 disciples, to which are added Moral and Historical explanations, published under the inspection of Master Peter Paul Rubens, Professor of Polite Arts.

T. Carman, St Paul's Churchyard, 1783.

The reference to the great artist might suggest the same hand as wrote "Goody Two Shoes" and "Fables in Verse" (q.v.).

### Pilkington, Mrs M. S.

The Asiatic Princess, by Mrs Pilkington. 2 vols.

E. Newbery, 1800.

**Pilkington, Mrs. M. S.**

Biography for Girls, or Moral and Instructive Examples for Young Ladies. By Mrs Pilkington.

Vernon & Hood, Poultry, and Newbery, St Paul's Churchyard, 1799. Pp. iv + 207.

A very pleasing frontispiece by Thurston, of five miniatures of little girls, is prefixed to this.

A fourth edition for J. Harris, 1806, has an entirely different frontispiece.

**Pilkington, Mrs M. S.**

Edward Barnard, or merit exalted, containing the History of the Edgerton Family, by M. S. Pilkington, 2s.

E. Newbery, 1797. Pp. 167, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4.

**Pilkington, Mrs M. S.**

A Mirror for the Female Sex, Historical beauties for young ladies, intended to lead the female mind to the love and practice of moral goodness, designed principally for the use of Ladies' schools, by Mrs Pilkington. 2d edition. 37 engravings beautifully cut on wood.

E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1799.

**Pilkington, Mrs M. S.**

Obedience Rewarded, and Prejudice Conquered; or, The History of Mortimer Lascelles, written for the instruction and amusement of young people, by Mrs Pilkington. E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1797.

Long list at end of books printed and sold by E. Newbery, St Paul's Churchyard, and Vernon & Hood, Poultry, E.C.

**Pilkington, Mrs M. S.**

Scripture Histories; or, Interesting Narratives extracted from the Old Testament for the instruction of Youth. By Mrs Pilkington, 2s. 6d.

From E. Newbery's List.

**Pilkington, Mrs M. S.**

New Tales of the Castle; or, the Noble Emigrants, a story of modern times. By Mrs Pilkington. E. Newberry (*sic*), St Paul's Churchyard, 1800.

Also published by Vernon & Hood.

## Pilkington, Mrs M. S.

Tales of the Cottage, or stories moral and amusing for young persons, written on the plan of that celebrated work *Les Vieilles du Chateau* by Madame Genlis. By Mrs Pilkington. Printed for Vernon & Hood, Poultry, and sold by E. Newbery, 1800.

## Pinchard, Mrs, of Taunton.

The Two Cousins, a moral story for the use of young persons, in which is exemplified the necessity of moderation and justice to the attainment of happiness, by the author of the "Blind Child" and Dramatic Dialogues.

E. Newbery, 1794. Pp. vii + 144, 6½ x 4.

A well told story of how a spoiled child was reformed. There is a thread of interest running through it, which redeems the tediousness of the style. Reissued in 1798.

See "Blind Child" and "Dramatic Dialogues."

## Pleasing Reflections.

Pleasing Reflections on Life and Manners. Price 3s.

E. Newbery's List, 1791.

## Plutarch's Lives.

See "Goldsmith, O."

## Pocket Book.

Daily Journal, or Gentleman and Tradesman's Annual Account Book for Pocket.

B. Collins held a 4th share of this with Newbery & Carnan, and others, which he valued at £660 for the whole in 1768.

## Pocket Book.

The important Pocket Book, or the Valentine's Ledger, for the use of those who would live happily in this world and in the next. J. Newbery, s.d.

There is a curious list of Books and Patent Medicines at the end.

## Pocket Book.

The Ladies' complete pocket Book for the year of our Lord, 1778, being the second after Bissextile, or Leap year, and the 18th of the reign of his present Majesty, George



III., containing a variety of useful tables, and an Index to the year, Holidays at the Public Offices, List of the Royal Family, Judges, Bishops, and Deans. 52 double pages on fine writing paper for every week in the year, exactly ruled, etc.—New Songs, Enigmas, Rebuses, etc. Vol. xix. To be continued annually. T. Carnan and F. Newbery, 65 St Paul's Churchyard. Price 1s.

This is of a very commonplace type. The verses at the end are quite of the powder and perwig period, and so are the "views" at the beginning of the book. In 1772 there were 12,500 printed, so it was popular.

From the 3rd edition being advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 11, 1761, as, from this being Vol. 19, we gather this commenced in 1759.

B. Collins, writing in 1768, values this at £660, and says it was "Mr Newbery's scheme."

#### Pocket Book.

See "Pretty Pocket Book."

#### Pocket Dictionary.

See "Dictionary."

#### Poems.

Poems, with a Dramatic Entertainment, by \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*.  
Motto of 4 lines. F. Newbery, n.d. Pp. xviii + 220, 9½  
× 7¼.

A work by a female writer, dedicated to Jonas Hanway, Esq. The writer lived in Bloomsbury Square.

#### Poetical Epistle.

See "Shakespeare in Elysium."

#### Poetical Tell-tale.

B. Collins bought half share of Newbery in 1757 for £2, 2s.

#### Poetical Dictionary.

See "Dictionary."

#### Poetry.

The Art of Poetry, on a New Plan. Illustrated with a great variety of Examples from the best English Poets, and of Translations from the Ancients. Together with such

Reflections and Critical Remarks as may tend to form in our youth an elegant taste, and render the study of this part of the Belles Lettres more rational and pleasing.

J. Newbery, 2 vols., 1761. Vol. I., pp. xxiv + 252; Vol. II., pp. 382,  $6\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ .

Another copy of Vol. I. has 1762 on title.

Four editions with differing titles before 1776. Frontispiece by Ant. Walker.

A Poetical Dictionary, or the Beauties of the English Poets alphabetically displayed, 4 vols. 12mo. Price 12s., neatly bound.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Jan. 7, 1761, Newbery's name being the first of nine publishers.

Ascribed to Goldsmith's editorship by the late James Crossley and others.

This, says Mr T. M. W. Gibbs, contains the alleged Hudibrastic verse by Goldsmith. It was put forth principally by Mr J. Yeowell of Islington ("Notes and Queries," 3rd Series, Vol. IV., p. 61). It was claimed, that as the well-known lines—

For he who fights and runs away  
May live to fight another day.  
But he who is in battle slain  
Can never rise to fight again—

were clearly not Butler's, though usually attributed to him, that poet's rendering of the idea being given in two lines, thus:—

For those that fly may fight again,  
Which he can never do that's slain.

HUDIBRAS, Part ii., canto 3.

and above four; and perhaps really the best known lines were a paraphrase by Goldsmith, they having appeared in a selection from Hudibras in the "Art of Poetry," a collection by Newbery, which, it was alleged, Goldsmith had edited. Now, we have found those same four lines in an edition of the "Art of Poetry" (Newbery published many editions of that work), dated 1746. In that year Goldsmith was but eighteen, and was at home in Ireland, and hardly dreaming as yet of writing for Newbery. Moreover, we have seen these same four lines in Ray's "History of the Rebellion," 1750, p. 48, where they appear as if

quoted, though whence it is not indicated. In 1750 Goldsmith had not quitted his native Ireland.

It, of course, may be said that Goldsmith might have edited a later issue of the book. This may have been so; but comparing the 1762 edition, the edition which Messrs Crossley & Yeowell more particularly attributed to Goldsmith, and which figures in the catalogue of the British Museum as attributed to Oliver Goldsmith, with the above-mentioned 1746 edition, we find both almost word for word alike.

### Poetry.

The Beauties of Ancient Poetry, intended as a companion to the Beauties of English Poetry.

London: E. Newbery & J. Wallis, 1794. Pp. x + 204, 5 × 3½.

### Polite Lady

The Polite Lady; or a Course of Female Education, in a series of Letters from a mother to her daughter.

'Tis education forms the tender mind,  
Just as the Twig is bent, the Tree's Inclined.

POPE.

John Newbery, 1760.

12mo. Gilt border calf. On page 11, occurs a piece of puffing of another book issued by Newbery—"I have sent you Newbery's Dictionary to assist you in spelling." A notice of this book appeared in *Saturday Review*, May 22, 1880, which admirably summed up its peculiarities. 6¾ × 8¾, pp. xii + 288.

A 2nd edition, corrected, was printed for Newbery & Carnan in 1769, and a third was entered by T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., Aug. 18, 1775, at Stationers' Hall.

### Porny, Mark Anthony.

The Elements of Heraldry, containing a clear, definitive, and concise historical account of that ancient, useful, and entertaining science. The Origin, Antiquity, and divers kinds of Coats of Arms, with their essential and integral Parts considered separately. The several Sorts of Escutcheons, Tinctures, Charges, and Ornaments used for Coats of Arms. The Marks whereby Bearers of the same



Coat of Arms are distinguished from each other. Charges formed of Ordinaries, Celestial Figures, Animals, Birds, Fishes, Vegetables, Artificial and Chimerical Figures. The Laws of Heraldry, practical Directions for Marshalling Coats of Arms, and the Order of Precedency. Embellished with several fine Cuts, and 24 copperplates, containing above 500 different Examples of Escutcheons, Arms, &c., and interspersed with the natural History and allegorical Signification of the several Species of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, &c., comprehended in this Treatise. To which is annexed a Dictionary of the Technical Terms made use of in Heraldry. By Mark Anthony Pory, French Master at Eton College. 8vo, 6s. J. Newbery.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Dec. 19, 1765.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jr., Jan. 8, 1777.

A 4th edition, corrected, was entered by T. Carnan, Aug. 11, 1787.

### Powys, Thomas.

A Sermon preached at the Parish Church of Fawley, in the County of Bucks, on Sunday, 10th day of August last, by Thomas Powys, A.M. Price 6d. Reading: T. Carnan & Co., and sold by J. Newbery, No. 65, in St Paul's Churchyard.

Advertised in the St James' Chronicle, Nov. 25, 1766.

This is the earliest instance of No. 65 being given as the address in St Paul's Churchyard. Hitherto it had always been called "At the Bible and Sun," or simply "St Paul's Churchyard."

### Pratt.

Pity's Gift, a collection of interesting Tales to excite the compassion of youth for the Animal Creation. Selected by a lady from the writings of Mr Pratt. 2nd edition. Printed for T. N. Longman, Paternoster Row, and E. Newbery, St Paul's Churchyard, 1798.

### Prayer Book.

Exposition of the Common Prayer Book. A plain and concise Exposition of the Book of Common Prayer, with an account of the fasts and festivals. To which are prefixed

the Lives of the compilers of the Common Prayer. Adorned with Copperplate Cuts.

Price, bound, One Shilling.

Newbery & Carnan's List, 1769.

### Prestwich.

Prestwich's Dissertation on Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Poisons, 6s.

From a list of F. Newbery's, 1775.

### Pretty Book for Children.

The Pretty Book for Children; or an easy guide to the English Tongue, designed for the instruction of those who cannot read as well as for the entertainment of those who can, price 6d., bound and gilt.

From Carnan's List, 1787, also J. Newbery, 1762. The second part of this is entitled "The Museum for young Gentlemen and Ladies," which see.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, Mar. 8, 1751, as follows:—

Price 6d., neatly bound, containing 154 pages, and adorned with cuts, *A Pretty Book for Children*; or an easy Guide to the English Tongue, perfectly well adapted to their tender Capacities, and answers the end of a Child's Guide, Spelling Book, and History Book all in one, and is designed as well for the more easy instruction of those that can but just read, as for the entertainment of others that are a little advanced. And consists of—1. The Alphabet in different characters. 2. The Alphabet disposed in Squares. 3. Vowels and Consonants. 4. Easy Syllables and Words of one, two, and three Syllables for Spelling. 5. Easy Lessons, Scripture Histories, Fables, Stories, Moral and Religious Precepts, Proverbs, Maxims, Riddles, Verses, Numbers, Jests, Prayers, Graces, all contained herein. 6. Dialogues, with the Character of Man that walks uprightly, the Advice of a Father to his Children, and a conclusion on the subject of Religion and Knowledge.

Printed for J. Newbery, J. Hodges, R. Baldwin, and B. Collins.

B. Collins, Salisbury, had a third share, of which he says, "My own scheme of the author, to whom paid for one-third of copy for writing, £3, 10s."

From 1772 to 1777 over 5000 copies were sold. They realised 21s. per 100, and 5000 cost £33, 4s.

An edition as "The Prettiest Book for Children," was issued by E. Newbery, s.d., and a copy is in the Bodleian Library.

### Pretty Book of Pictures.

A Pretty Book of Pictures for little Masters and Misses; or, Tommy Trip's History of Birds and Beasts, with a familiar description of each in Verse and Prose. To which is added the history of little Tom Trip himself, his dog Jowler, and of Woglog the great Giant, price Sixpence, bound and gilt.

From Carnan's List, 1787, also J. Newbery's List, 1762. The Philanthropic publisher of St Paul's Churchyard was said by Oliver Goldsmith in the "Vicar of Wakefield" to be compiling materials for a history of Tommy Trip.

Thomas Bewick and the Newcastle edition of "Tommy Trip," see page 568, Jackson & Chatto's "History of Wood Engraving."

Mr Atkinson says, "That about the same time he executed the cuts (sixty-two in number) for a small child's book, entitled 'A Pretty Book of Pictures for little Masters and Misses, or Tommy Trip's History of Beasts and Birds.'" An edition of the Select Fables with very bad woodcuts was printed by Mr Saint in 1776. The person by whom they were engraved is unknown. Bewick always denied that any of them were of his engraving.

The following is a copy of the title of the Ninth Edition as published by Newbery in 1767—

A Pretty Book of Pictures for little Masters and Misses; or, Tommy Trip's History of Beasts and Birds, with a familiar description of each in Verse and Prose, to which is prefixed the History of little Tom Trip himself, of his dog Jowler, and of Woglog the great Giant, the ninth edition, London: Printed for J. Newbery in St Paul's Churchyard, opposite the North Door; S. Crowden in Paternoster Row, and B. Collins, bookseller, on the New Canal in Salisbury, 1767.

124 pages square 24mo, the woodcut Frontispiece is signed I. B.; is this the J. Bell who signed a woodcut in "The Lilliputian Magazine"? This copy is bound in a



gilt Dutch paper, the woodcuts are exceedingly quaint, and were purchased by Edwin Pearson at Salisbury, and sold by him to E. B. Jupp, the late highly esteemed and well-known Collector, Clerk of the Carpenters' Company, London Wall. At his death his collection was disposed of at Christie & Manson's (see catalogue), and the volume is now in the collection of Rev. Emanuel Pearson, Cheltenham.

Three children sliding on the ice,  
Upon a summer's day;  
It so fell out, they all fell in,  
The rest they ran away.

This appears in "Tom Trip." Its remarkable similarity to "the Elegy on a mad Dog," by Oliver Goldsmith, would lead one to believe both were by the same hand.

From his will we learn Collins had a third share in this.

### Pretty Plaything.

A Pretty Plaything for children of all Denominations. Containing, I. The Alphabet in Verse, for the use of little Children. II. An Alphabet in Prose, interspersed with proper lessons in life, for the use of great children. III. Tom Noddy and his sister Sue, a Lilliputian Story. IV. The sound of the Letters explained by visible objects; delineated on Copper Plates. V. The Cuz's Chorus, set to music; to be sung by children, in order to teach them to join their Letters in Syllables, and pronounce them properly. The whole embellished with variety of Cuts after the manner of Ptolemy. Price Twopence, bound.

From Carnan's List, 1787. J. Newbery, 1762.

In John Newbery's Edition, 1762, "Tom Noddy and his sister Sue" was not given, but No. 5 ran thus: "An exact representation of a good fat Cuz arranged in the robes of his order."

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 12th, 1760, as follows:--

*A Pretty Plaything* for Children of all Denominations. Containing—I. The Alphabet in Verse for the Use of Little Children. II. An Alphabet in Prose, interspersed with proper Lessons in Life for the use of Great Children. III. The sound of the letters explained by visible objects,

delineated on copperplates. IV. A Little Pretty *Pocket Book*, intended for the Instruction and Amusement of little Master Tommy and pretty Miss Polly; with two Letters from Jack the Giant Killer. As also a Ball and Pincushion; the use of which will infallibly make Tommy a good boy and Polly a good girl. The ninth Edition. To which is added a little Song Book, being a new attempt to teach Children the Use of the English Alphabet by way of Diversion. Price 6d., bound and gilt.

### Pretty Pocket Book, Little.

Advertised in the Penny Morning Post, June 13, 1744,  
as

According to Act of Parliament (neatly bound and gilt).

A Little Pretty Pocket-Book, intended for the Instruction and Amusement of Little Master Tommy and Pretty Miss Polly, with an agreeable Letter to read from Jack the Giant Killer, as also a Ball and Pincushion, the use of which will infallibly make Tommy a good Boy, and Polly a Good Girl. To the whole is prefixed a letter on education humbly addressed to all Parents, Guardians, Governesses, &c., wherein rules are laid down for making their children strong, healthy, virtuous, wise, and happy.

Children, like tender Oziers, take the Bow,  
And as they first are fashioned always grow.

DRYDEN.

Just as the Twig is bent the Tree's inclined,  
'Tis Education forms the vulgar mind.

POPE.

Printed for J. Newbery at the Bible and Crown, near Devereux Court, without Temple Bar. Price of the Book alone, 6d., with a Ball or Pincushion, 8d.

A thousand copies were valued at £13 in the schedule referred to on p. 33.

This appears also in J. Newbery's List, 1762, ninth edition.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 12th, 1760. 1

### Pretty Pocket Book, The Little.

A Little Pretty Pocket Book for the instruction and amusement of little Master Tommy and pretty Miss Polly, with two letters from Jack the Giantkiller, as also a Ball

and Pincushion, the use of which will infallibly make Tommy a good boy and Polly a good girl. To which is added a little Song Book, being a new attempt to teach children the use of the English Alphabet by way of diversion.

Newbery & Carnan, north side of St Paul's Churchyard, 1770. 6d., bound in flowery and gilt.

There is a full List at the end.

A later edition "for T. Carnan, successor to J. Newbery," 1783, is in the Bodleian Library.

### Pretty Poems.

A collection of Pretty Poems for the amusement of children Three Foot High, by Thomas Tagg, Esq., adorned with above 60 cuts, bound, 6d. J. Newbery (taken from a list about 1758). Pp. 108,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ .

On page 11 is a cut of "A Painter composing the Lilliputian Magazine." The story of Inkle and Yarico is printed in full.

The preface says, "It has been somewhere observed by a very great author that most of the Poems printed in the last century were, to the scandal both of authors and Booksellers, published with a view to gain money or to acquire Fame; but Mr Tagg proceeds upon very different and indeed opposite principles, for by the number of the cuts he has prevented himself from getting by the sale, and most effectually avoided Fame by declaring to the whole world that these poems are not his, though published in his name. A Behaviour so candid, modest, and disinterested will secure him, we presume, the good opinion of all parties and possession but his own, and he is not so unreasonable as to expect either the good will or the good word of a poet, for 'What author e'er could bear to see a Brother write as well as he?' He has nothing therefore to say to those Gentlemen, but to the critics he presents his compliments, and wishes them a merry Xmas."

The copy described unfortunately wants title-page.

Another edition, "by Tommy Tagg," printed for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jr., 1777, is in the Bodleian Library.

### Pretty Poems.

A collection of Pretty Poems. For the amusement of children six feet high, interspersed with a Series of Letters



from Cousin Sam to Cousin Sue on the subjects of Criticism, Poetry, and Politics, with Notes Variorum. Calculated with a design to do good, adorned with a variety of Copperplate cuts, designed and engraved by the best masters. Price, bound, 1s. J. Newbery.

Taken from a list about 1758.

This book is advertised in the one above, ed. 1770.

### Price, John.

Christmas Day. A Poem. Price 3d.

J. Newbery, &c.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, June 1, 1745.

### Primer, A New French.

Being a very proper Book for Young Persons that are learning French. Price 6d., neatly bound and adorned with cuts, A New French Primer; or, Alphabet Royal; ou Guide Commode and agreable dans l'Art de Lire, pour servir d'Introduction au Cercle des Sciences. Publie par Autorite.

A Londres, pour J. Newbery, a l'enseigne de la Bible et du Soleil, Cimetiere de S. Paul; J. Hodges, on the Bridge; R. Baldwin, in Paternoster Row.

*N.B.*—An allowance will be made to those that buy them by the dozen to sell again.

### Progress of Envy.

The Progress of Envy, a Poem in Imitation of Spencer. Occasioned by Lauder's attack on the Character of Milton. J. Newbery.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, March 19, 1751.

### The Progress of Envy.

The Progress of Envy, a Poem in Imitation of Spencer. Occasioned by Lauder's attack on the character of Milton. Dedicated to the Right Honourable the Earl of Bath.

Odium bonorum sede me infausta extrahit

Diros scelestæ mente versantem dolos.

Grotii Adamus Gæsul.

Printed for J. Newbery.

**Property, Landed.**

Certain Antient Tracts concerning the management of Landed Property. Price 4s. 6d.

A reprint of tracts attributed to Sir Anthony Fitzherbert. From Advertisement in Lloyd's Evening Post, April 3, 1767. Newbery's name second in the list.

**Psalmanazar, George.**

Memoirs of \* \* \* \*, commonly known by the name of George Psalmanazar, a reputed native of Formosa, written by himself, in order to be published after his death, containing an account of his Education, Travels, Adventures, Connections, Literary Productions, and pretended Conversion from Heathenism to Christianity, which last proved the Occasion of his being brought over into this Kingdom and passing for a Proselyte and a Member of the Church of England. The Second Edition, with his effigies engraved, and his last Will and Testament, Price 4s.

"Other Imposters owed much of their success to the ignorance of the People they had to deal with, but this man carried on a system of Artifice and Falsehood for Half a Century together, undetected to the last, imposing even on the learned themselves."—"Monthly Review."

London: Printed for R. Davies, Piccadilly; J. Newbery, St Paul's Ch. Yard; L. Davis & C. Reymers, in Holborn. MDCCCLV. Price 4s.

**Psalter.**

The Royal Psalter, or King David's Meditation, to which is added at the Bottom of each page, Rational Meditations; on moral and divine Subjects, instructive and entertaining to both young and old; and at the beginning of each Psalm a short explanation thereof. Adapted to the use of Schools as well as private families. Price ninepence bound.

Carnan's List, 1787.

From Collins' Account-book this dates as early as 1771, and the 3rd edition was issued in May 1776.

**Pupil of Nature.**

Pupil of Nature, or a True History found among the papers of Father Quesnel.

Entered by T. Carnan at Stationers' Hall, 30th July 1771.

**Puzzlebrains, Peregrine.**

Christmas Amusement; or, the Happy Association of Mirth and Ingenuity. Being an elegant collection of original charades, riddles, &c., culled from the vase of Fancy at Conundrum Castle. By Peregrine Puzzlebrains. E. Newbery, 1799.  $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ , pp. vi + 138; a curious preface, asking for contributions to the vase of Fancy at Conundrum Castle.

"Mr Puzzlebrains is a near relation of Peter Puzzlewell, Esq., whose production in 3 vols. were published a short time since by E. Newbery, and have been honoured with extensive circulation and flattering applause."

"The riddles are of a very elaborate order."

From the frontispiece being dated Nov. 15, 1798, we get the fact of its being issued as a Christmas book for that year.

**Puzzlewell, Peter.**

A Choice Collection of Riddles, Charades, Rebusses, &c., Chiefly Original. By Peter Puzzlewell, Esq.

E. Newbery, 1792. Pp. iv + 104. Front. 18mo.,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ .

Reprinted in 1794.

**Puzzlewell, Peter.**

A Choice Collection of Riddles, Charades, Rebusses, &c. Part Second, by Peter Puzzlewell, Esq.

E. Newbery, 1796. Pp. 108,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ .

**Puzzlewell, Peter.**

A Choice Collection of Riddles, Charades, Rebusses, &c. Part Third. By Peter Puzzlewell, Esq.

E. Newbery, 1796. Pp. 108. Front.  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ .

An illustrated edition was issued by Harris.

**Puzzling Cap.**

The Puzzling Cap; being a choice collection of Riddles, in familiar verse, with a curious cut to each.

E. Newbery, 1789.



Q.

Quakers, The.

Price 6d., *The Cavalier Detected; or, An Answer to the Wilful Misrepresentations and Impertinent Objections contained in a Pamphlet entitled "Modest Remarks on the Bishop of London's Letter, &c. by one of the People called Quakers."* In a Letter to the Author, by one of the Sons of Levi. "When I had waited (for they spoke not, but stood still, and answered no more), I said I will answer also my part; I also will show mine opinion." Job xxxiii. 16.

Printed for J. Newbery.

## R.

## Raleigh, Sir Walter.

The Interest of England with regard to Foreign Alliances explained in two discourses. 1. Concerning a Match propounded by the Savoyan between the Lady Elizabeth and the Prince of Piedmont. 2. Touching a marriage between Prince Henry of England and a daughter of Savoy. By Sir Walter Raleigh, Knt. Now first published from his original manuscripts. Printed for the Editor, and sold for J. Newbery at the Bible and Sun, &c., where may be seen the original Manuscript in the Author's own handwriting. Price 1s.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, March 18, 1750.

## Reading and Reciting.

Sheridan and Henderson's Practical Method of Reading and Reciting English Poetry, Elucidated by a variety of examples taken from some of our most popular Poets, and the manner pointed out in which they were read or recited by the above gentlemen, intended for the improvement of youth and as a necessary introduction to Dr Enfield's Speaker.

Dedicated to Morris Robinson, Esq.

Pp. xii + 264, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  x 4.

E. Newbery & J. Scatchard, Ave Maria Lane, 1796.

## Reeves.

The Art of Farriery, in Theory and Practice. By John Reeves of Ringwood. Illustrated. Copperplates, calf, 6s. J. Newbery. Taken from list about 1758. Abbr. title.

From the Account-book of B. Collins, Salisbury, a third edition was issued in 1771, of which T. Carnan had a third share, and a fourth edition in 1778.

In Jan. 1757, Collins bought a third share of Newbery and the Author for £10.

## Richardson, Samuel.

Clarissa; or the History of a Young Lady, abridged. With copperplates. Price one shilling.

From E. Newbery's List about 1789.

Richardson, Samuel.

The History of *Clarissa Harlowe*, abridged with copperplates, price 1s.

From F. Newbery's List, not dated.

Richardson, Samuel.

The History of Sir Charles Grandison, abridged from the works of Samuel Richardson, Esq., author of *Pamela* and *Clarissa*, third edition; adorned with copperplates. Price one shilling. E. Newbery's List for 1789.

Printed for F. Newbery at the Corner of St Paul's Churchyard.

Richardson, Samuel.

*Pamela*; or, *Virtue Rewarded*. Abridged from the works of S. Richardson, Esq., with copperplates.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789. Probably a reprint of an earlier book, *The Paths of Virtue delineated*; or, *Pamela*, &c., of which Newbery sold Collins of Salisbury a half share for £6, 8s. 6d.

Risher, A.

*Great Events from Little Causes*; or, a selection of interesting and entertaining Stories drawn from the Histories of different Nations. Wherein certain circumstances, seemingly inconsiderable, are discovered to have been apparently productive of very extraordinary Incidents. Translated from the French of Monsieur A. Risher. Price 3s. bound.

T. Carnan's List, 1789.

This was by Griffith Jones.

Rival Pupils.

*The Rival Pupils*; or, a new holiday gift for a boarding-school. London, printed for J. Newbery, at the corner of St Paul's Churchyard. Pp. xii x 150 x 12, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  x 3. Illustrated. n.d.

There is an amusing conversation as a preface between the author and the bookseller, which is curious. The title inside the book is the history of Mr Love-worth, &c. The book recites the doings of the boys during six months, and prints the papers they wrote in competition for prizes. The books given were Rollin's *Belles Lettres*, Dodsley's *Poems*,



and La Fontaine's Fables. One of the compositions is a dramatised account of Joseph and his brethren. This copy is on Dutch paper.

The copy described is imperfect, and the Addenda, from the pagination, 81-91, evidently belongs to another book.

### Robin Goodfellow.

Robin Goodfellow, a Fairy tale; written by a Fairy for the amusement of all the pretty little faies and fairies of Great Britain and Ireland. Adorned with cuts, price 2d.

F. Newbery's Catalogue.

### Rolla.

The Life of Rolla; a Peruvian Tale, with moral inculcations for Youth. Including a description of

The Temple of the Sun—The Mysteries of the Golden Leaf—The Seven Springs in the valley Nanasca—The story of the tree with one branch—The story of the Inca who wept blood—The Speech of Rolla—The Battle of Quito—The Death of Rolla—with frontispiece representing Rolla leaning from the Rock, the tree which supports the Bridge.

It is Alonzo's Child Rol. By the author of the Siamese Tales, to which are added six Peruvian Tales:—

The Humming Bird.	The Daughter of the Moon.
The man who gained by a Loss.	The Lizard.
The Peruvian Archer.	The Laden Lama.

By the same author.

London: Printed for E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, and Vernon & Hood, Poultry, E.C., 1800.

### Rollin.

Philosophy for Children, extracted from the universally admired Belles-Lettres of M. Rollin. 6d.

Advertised in the Universal Chronicle, Feb. 3, 1759.

### Rolt's Dictionary of Trade.

B. Collins bought one-twelfth share of Newbery and the author for £88, 8s. 10d. in 1757.

### Rolt, Richard.

A Monody on the Death of his Royal Highness, Frederic, Prince of Wales. By Richard Rolt.

J. Newbery.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, March 28, 1751.

### Roman History.

A new Roman History, from the Foundation of Rome to the End of the Commonwealth. Embellished with copperplates. Designed for the use of young Ladies and Gentlemen. Pp. viii + 136.

E. Newbery, 1800.

The above is in E. Newbery's List of 1789. The story is told in a very interesting style, strings of hard names and of dates, that it is impossible to remember, being avoided.

By the Rev. S. Cooper (*q.v.*).

### Roupe, L., M.D.

Observations on Diseases incident to Seamen.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, Jan. 16, 1772, by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun.

### Royal Guide.

The Royal Guide ; or, an easy introduction to Reading English, containing a succession of easy Lessons of words of one, two, or more syllables. Embellished with sixty curious devices, most of them on copperplate, bound and gilt.

E. Newbery's List, 1789, and also in an earlier list of F. Newbery's.

### Royal Primer.

The Royal Primer ; or, An Easy and Pleasant Guide to the Art of Reading, interspersed with a great variety of pleasant, short, and diverting stories, with suitable morals and reflections. Embellished and adorned with 27 cuts, and neatly bound and gilt. Price threepence bound.

From Carnan's List, 1787.

This appears in John Newbery's List, 1762.

In April 1757, B. Collins valued his share in this, "My own scheme," at £20, and at his death bequeathed his third share to his son.

From B. Collins' Account-Book, 20,000 of these were sold from October 1771 to October 1772.

### Rudiments of Reason.

Rudiments of Reason ; or, The Young Experimental Philosopher, being a Series of Family Conferences in which the causes and effects of the various phenomena that nature daily exhibits are rationally and familiarly explained.

E. Newbery, 1793. 3 vols.  $5\frac{3}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ .

It contains the following dialogues:—

Vol. I. I. On Physics.

II. On Motion.

III. Hydraulics and Hydrostatics.

Vol. II. IV. On Air, Musical and Common Sounds,  
and Wind.

V. Of Common Sounds, and of the Wind.

VI. On Fire.

Vol. III. VII. On Water.

VIII. On Colours.

IX. On Vision.

To which are added clear definitions of all the technical terms that occur in the course of the work. 3 vols. 4s. 6d.

### Runaway.

The Runaway: a Comedy as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.

Carnan & Newbery, 1776. Pp. viii + 72,  $7\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ .

Their names the last of five publishers.

### Rural Felicity.

Rural Felicity. Newbery, n.d.

Cuts by Bewick, pp. 18.

Advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787,  
as "will be published in the Christmas Holidays."



S.

S. (H.)

The History of the Davenport Family, in which is displayed a striking contrast between Haughty Pride and Indolence and healthful Activity, in the Characters of the Young Davenports and their cousins Sophia and Amelia Easy—interspersed with Moral Reflections by H. S., 2 vols. Embellished with cuts. E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, N.D.

St James's Register.

The St James's Register; or, Royal Annual Calendar for 1766. Price 2s.

From the advertisement in the London Chronicle, Nov. 16, 1765, it appears that J. Newbery's and F. Newbery's names are both on the title.

Salisbury, Thomas, Bishop of.

A Sermon preached at the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, Oct. 6, 1745, on occasion of the Rebellion in Scotland. By the Right Rev. Thomas, Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

Printed for B. Collins in Salisbury, J. Newbery in St Paul's Churchyard, and others.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, Oct. 15, 1745.

Selector.

The Selector. Being a new and chaste collection of Visions, Tales, and Allegories calculated for the amusement and instruction of the rising generation.

E. Newbery, 1797. Pp. iv + 223, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  × 4.

Sermons.

An Index to the Sermons published since the Restoration, shewing the occasion on which they were preached, and directing to the volume and page where they occur. A work highly useful to the clergy in general, more particularly to the younger part, as it will be of the utmost service, not only in affording them matter, but means of composing their sermons with the utmost facility; and, in short, may be

look'd upon as a compleat Key to a Book of Divinity.  
Printed for J. Newbery, &c.; J. Barrett in Oxford; T.  
Merrill in Cambridge. 2s. 6d. sewed, 4s. 6d. half-bound.  
J. Newbery, &c.

Advertised in the General Evening Post, Dec. 6, 1750.

Shackleford, Ann.

The Modern Art of Cookery improved, or elegant, cheap, and easy methods of preparing most of the dishes now in vogue, in the composition whereof both health and pleasure have been consulted. By Mrs Ann Shackleford of Winchester. To which is added an Appendix containing a Dissertation on the different kinds of food, their nature, quality, and various uses, by a Physician; and a Marketing Manual and other particulars, by the Editor. J. Newbery and F. Newbery. Price 3s.

Advertised in the London Chronicle, June 13, 1767.

Shakspere, William.

A Poetical Epistle from Shakespear in Elysium to Mr Garrick at Drury Lane Theatre. Motto from Horace. To which is added a view from Heymon Hill, near Shrewsbury, a Solitudinarian Ode. Motto from Catullus.

J. Newbery, 1752. 4to, pp. 29.

Sharpe, Gregory.

The Argument in Defence of Christianity taken from the concessions of the most Ancient Adversaries, Jews, Pagans, Philosophers, and Historians, &c., &c. Price 2s. 6d.

Title abbreviated from Lloyd's Evening Post, June 24, 1767.

Sharpe, Gregory.

A Second Argument in Defence of Christianity taken from the Ancient Prophecies, applied to the most remarkable events in the Life and Character of Jesus Christ. By Gregory Sharpe. Price 5s.

Advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, June 24, 1767.

Sheridan & Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary for the Pocket. 3s. 6d.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800.

### Short Histories.

Short Histories for the improvement of the mind, extracted chiefly from the works of the celebrated Joseph Addison, Esq., Sir Richard Steele, and other eminent writers, with suitable reflections. By the Editor.

Newbery & Carnan, 1769. Price 1s. Small 16mo; Flowery and gilt paper; illustrated. Pp iv + 176,  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ .

These stories all serve to point a moral; but it is curious to notice that several deal in no disguised language with the moral of the Seventh commandment.

Two of the stories in this, "The Reduced Citizen" and "Rhynsault the Unjust Governor," are printed in "The Beauties of History" (q.v.).

### Shrubs of Parnassus.

The Shrubs of Parnassus, consisting a variety of Poetical Essays, Moral and Comic. By J. Copywell of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. Quotation from Pope.

J. Newbery, 1760. Pp. 154, 7 x 4.

### Siamese Tales.

Siamese Tales. 2s. 6d.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800.

### Silver Penny.

The Adventures of a Silver Penny.

E. Newbery. Price 6d. Advertised as "Just Published" in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787.

### Sister's Gifts.

The Sister's Gift. Price 1d.

F. Newbery's List, 1776.

E. Newbery's List, 1786 and 1796.

### Six-Pennyworth of Wit: or, Little Stories for Little Folks of all Denominations. Adorned with Cuts.

Unhappy Wit, like most mistaken things,

Atones not for the envy which it brings,

So singeth that excellent Poet Master Pope, and therefore when you have read this Six-pennyworth of Wit you would do well to buy Twelve-pennyworth of Wisdom, which is much better, and may be had at the place where this is sold.



Wit and Wisdom should always be blended together, for, as Mrs Margery Two Shoes observes, wit is folly unless a wise man hath the keeping of it.

London: Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun in St Paul's Churchyard, and sold by all the booksellers in the world. Price Sixpence, bound and gilt. Pp. 126.

An amusing and interesting collection of jests, conundrums and epigrams.

### Smart, Christopher.

Proposals for printing his Poems 4to, 1750, at 10s. 6d., advertised in the General Evening Post, Aug. 4, 1750, as follows:—

Proposals for Printing by Subscription *The Poetical Works of Mr Smart, A.M.*, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge. *Conditions*—1. This Work will be printed in one Volume in Quarto, on fine paper, adorned with several copperplates, designed and engraved by the best Masters. 2. The Price to Subscribers is half-a-guinea; five shillings and sixpence whereof is to be paid on Subscription, and the Remainder on Delivery of the Book, sew'd in blue Paper. 3. A list of Subscribers' names will be printed.

These Poems are now in the hands of the Printer, who has articulated with the Author to print them on a superfine Paper and a new Letter, and to have them ready to be delivered to the Subscribers on the 20th Feb. next.

*Note*.—No Subscriptions will be taken in after the 1st of Sept. Those Gentlemen, therefore, who are inclined to encourage the Undertaking are desired to apply as soon as possible to C. Bathurst, in Fleet Street; R. Dodsley, in Pall Mall; or J. Newbery, in St Paul's Churchyard, London; J. Fletcher or J. Barrett, in Oxford; J. Richardson, in Durham; J. Hildyard, at York; or W. Thulburn, in Cambridge. No more Books will be printed than what is subscribed for.

*Where may be had*—A Poem on Eternity. Price 6d.

The Horatian Canons of Friendship. 1s.

Poems on Several Occasions by Christopher Smart, A.M., Fellow of Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge. Quotation from Horace.

Printed for the Author by W. Strachan, and sold by J. Newbery, &c., &c. Pp. xvi + 230, 11½ × 8½. Two fine plates by Hayman & Worledge. Many of the poems are from the "Student" and the "Midwife."

**Snart, Christopher.**

Hymn to the Supreme Being, by Christopher Smart.  
Vignette title. J. Newbery, 1756. 10 × 8

A Poetical Essay on the Immensity of the Supreme Being. By Christopher Smart, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge. The Third Edition. J. Newbery, 1757. Pp. 13, 10 × 8.

A Poetical Essay on the Omniscience of the Supreme Being. By Christopher Smart, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge. The Second Edition. J. Newbery, 1756. 1 vol. Pp. 15, 10 × 8.

A Poetical Essay on the Goodness of the Supreme Being. By Christopher Smart, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge. The Second Edition. J. Newbery, 1756. Pp. 14, 10 × 8.

A Poetical Essay on the Power of the Supreme Being. By Christopher Smart, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge. The Second Edition. J. Newbery, 1758. Pp. 13, 10 × 8.

**Smart, Christopher.**

On the Eternity of the Supreme Being. A Poetical Essay, by Christopher Smart, M.A., of Pembroke Hall, in the University of Cambridge. The Third Edition.

J. Newbery, 1756. Pp. 13, 10 × 8.

Although Newbery's name is only second on the list of publishers, a blank leaf at the end gives books written by Mr. Smart, and sold by Mr. Newbery.

**Smart, Christopher.**

The Works of Horace Translated Literally into English Prose. For the Use of those who are desirous of acquiring or recovering a competent knowledge of the Latin Language. By C. Smart, A.M., of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 2 vols.

J. Newbery, 1756.

Vol. I., pp. vi + 333; Vol. II., pp. 424, 5 × 2½. A second edition for J. Newbery; 1762, a third for Carnan & Newbery, 1770.

**Smart, Christopher.**

Hymns by Christopher Smart. Third edition.

T. Carnan, 1775.

A copy is in the Bodleian.

Smart, Christopher.

See "Midwife."

See "Ebenezer Pentweazle."

Smith, Edmund.

Thales: A Monody, Sacred to the Memory of Dr Pococke, in imitation of Spenser, from an authentick M.S. of Mr Edmund Smith, formerly of Christ Church, Oxon. Motto from Spenser. J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun. 4to, pp. 15.

The date has been cut off from the copy described, but the other tracts in the volume range from 1747 to 1752.

Smith, Rev. Thomas

The Shepherd's Son; or, The Wish Accomplished. A Moral Tale, Interspersed with Poetical Effusions, designed for the improvement of youth. By the Rev. Thomas Smith.

Youth, like a flow'r, requires some fost'ring hand  
To tend its soil, or bid its leaves expand;  
To watch its progress with incessant care,  
And shield its breast from pestilential air.

E. Newbery, 1800. Pp. 179,  $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ .

Smollet, T., M.D.

The British Magazine; or, Monthly Repository for Gentlemen and Ladies.

Newbery engaged Goldsmith to write for it; and in it appeared in July 1760 the History of Miss Stanton, said to be the first rude germ of the "Vicar of Wakefield."

See also "Voltaire."

Spelling Book.

The Critical Spelling Book. 2s.

From F. Newbery's list, n.d.

Spiritual Lessons.

Spiritual Lessons for children to read and learn and be wise, a lesson to each letter in the alphabet. Embellished with prints and alphabets, for instruction in writing, "Train up a child," &c. F. Newbery, n.d. Price 6d., appears in E. Newbery's List, 1789, a small square book  $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ , marbled covers, printed on one side of the sheet from copper type, and all engraved, the outer edges not cut. Pious rhymes and a picture to each letter of the alphabet.



Stafford, Hugh.

A Treatise on Cyder Making. 2d edition, 2s.

From F. Newbery's List, n.d.

Saint Paul's Cathedral.

An Historical Description of St Paul's Cathedral, price 6d., containing—1. The History of the Old Cathedral from its first foundation, in which many curious Particulars concerning its ancient customs, privileges, and solemnities are recited.

2. An Account of the manner of proceeding in taking down the vast Ruins of the Old Cathedral, with the Discoveries and Observations made upon the spot by Sir Christopher Wren.

3. A full Description of the Founding, Building, Ornamenting, and finishing the present Structure, with Observations on its Beauties and Defects.

4. A full View of every Thing curious in it shewn to Strangers.

5. A Comparison of its Dimensions with those of the Old Church; and of the Dimensions of both with those of St Peter's at Rome.

To which are added, a Description of the Monuments, Some Conjectures concerning London Stone, and other Roman Relicks; and a Review of the ancient Wall and Gates about the City.

Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible, &c.

Of whom may be had, price 6d.

An Historical Description of the Tower of London, giving an account of every thing Curious in and belonging to it.

Also, price 1s.

An Historical Description of Westminster Abbey, containing an account of its Foundation, Antiquities, Tombs, and Inscriptions.

Or all the three Pamphlets may be had, neatly bound, price 2s. 6d.

Student, The.

The Student; or, the Oxford and Cambridge Monthly Miscellany. Consisting of original essays in Prose and Verse. In two volumes.

Oxford: Printed for J. Newbery in St Paul's Church-yard; J. Barrett in Oxford; J. Merrell, in Cambridge, 1750. Octavo. Price Twelve shillings.

The first number was dated Jan. 31, 1750, and was called the Oxford Magazine only. The word Cambridge was added in the 6th number. It was announced as follows in the General Advertiser, Jan. 10, 1750:—

Oxford 4, 1750. On the last Day of this inst. will be publish'd, price 6d, The first No. of *The Student*; or the Oxford Monthly Miscellany; which will consist of various Originals in Prose and Verse, in all Branches of Literature. Printed at Oxford, and sold by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Church Yard, London; J. Barret, at Oxford; and all the country Booksellers.

The Publick may be assured that nothing will be inserted offensive to Religion or good manners; and as the whole scope of our Design is to promote Learning in general, all Party Disputes and personal Reflections will be carefully avoided; nor shall we knowingly publish anything that has been printed before, or without the consent of the respective Authors; for the one we consider a publick fraud, and the other an invasion of private Property. The learned, therefore, in general, and particularly those of our sister University, are invited to contribute towards supporting a work of so useful and elegant a nature. It is hoped this will meet with the Indulgence of the Publick; no endeavours on our Part shall be wanting to render it worthy their approbation; and we no longer Desire their Favour than while we continue to deserve it.

THE STUDENT.

Letters directed to J. Barret, in Oxford, or to J. Newbery, in St Paul's Church Yard, London, will be gratefully acknowledged, and meet with due deference.

And on June 30, 1750, the following advertisement appeared:—"The Student" is changed to "The Student; or Oxford and Cambridge Monthly Miscellany," because "we have received such considerable assistance from our Sister University, particularly since our last number; we should think it the highest injustice not to admit her into an equal share of whatever merit may accrue from our work."

In this we have been advised by some Cambridge gentlemen of establish'd reputation, who have promised their assistance; such a coalition, it is hoped, will redound to the Honour of both; and the members of both will look upon themselves as equally concerned in the success of our Miscellany. The public may depend on this work being executed

with proper Spirit, a correspondence being now establish'd with several Literati of Scotland and Ireland, as well as our nation; and we have received several favours from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and other foreign Universities.

The following is a curious mock advertisement printed in its columns:—

To the Ladies.

A Gentleman who would willingly dispose of himself in marriage to any Young Lady of Beauty, Merit, and Fortune, may be seen and treated with on Thursday, 5th April, at our publishers, in St Paul's Churchyard.

*N.B.*—He will sit in the middle of the shop with his face toward the door, in order to be looked at; but Ladies who come for view are desired not to laugh, and those who have no inclination to marry are desired not to look in all day.

#### Sugar Plumb.

The Sugar Plumb; or, sweet amusements for leisure hours, being an entertaining and instructive collection of stories. Embellished with cuts.

E. Newbery's List, 1789.

#### Sunday Miscellany.

Sunday Miscellany. 1s.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800.

#### Swift, J.

The Adventures of Captain Gulliver, in a voyage to Lilliput and Brobdignag. With cuts. From E. Newbery's List, about 1789. Price sixpence.

#### Sydenham, Dr Thomas.

The entire works of Dr Thomas Sydenham, newly made English from the originals, wherein the history of acute and chronic diseases, and the safest and most effectual methods of treating them, are faithfully, clearly, and accurately delivered. Illustrated with explanatory and practical notes from the best medicinal writers. To which is annexed the author's life, and a copious index. By John Swan, M.D. The fourth edition, price 7s. 6d.

From F. Newbery's List, about 1769.



## T.

## Tables.

A Complete Sporting Table. Price 1s.

A Complete Tithing Table. Price 1s.

Advertised in the Country Journal or Craftsman, June 16, 1744, as printed for J. Roberts at the Oxford Arms in Warwick Lane; J. Newbury (*sic*) at Reading, &c., &c.

## Tales.

Three Instructive Tales. Newbery, London, N.D.

Cuts by Bewick.

## Tales for Youth.

See "J. H. W."

## Tasso.

Proposals for Printing by subscription, Jerusalem Delivered, an Heroic Poem, written in Italian by Torquato Tasso. Translated into English Verse by John Hoole.

Conditions:—I. The Work will be comprised in about 50 sheets, in two Volumes octavo, and will be printed on a fine Demy Paper.

II. The price will be 10s. 6d., in Boards; 5s. to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the Remainder at the Delivery of the Book.

III. The names of the Subscribers will be printed.

IV. The Book will be delivered in December next. Subscriptions are taken in by R. & J. Dodsley, in Pall Mall; P. Vaillant, in the Strand; J. Newbery, in St Paul's Church-yard; J. Brotherton, at the Royal Exchange; D. Prince, at Oxford; and W. Thurlburn, and J. Woodyr, at Cambridge.

Advertised, April 10, 1761.

## Tea Table Dialogues.

Embellished with cuts.

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan, June 21, 1771.

## Telescope, Tom.

The Philosophy of Tops and Balls; or, the Newtonian System of Philosophy, adapted to the capacities of youth, and familiarised and made entertaining by objects with which

they are intimately acquainted, being the substance of Six Lectures read to the Lilliputian Society by Tom Telescope, A.M., and collected and methodized for the benefit of the youth of these kingdoms by their old friend, Mr Newbery, in St Paul's Churchyard, who has also added a variety of copperplate cuts to illustrate and confirm the doctrines advanced. Price 1s., bound and gilt, or 1s. 6d. in calves leather gilt.

Newbery and Carnan's List, 1769.

Advertised for J. Newbery in the Public Ledger, April 9, 1761.

### Telescope, Tom.

The Newtonian System of Philosophy adapted to the capacities of young Gentlemen and Ladies, and familiarised and made entertaining by objects with which they are intimately acquainted. Being the Substance of Six Lectures read to the Lilliputian Society by Tom Telescope, A.M., and collected and methodised for the benefit of the youth of these kingdoms. By their old friend Mr Newbery in St Paul's Churchyard, who has also added a variety of copperplate cuts to illustrate and confirm the doctrines advanced. "O Lord, how manifest," etc., quoted from Psalms. 7th edition. T. Carnan, successor to J. Newbery, 1787. Small 16mo, calf. Price 1s. 6d. Pp. iv + 126 (?),  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ .

The dedication runs:—"To the young Gentlemen and Ladies of Great Britain and Ireland, this Philosophy of Tops and Balls is humbly inscribed by their most obedient servant,  
"J. NEWBERY."

A curious and very interesting little book. Tom Telescope is preternaturally clever; but it is quite a typical book of the Newbery Press. Newbery's Pocket Dictionary is recommended on page 95. See also note at end on the same subject.

The second edition was published by J. Newbery, 1762, at "The Bible and Sun." In flowery and gilt dutch paper boards, 140 pages, square 24mo. The third edition is for the same publisher, 1766. The fourth edition is for T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun., 1770. The sixth edition is dated 1784. T. Carnan (successor, etc.). It is not at all unlikely that this book was written by O. Goldsmith for J. Newbery.

The sixth edition is the same size as Newbery's second edition, but this one has two quaint woodcuts on each cover (boards light drab). Two on the back are signed "J. Bell, Sc." 140 pp., with list of 55 "Books printed for T. Carnan," etc. This list is quite differently arranged from the one in the second edition, many being apparently from Goldsmith's pen. The plates and woodcuts are identical with the earlier edition, but evidently *worn* by use.

Tom Telescope was published in a variety of forms and by a variety of Publishers, but in many cases so altered, its author, had he lived, would have failed to recognise it. One of these has the title same as John Newbery's Edition, except the word "Ladies" comes *first*, and instead of "Six Lectures read to the Lilliputian Society," it is "Read to a Select company of Friends," by Tom Telescope, A.M. First collected and methodized by the late Mr Newbery for the instruction and rational entertainment of the youth of these kingdoms. Illustrated with Copperplates. A new Edition, Revised and enriched by an account of the late new Philosophical Discoveries. By William Magnet, F.L.S., London. Printed for Ogilvy and Speare, Middle Row, Holborn, 1794 (1s. 6d. bds) Frontispiece the Marquis of Setstar's Observatory (View of Greenwich Observatory).

Some of the engravings are exceedingly pretty, and may be either by T. Stothard or W. Blake. Quite a different list of Books at the end. Also a list of Optical and Philosophical Instruments mentioned in this book, and made and sold by W. and S. Jones, opticians, No. 135 Holborn, London.

The above is the nearest to Newbery's in accuracy; but not such a picturesque and quaint little book as the original Newbery Editions.

#### Telltruth, Mr.

Mr Telltruth's Natural History of Birds. Embellished with thirty-two cuts.

E. Newbery's List, 1789.

#### Telltruth, Mr.

Mr Telltruth's Natural History of four-footed Beasts. Embellished with thirty-five curious cuts.

E. Newbery's List, 1789.



## Thanet, Isle of.

Price 1s. The Second Edition. (Illustrated with a Correct Map of the Island, a plan of Ramsgate Pier, and a Representation of the Machine for Bathing.) A Description of the Isle of Thanet, and particularly of the Town of Margate, with an Account of the Accommodations provided there for strangers; their Manner of Bathing in the sea, and Machines for that Purpose; their Assemblies, Amusements, and Diversions; public and private; the Antiquities and remarkable places to be seen on the Island, as well as on some short but pleasant Tours along the Coasts of Kent.

With a Description of Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Canterbury, Rochester, Chatham, and other Places eminent for their Situation, and celebrated in Ancient History.

Printed for J. Newbery and W. Bristow, in St Paul's Churchyard, and sold by J. Lyon, in Margate.

## Thomas, Pascoe.

See "Anson's Voyages."

## Thompson, Charles.

The Travels of the late Charles Thompson, Esq., containing his observations on France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, the Holy Land, Arabia, Egypt, and many other parts of the world: giving a particular and faithful Account of what is most remarkable in the Manners, Religion, Polity, Antiquities, and Natural History of those Countries, with a curious description of Jerusalem as it now appears, and other places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, the whole forming a compleat View of the Ancient and Modern state of great part of Europe, Asia, Africa. Published from the author's original MS., interspersed with the Remarks of several other modern travellers, and illustrated with Historical, Geographical, and Miscellaneous Notes by the Editor. Adorned with Maps and Prints. In three volumes.

Reading: Printed by J. Newbery and C. Micklewright, at the Bible and Crown, in the Market Place. MDCCXLIV.

Advertised in London Evening Post, Feb. 2, 1745, as by J. Newbery, at the Bible and Crown, without Temple Bar.

A hundred copies were valued at £42, 10s. in the schedule referred to on p. 33.

**Thompson, Charles.**

Travels through Turkey in Asia : The Holy Land, &c., and other parts of the World. By Charles Thompson, Esq., with maps and plans. 2 vols., 6s. Coloured Maps.

J. Newbery.

Abbreviated title taken from List (about 1758).

Advertised in the Public Ledger, Feb. 12th, 1760.

**Thompson, Joe.**

The Life and Adventures of Joe Thompson, abridged from the Original Work, with copperplates.

From E. Newbery's List, 1789.

Advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787, as "will be published in the Christmas Holidays."

**Thumb, Tom.**

A Bag of Nuts ready cracked, by the celebrated and famous Tom Thumb, Esq. Price Threepence.

From E. Newbery's List, about 1789.

**Thumb, Tom.**

Tom Thumb's Exhibition, being an account of many valuable and surprising curiosities, which he has collected in the course of his travels, for the instruction and amusement of the British youths.

E. Newbery.

**Thumb, Tom.**

Tom Thumb's Folio, or a new penny plaything for little Giants, to which is prefixed an abstract of the Life of Mr Tom Thumb, and an historical account of the wonderful deeds he performed, together with some anecdotes respecting Gramlo, the Great Giant. Adorned with cuts. Price 1d.

T. Carnan, successor of Mr J. Newbery, 1786.

An edition was printed in 1768 for Newbery and Carnan, and a copy is in the Bodleian, as also of the edition of 1786.

**Ticklepitcher, Toby.**

See "Hobby-Horse."

**Tillotson, Archbishop.**

Twenty Discourses on the most important subjects, carefully abridged from the Works of Archbishop Tillotson, &c., by D. Henry. 2s. 6d.

From F. Newbery's List, n.d.

**Tithing Table.**

Price 1s. Being first duly stamped, with a Border curiously engraved, and published according to Act of Parliament, upon a fine elephant Paper, proper for all Vestries, Clergymen, and Gentlemen's Halls, as well as Attorneys, A Compleat Tithing Table, wherein all Things tithable are shewn at one View. With an Account of Compositions, Transactions, Custom, Prescription, and Privilege distinguished under their proper Heads. With References to adjudged Cases and Statutes relating to Tithes.

Printed for J. Roberts, at the Oxford Arms, in Warrick Lane; J. Newbery, at Reading; R. Raikes, at Gloucester; C. Dicey, at Northampton; S. Collins, at Salisbury; and T. Aris, at Birmingham. Where may be had

A Compleat Sporting Table in the same manner. Price 1s. Advertised in *The Country Journal*, June 16, 1744.

**Tommy Careless.**

The History of Tommy Careless.

Newbery. Cuts by Bewick, pp. 22.

**Tommy Lovebook.**

Visits of Tommy Lovebook. Newbery, n.d. Cuts by Bewick, pp. 14-24-32-53-62.

**Tommy Play Love.**

The History of Tommy Play-Love, and Jackey Lovebook.

E. Newbery, 1789.

**Tommy Titmouse.**

The History of Tommy Titmouse. E. Newbery Price 2d.

Advertised as "Just Published" in the *London Chronicle*, Dec. 27-29, 1787.

**Townley, Thomas.**

An Apology for the Servants, by Oliver Grey. Occasioned by the Representation of the Farce called *High Life below Stairs*, and by what has been said to their Disadvantage in the Public Papers. Price Six Pence.

From J. Newbery's List, about 1761.



Advertised in the Public Ledger, June 24, 1760, as printed for J. Newbery. From a letter, signed T. C., in the Gentleman's Magazine, May 1801, it appears that the Rev. Samuel Bishop told the writer, Townley was the author of this pamphlet, as well as of the farce itself.

### Townley, Thomas.

High Life Below Stairs : a Farce in Two Acts, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane. Quotation from Horace. Price 1s.

J. Newbery.

Advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, Nov. 6-8, 1759. Newbery's name first out of five publishers.

### Toy Shop.

The Toy Shop, or Sentimental Preceptor, containing some choice trifles for the instruction and amusement of every little Miss and Master.

E. Newbery's List, 1789, but advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787, as "will be published in the Christmas Holidays." Price 6d.

### Trapwit, T.

Be Merry and Wise ; or, the cream of the Jests and Marrow of Maxims for the conduct of Life ; published for the use of all little good Boys and Girls. By T. Trapwit, Esq. Adorned with cuts. The second edition. Price Sixpence, bound and gilt. "Would you be agreeable in Company, and useful in Society, carry some merry jests in your mind, and honest maxims in your heart."—*Gronovius*.

From J. Newbery's List, 1758. The 5th edition was printed at the "Bible and Sun," 1761. A copy is in the Bodleian.

### Traveller.

The entertaining Traveller. Price 2d.

From E. Newbery's List, 1786.

### Trusler.

Chronology, or The Historian's Vade Mecum.

F. Newbery, 1773.

**Tutor.**

The Tutor; or, Epistolary Guide, being a Collection of Familiar Letters on the Common Occurrences of Life. Selected from the most Celebrated English Writers. With proper Forms of Address. To which are prefixed A New Introduction to English Grammar, and a Complete Spelling Dictionary, &c., &c.

F. Newbery, 1772. Prefatory matter occupies 24 pp.; the Dictionary is unpagcd, and so is the Tutor at the end.

**Tutor.**

The Tutor; or, Epistolary Guide. Price 1s. 6d.  
E. Newbery's List, 1789.

**Twelfth-Day Gift.**

The Twelfth-Day Gift; or, The Grand Exhibition, containing a curious collection of pieces in prose and verse (many of them originals) which were delivered to a numerous and polite audience, on the important subjects of Religion, Morality, History, Philosophy, Polity, Prudence, and Economy, at the most noble the Marquis of Setstar's, by a society of young gentlemen and ladies, and registered at their request by their old friend Mr Newbery, with which are intermixed some occasional reflections, and a narrative containing the characters and behaviour of the several persons concerned—

Example draws where precept fails,  
And sermons are less read than tales.

J. Newbery, 1767. Pp. vi + 208,  $4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ . 4th Edition. T. Carnan and F. Newbery, 1776. Flowery and gilt cover, pp. 73, 74, and 121-124 missing. P. 8.—"Pulling Mr Newbery's New Year's Gift out of his pocket, he read;" p. 24, "Read the following character from the Lilliputian Magazine;" p. 41, "Turned to the poems published by Mr Newbery for children of 'Six Feet High;'" p. 88, "pulled one of Mr Newbery's books out of his pockets;" p. 94, refer to "The Newtonian Philosophy, etc., by J. NEWBERY;" page 127, "Taking Mr Newbery's Valentine's Gift out of her pocket."

Dedicated to Duke of Galaxy, Marquis of Setstar, the Countess of Twilight, and the young gentlemen and ladies

of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Colonies. Contains stories, poems, anecdotes, etc., from all sources from the Bible to the Eastern fablemongers, supposed to be told, read, or recited by the people young and old, who had gathered at an annual balancing of the Ledgers which each one kept; which ledgers contained a record of their actions during the past year.

A copy is in the British Museum, dated T. Carnan, 1783.

Advertised as follows April 18, 1767:—

(Price One Shilling, bound and gilt.) *The Twelfth Day Gift*; or, the Grand Exhibition, containing a Curious Collection of Pieces in Prose and Verse (many of them Originals), which were delivered to a numerous and polite Audience, on the important subjects of Religion, Morality, History, Philosophy, Polity, Prudence, and Œconomy, at the Most Noble the Marquis of Setstar's, by a Society of young Gentlemen and Ladies, and registered at their Request by their old friend Mr Newbery. With which are intromixed some occasional Reflections, and a Narrative, containing the characters and behaviour of the several Persons concerned.

Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Church-yard.

*To the Public.*

With regard to this Volume, the Author, under the mask of amusement, has inculcated most useful knowledge, especially in Religion, Morality, Prudence, and Œconomy; and drawn together, in a very few words, such arguments in defence of revealed Religion, as will enable his young Pupils to defend their religious Principles, and support the Truth of those glorious and important Doctrines in Opposition to all Unbelievers; and this appears to me a very material Part of his Plan. We must observe, however, that this Book refers to another work of his, called, *The Important Pocket Book*, Price 1s., which is admirably contrived to lead children to the Love of Learning and Virtue, and has been adopted, we hear, by several of the Great Schools; a circumstance the more pleasing to us, as it precludes the necessity of any Punishment.

*N.B.*—All Mr Newbery's Little Books for children and the youth of these kingdoms, may be had at the Place above mentioned, and of the Booksellers in Town and Country.



## U.

## Universal Harmony.

Universal Harmony ; or, the Gentleman and Lady's Social Companion, consisting of a great Variety of the best and most favourite English and Scots Songs, Cantatas, &c. &c. With a curious Design, by way of Head-piece, expressive of the sense of each particular Song. All neatly Engrav'd on Quarto Copper Plates, and set to musick for the Voice, Violin, Hautboy, German and Common Flute, with a Thorough-Bass for the Organ, Harpsichord, Spinnet, &c., &c. By the Best Masters. The whole calculated to keep People in good Spirits, good Health, and good Humour ; to promote social Friendship in all Companies, and universal Harmony in every Neighbourhood.

Conditions—1. Though these Songs, with regard as well to the Beauty of their Designs, as the Accuracy and Correctness of the Musick, are well worth Twopence each ; yet the Proprietor, in order to oblige his Friends, and promote Mirth and good Harmony, proposes to publish five of them, neatly printed on Fine Paper, and stitched in blue Covers, at the price of 3d. only.

2. That no indecent Songs shall be inserted, or any others but what are perfectly consistent with good Sense and good Manners, and are celebrated either for the Elegance of the Words, or the Excellency of the Tunes.

3. That a general Title, neatly engrav'd, shall be given Gratis at the Conclusion of the Work.

Such Gentlemen or Ladies as are possessed of any curious Songs that may enrich this Collection, will oblige the Editors, by imparting them to J. Robinson, at the Golden Lion, in Ludgate Street ; or J. Newbery, at the Bible and Crown, without Temple-bar, London.

Advertised in The General Evening Post, Jan. 17, 1745.

See also "Music."

## V.

## Valentine's Gift.

The Valentine's Gift; or, the whole History of Valentine's Day, containing the way to preserve Truth, Honour, and Integrity unshaken. Very necessary in a trading nation. Price Sixpence bound. Carnan's List, 1787.

## Vansittart, Henry.

Original Papers Relative to the Disturbances in Bengal, containing every material transaction from 1759 to 1764, in two volumes. Motto from Horace.

J. Newbery, 1765. Vol. I., pp. lxvi + 264, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .  
Title abbreviated.

## Vansittart, Henry.

A Narrative of the Transactions in Bengal from the year 1760 to 1764, during the government of Mr Henry Vansittart, published by himself.

Three vols. 8vo. 18s. J. Newbery's name first on the title.

From the advertisement in the London Chronicle, Mar. 25, 1766, the publishers offer to exchange this for the 1765 2 vol. edition, allowing the subscribers their full price.

## Vansittart, Henry.

A Letter to the Proprietors of East India Stock from Mr Henry Vansittart, occasioned by a late Anonymous Pamphlet, and by the East India Observer, No. vi.

J. Newbery, 1767. Pp. 151, 8 x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Newbery's name first out of three publishers.

## Vattell, M. De.

The Law of Nations; or, Principles of the Law of Nature applied to the affairs of nations and sovereigns. Motto from Cicero. Translated from the French. 4to. 12s.

J. Newbery.

Advertised in the Public Ledger, July 19, 1760. as follows:—

In One Volume Quarto.

Elegantly printed on a fine paper, price 12s. bound in Calf and Lettered.

The Law of Nations, or principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the conduct and affairs of nations and sovereigns, by M. de Vattel. A work tending to display the true interests of powers.

Nihil est enim ille principi Deo, qui omnem hunc mundum regit, quod quidem in terris fiat, acceptius, quam concilia cœtusque, hominum jure sociati, quæ civitates appellantur.

CICER. SUMM. SCIPION.

Translated from the French.

This Work, among Variety of other Particulars, treats of the following Subjects, viz. :—Of Nations, or Sovereign States. Of the Duties of a Nation towards itself. Of the Constitution of a State and the Duties and Law of the Nations in this respect. Obligations and Prerogatives of a sovereign. Of States elective, hereditary, and patrimonial. Of the principal objects of good government. Of the Cultivation of the Earth. Of Commerce. Of the Care of Public Ways. Of Money and Exchange. How to procure the felicity of a nation. Of Piety and Religion. Of Justice and Polity. Of the glory of a Nation. Of public, common, and private Property. Of the Alienation of the public Property. Of Rivers, Streams, and Lakes. Of the Offices of Humanity between Nations. Of Titles, and other marks of Honour. Of the Observation of Justice between Nations. Rules with respect to Foreigners. Of the Rights which belong to all Nations. Of Treaties of Alliance and other Public Treaties. Of other Public Conventions. Of the Faith of Treaties. Of Sureties given for the Observation of Treaties. Of the manner of terminating the disputes between Nations. Of War and its different kinds, together with the right of making War. Of the Instruments of the War, and of the raising of Troops, &c., their commands, or the Subaltern Powers in War. Of the Just Causes of War. Of the Declaration of War. Of the Enemy, and things belonging to the Enemy. Of the Enemy's Allies, Societies of War, Auxiliaries and Subsidies. Of Neutrality and Passage of Troops through a neutral Country. The Law of Nations in War. Of the right of War with regard to things belonging to the Enemy. Of



Faith between Enemies. Stratagems, Artificers in War, Spies, &c. Of a Sovereign's making an Unjust War. Of Acquisition by War. Of the Right of Postliminium. Of the Right of Private Persons in War. Of the Ransom of Prisoners of War. Of a Civil War. Of Peace. Of Treaties of Peace. Of the Breach of the Treaty of Peace. Of the Right of Embassy. Of the Judge of Ambassadors in Civil Cases. Of the Ambassador's House and Domesticity, &c.

Printed for J. Newbery, J. Richardson, S. Crowder & Son, J. Caston, T. Longman, B. Law, J. Fuller, J. Coote, and C. Kearsley.

#### Venn, H.

The Complete Duty of Man : or, A System of Doctrinal and Practical Christianity. To which are added, forms of Prayer and Offices of Devotion for the various circumstances of Life. Designed for the use of Families. By H. Venn, A.M., Vicar of Huddersfield, in Yorkshire, and late fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Price 5s., bound.

John Newbery's List, 1767.

As this is reviewed in the Critical Review, Dec. 6, 1763, its date must be a few years earlier. Entered by T. Carnan and F. Newbery, jun., at Stationers' Hall, 17th May 1777.

#### Vesuvius.

The Natural History of Mount Vesuvius, with the explanation of the various phenomena that usually attend the eruptions of that celebrated Volcano. Translated from the original Italian composed by the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Naples. By order of the King of the Two Sicilies. Price 2s. stitched.

From F. Newbery's List, about 1769.

#### Vice in its Proper Shape.

Vice in its Proper Shape. Illustrated with cuts.

E. Newbery's List, 1789.

#### Village Matron.

E. Newbery's List, c. 1800.

**Village Tattlers.**

The Village Tattlers. Newbery, N.D. Cuts by Bewick, pp. 14-29-54. Price 2d.

Advertised as "just published" in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787.

**Virtue and Vice.**

E. Newbery's List, 1796.

Proposals for printing by Subscription in Monthly Volumes in twelves, price 2s. 6d., sewed, and 3s., bound in calf.

**Voltaire.**

A new and complete Translation of the Works of Voltaire. With notes historical and critical.

By T. Smollett, M.D., and Others.

Conditions:—I. This work is translated from the last Geneva Edition, published under M. Voltaire's own Inspection.

II. One Volume in Twelves, elegantly printed, will be published the First of every month, till the whole is completed.

III. The Work will be embellished with Copperplates, engraved by the best Masters.

IV. Vol. I. will be published 1st March 1761, and continued regularly every month.

Subscriptions are taken in by J. Newbery, in St Paul's Churchyard; R. Baldwin, S. Crowder & Co., and J. Coote, in Paternoster Row; T. Davies, in Russell Street, Covent Garden; W. Johnston, and E. Kearsley, in Ludgate Street; and by all the Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, where proposals may be had.

*To the Public.*

Mr de Voltaire is one of the few happy authors who have lived to enjoy the full fruits of the most extensive Reputation. He has lived to see his fame flourishing, not only in his own country, but also diffused over all the civilized kingdoms and States of Europe; among whom he is universally admired for the fire of his genius, the brilliancy of his wit, the poignancy of his Satire, the elegance of his Style; in a word, for that nameless talent which operates like a charm, engaging the reader's attention and applause, even in spite of himself, and, as it were, rendering the performance enchant-

ing alike to persons of every age, nation, character, and complexion.

The works of M. de Voltaire having made their first appearance in detached pieces, were partly translated into the English language separately by different hands, with very different degrees of merit, published in various Parcels, according to the respective schemes and abilities of the different Editors and Translators, who selected from the whole, such pieces only as they imagined would best suit their particular purposes. Thus the Translation of Voltaire's works hath been left incomplete with respect to the general Plan, as well as irregular in regard to the printing and paper, the size and execution of the separate Volumes.

In order, therefore, to do justice to his merit, we propose to publish a complete and regular Translation of all his works, illustrated with Notes Historical and Critical, which may correct his mistakes, elucidate his obscurities, point out his Beauties, and explain his allusions to the satisfaction of the public.

Advertised Feb. 26, 1761.

From B. Collins' Account-Book we learn that he held one sixteenth share with Mr Newbery, Mr Cook, Mr Crowder, and others in a projected translation of all Voltaire's Works, by Smollett and others. On July 25, 1770, he sold his share for £52, 10s. to Messrs Robertson & Roberts.

### Voltaire.

An Essay on Crimes and Punishments, translated from the Italian, with a Commentary attributed to Mons de Voltaire, translated from the French. The Fourth Edition. Motto from Bacon.

E. Newbery, 1785. Pp. xii + 180 + 79, 8 x 5.

### Voltaire.

See also "Smollett."

See also under "R. Francklin."

### Vox Stellarum.

See "Francis Moore."

Entered by T. Carnan, 1785, at Stationers' Hall.



**Voyages.**

A Curious Collection of Voyages, Selected from the Writers of All Nations, in which the Conjectures and Interpolations of Several Vain Editors and Translators are expunged. Every Relation is made concise and plain, and the divisions of countries and kingdoms are clearly and distinctly noted. Illustrated and Embellished with Variety of Maps and Prints, by the best Hands.

J. Newbery, 1761.

Of this we have only seen Vol. I., but it looks like the first edition of Mavor's Collection (*q.v.*) with a new title-page.

## W.

W., J. H.

Tales for Youth in 30 poems.

To which are annexed historical remarks and moral applications in prose. By the Author of "Choice Emblems for the Improvement of Youth," &c. Ornamented with cuts neatly designed and engraved on wood by Bewick, price 2s. Pp. i + 158 + 2, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 4.

Hugo says of the cuts that they are considered the finest examples of the skill of John B. when employed, as he generally was, on books for Juvenile Readers.

The preface signed J. H. W.

E. Newbery, 1794.

Wakefield, P.

An introduction to Botany in a series of familiar letters, with illustrative engravings. By Priscilla Wakefield, author of "Mental Improvement," "Leisure Hours," "Juvenile Anecdotes," &c. The second edition.

A very good little book—well illustrated, and the pictures capitally coloured by hand.

E. Newbery, &amp;c., 1798. Pp. xvi + 200, 7 x 4.

Ward, Rev. Samuel.

A modern system of Natural History, containing accurate descriptions and faithful histories of Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals, together with the properties and various uses in medicine, mechanics, and manufacture, &c. Illustrated with a great variety of copper plates, accurately drawn from nature, and beautifully engraved, compiled for the instruction and entertainment of young ladies and gentlemen; by the Rev. Samuel Ward, Vicar of Cotterstock cum Glapthorne, Northamptonshire,—and others in 6 vols. 1s. "The Great Creator did not bestow so much curiosity and workmanship upon his creatures to be looked upon with a careless and curious Eye."—*Derham's Phys. Theol. Book xi.* 4s. elegantly bound, or, 1s. bound in the vellum manner. 6 x 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

F. Newbery, 1775.

In 12 vols. Vols. 1-7, 1775; Vols. 8-12, 1776.  
6 x 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

This is a very ambitious work in 12 volumes; at the end of Vol. I. is the following:—

Corner of St Paul's Churchyard,  
June 30, 1775.

I hereby promise, if the Rev. Mr Ward's "Modern System of Natural History" shall exceed 12 volumes, to deliver the overplus gratis to the subscribers.

(Signed) Frans. Newbery.

### Westminster Abbey.

A new Edition, with considerable Improvements and the Additions of all the new monuments, an Historical Description of Westminster Abbey, its Monuments and Curiosities. Containing:—1. An Account of the Foundation and Miraculous consecration by St Peter. 2. The Various changes it has undergone, from its first establishment as a Christian Church to the Present Time. 3. A general View of all the monuments erected therein; with an Abstract of their Inscriptions, so far as they tend to illustrate the history of the Persons for whom they were written. 4. Exact Copies of the best English Epitaphs, and Translations of the Latin. 5. Characters, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of the Lives of the Kings and principal Personages interred in the enclosed Chapels or open Parts of this Abbey. 6. Observations on the Beauty and Propriety of the respective monuments. 7. A particular Description of the Building, Beautifying, and Endowing Henry the VIIth's Chapel, with the Ornaments belonging to it. 8. A General View of the Cloisters; with the Copies of two remarkable Inscriptions there. 9. Translations of the Hebrew, Ethiopic, and Greek Epitaphs in this Church, particularly those on the Tombs of Sir Samuel Moorland's two wives, never before attempted. Designed as a guide to Strangers in viewing this venerable Pile, and to point out to them the most valuable Remains of Antiquity contained therein, as well as the Beauties of modern Statuaries.

Note.—This is the only perfect Account of the Monuments in Westminster Abbey hitherto published.

Printed for J. Newbery.



**Whitsuntide Gift.**

The Whitsuntide Gift ; or, The Way to be Happy. A book necessary for all families. Embellished with cuts. Price Twopence.

Carnan's List, 1789.

Printed as early as 1767 for J. Newbery. A copy of this date is in the Bodleian.

**Wilkins, Peter.**

The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins. Abridged. E. Newbery. Price 1s.

Advertised in the London Chronicle, Dec. 27-29, 1787, as "will be published in the Christmas Holidays."

**Winckelman, Abbé.**

Critical Account of the Situation and Destruction by the First Eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, the late discovery of their remains, &c., &c., in a letter originally in German to Count Bruhl of Saxony. From the celebrated Abbé Winckelman, Antiquarian to the Pope, who was unfortunately murdered at Trieste. Illustrated with Notes taken from the French Translation.

—T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jun., 1771. Pp. vi. + 125 9 + 5½.

Title abbreviated.

**Windsor and its Environs.**

Entered at Stationers' Hall by T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr., Sept. 8, 1774.

**Winlove, Mr.**

Mr Winlove's collection of entertaining stories, for Masters and Misses, adorned with copper plates. Price 6d.

From F. Newbery's List, 1789.

**Winlove, Mr, Lectures on Moral Subjects.**

Mr Winlove's Lectures upon Moral Subjects, viz :— Upon Pride, Envy, Avarice, Anger, Hypocrisy, Charity, Generosity, Compassion, Ill-humour, Good-humour, Affectation, Truth, Falsehood, Education, Industry, Indolence, Wisdom, Application, Beauty, Advice, Company, Splendour, Happiness, Friendship, Mankind, Credulity, Contempt, and Modesty. Adorned with twenty-eight curious cuts. Price 6d.

In F. Newbery's List, 1780, also F. Newbery, n.d.

**Wishart, Alexander.**

Thoughts of Cicero, published in Latin and French by the Abbé D'Olivet, to which is added, An English Translation, with Notes by the Rev. Alex. Wishart. The Second Edition corrected.

T. Carnan & F. Newbery, junr., 1773. Pp. 335,  
6 $\frac{7}{8}$  x 4.

Title abbreviated.

**Wonders of Nature and Art.**

The Wonders of Nature and Art, being an account of whatever is most curious and remarkable throughout the world, whether relating to its animals, vegetables, minerals, volcanos, cataracts, hot and cold springs, and other parts of Natural History, or to the buildings, manufactures, inventions, and discoveries of its inhabitants. The whole collected from the writings of the best Historians, Travellers, Geographers, and Philosophers, among which are some original manuscripts, interspersed with pious observations and reflections, notes and copper plates. 4 vols., 12mo, 14s.

J. Newbery's List, 1758, but advertised in the General Evening Post, May 11th, 1759. The 2nd edition in 6 vols. was issued for Newbery & Carnan in 1768.

Said to have been revised and edited by Oliver Goldsmith.

**Words of the Wise.**

The Words of the Wise, designed for the entertainment and instruction of younger minds. The wise shall inherit Glory, but shame shall be the promotion of Fools. Prov. Sol.

Price one shilling sewed.

Carnan's List, 1787.

**World Displayed—Voyages and Travels.**

The World Displayed; or, a curious collection of Voyages and Travels, selected from the writers of all nations, in which the conjectures and interpolations of several vain editors and translators are expunged, every relation is made concise and plain, and the divisions of countries and kingdoms are clearly and distinctly noted. Illustrated and embellished with variety of Maps and Prints by the best hands.

J. Newbery, 1760. 20 vols. 5 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ . Price bound Two

Pounds, or the 20 volumes may be had bound in 10, in the vellum manner, and labelled on the back. Price One Pound Twelve Shillings.

From Newbery & Carnan's List, 1769.

It was announced as follows in the Public Ledger, Jan. 14, 1760:—

To the Public.

This Day was published. Price 1s. 6d.

(By J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sun, in St Paul's Churchyard, and sold by the Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, printed on a fine paper and new Elzevir Letter, and illustrated and embellished with nine copperplate cuts, engraved by the best Hands).

Vol. II. To be continued Monthly, of

The World display'd; or, a Curious Collection of Voyages and Travels, selected from Writers of all Nations. In which the Conjectures and Interpolations of several vain Editors and Translators are expunged, every relation is made concise and plain, and the Divisions of Countries and Kingdoms are clearly and distinctly noted.

Curiosity is seldom so powerfully excited, or so amply gratified, as by faithful relations of voyages and travels. The different appearances of nature, and the various customs of men, the gradual discovery of the world, and the accidents and hardships of a Naval life, all concur to fill the mind with expectation and with wonder. And Science, when it can be connected with events, is always more easily learned, and more certainly remembered. The History of a Voyage may be considered as the most useful treatise on Geography, since the student follows the traveller from country to country, and retains the situation of places by recounting his adventures. It is hoped that this collection will be favourably received, as no one has hitherto been offered so cheap or so commodious.

The later vols. are dated 1761, and, in addition to Newbery's, bear the imprint of J. Hoey, jun., in Skinner Row, Dublin. Vol. I. was advertised in Lloyd's Evening Post, Oct. 30, 1759, as to be issued on Dec. 1st, "price one shilling and sixpence only." Vol. II. was advertised in the Public Ledger Jan. 14, 1760, to be continued monthly.

The same title down to "noted" was given in the Third Edition Corrected.

Printed for T. Carnan & F. Newbery, Jan. 1777.



seen has no title page, 1  
edition.

## Y.

## Young Edwin and Little Jessy.

The History of Young Edwin and Little Jessy. By Margery, who lives at the foot of Parnassus. Price 1s. F. Newbery's List.

## Young Gentlemen's and Ladies' Magazine; or, Universal Repository of Knowledge, Instruction, and Amusement, &amp;c., &amp;c.

Abbreviated title. 2 Vols. J. Walker, *n.p.*, 7 x 4.

From the books reviewed, we date this short-lived magazine 1799. E. Newbery's name is on the title of the separate numbers, though not on the title-page of the complete volume.

## Young Man's Companion.

B. Collins paid Newbery £5, 5s. in 1757 for one-eighth share.

## Youthful Portraits.

Youthful Portraits, or sketches of the passions exemplifying the dignity and inculcating the advantages of virtue. Embellished with engravings. E. Newbery, Corner of St Paul's Churchyard, 1796.

## Youthful Recreation.

Youthful Recreation, containing amusements of a day as spent by Master Truelove and his companions. E. Newbery, 1789.

SOME OF THE NEWSPAPERS WITH WHICH  
JOHN NEWBERY WAS CONNECTED.

Lloyd's Evening Post and British Chronicle.

At his death, in 1767, Newbery held three-sixteenth share of this property, worth about £100 in all. In 1784, one-seventeenth and a half share was sold for £75, 12s.

Salisbury Journal.

Belonged to Benjamin Collins (1778), but Newbery was associated with him in it.

London Chronicle ; or, Universal Evening Post.

Newbery had one-ninth share at his death. Collins of Salisbury values one-ninth share in 1746 at £21, and says he was an original partner, it being his own scheme.

Public Ledger, The.

Newbery had one-twenty-fourth and half share at his death. See

Owen's Chronicle.

Newbery had a half share, worth about £25 a-year at his death.

Sherborne and Yeovill Mercury.

Newbery was interested in this, and in 1774 Francis Newbery, the nephew, sold his interest to F. Newbery, the younger (son of J. Newbery) for £200.



Newbery's  
Publications  
1740-1802

# NEWBERY'S PUBLICATIONS

FROM 1740 TO 1802.

have been inspected or known to have been issued in this list. All titles in the Catalogue which from every lists cannot be assigned with certainty to any period. A query after a date denotes the volume has been issued by the original publisher.

	Date	Place.	Publisher.
for Amusement of Fair Sex.	1740	Reading.	Printed for T. Car-nan, and sold by J. Newbery in the Market Place.
Martin, B. Micrographica Nova.	1742	"	Printed for J. New-bery and C. Micklewright.
Martin, B. Nat. and Experim. Philosophy.	1743	"	" "
Martin, B. Synopsis Scientiarum Celestis.	1743	"	" "
Thompson, Charles. Travels.	1744	"	" "
Little Pretty Pocket Book.	1744	London.	J. Newbery, Devereux Court.
Anson's Voyages.	1745		J. Newbery, S. Paul's Churchyard.
Circle of the Sciences. Vols. I.-III.	1745		"
Corderii Mathuri Colloquia. 2nd Edition.	1745		"
Salisbury, Thomas (Bp. of). Sermon.	1745		"
Circle of the Sciences. Writings.	1746		"
Circle of the Sciences. 7 vols. 2nd issue.	1748		"
Earthquakes—Epistle to Bishop of London.	1750		"
Earthquakes—Their Theory and History.	1750		"

Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Raleigh, Sir W. Foreign Alliances of England.	1750		J. Newbery, S. Paul's Churchyard.
Student, The.	1750		"
Dicey's Guernsey.	1751		"
Epigrams fresh gathered.	1751		"
Midwife. Vol. I.	1751		Printed for Mary Midnight, and sold by T. Carnan.
Midwife. Vol. II.	1751		Printed for T. Carnan at J. Newbery's.
Rolt. Monody on Frederic, Prince of Wales.	1751		
Lilliputian Magazine.	1752		J. Newbery.
Poetical Epistle from Shakespear in Elysium.	1752		"
Smith, Edmund. Thales.	1752 (?)		"
Smart, Christopher. Poems, &c.	1752		"
Boyse, Sam. New Pantheon.	1753		"
Description of St Paul's.	1753		"
Tower of London.	1753		"
Westminster Abbey.	1753		"
Grammar. 3rd Ed.	1755		"
Logic. 2nd Ed.	1755		"
Spelling Dictionary. 5th Ed.	1755		"
Kidgell (J.). The Card. 2 Vols.	1755		"
Gentleman and Tradesman's Pocket Library. 2nd Edition.	1756		"
Smart, C. Works of Horace.	1756		"
Smart, C. Hymn to Supreme Being.	1756		"
Smart, C. Eternity of Supreme Being. 3rd Edition.	1756		"
Smart, C. Goodness of Supreme Being. 2nd edition.	1756		"
Smart, C. Omniscience of Supreme Being. 2nd edition.	1756		"
Boyce, S. Poems on Several Occasions.	1757		"
New History of England. By an Englishman. 4 vols.	1757		"

Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Letters on Common and Important Occasions.	1757		J. Newbery.
Nonpareil, The.	1757		T. Carnan.
Nutcracker.	1757		"
Smart, C. On the Immensity of the Supreme Being. 3rd edition.	1757		"
Smart, C. On the Power of the Supreme Being. 2nd edition.	1758		"
Brookes, R. General Practice of Physic.	1758		"
Compendious History of England.	1758		"
Fables in Verse. By A. Aesop. 2nd edition.	1758		"
Constitution of Great Britain. N.D.	1758 (?)		"
Mosaic Creation. N.D.	1758 (?)		"
Sixpennyworth of Wit. N.D.	1758 (?)		J. Newbery.
Newsreaders' Poetry Book.	1759		"
Brookes, R. Gen. Practice of Physic. 2nd edition.	1760		"
Dodd, Wm. The Christian's Magazine. 8 vols.	1760-67		"
Letters on Common and Important Occasions. 5th edition.	1760		"
Polite Lady.	1760		"
Shrubs of Parnassus.	1760		"
A Collection of Voyages.	1760-1		"
World Displayed. 20 vols.	1760-1		"
Be Merry and Wise. 5th Ed.	1761		"
Colman, Geo. Jealous Wife.	1761		"
New History of England.	1761		"
Francklin's Voltaire's Dramas.	1761		"
Art of Poetry. 2 vols.	1761		"
Brookes' General Gazetteer.	1762		"
Art of Poetry. 2 vols.	1762		"
Goldsmith's Citizen of the World. 2 vols.	1762		"
Millenium Hall.	1762		"
Smart's Horace. 2nd edition.	1762		"
Telescope, T. Newtonian Philosophy. 2nd edition.	1762		"



Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Brookes' Natural History.	1763		J. Newbery.
Johnson's Rambler. 4 vols. 6th edition.	1763		"
Compendious History of the World.	1763		"
Key to Polite Literature.	1763 (?)		"
Spelling Dictionary. 10th edition.	1764		"
Francis on Character of David.	1764		"
Letters on Common and Important Occasions. 6th edition.	1764		"
Love in a Village. 10th edition.	1764		"
Millenium Hall. 2nd edition.	1764		"
Westminster Abbey.	1764		"
Brookes, R., General Dispensatory. 2nd edition.	1765		"
Vansittart, H., Orig. Papers on Bengal.	1765		"
Tower.	1765		"
St Paul's Cathedral.	1765		"
Description of Tower Abbey and St Paul's.	1765		"
Maid of the Mill.	1765		"
Memoirs of Psalmanazar. 2d edition.	1765		"
Fables in Verse, by Abraham Aesop.	1765		"
Dictionary of the Bible.	1766		"
Bishop, S., Feriæ Poeticæ.	1766		"
Brookes' General Gazetteer.	1766		"
Vansittart, Transactions in Bengal. 3 vols.	1766		"
Telescope's Newtonian Philosophy. 3rd edition.	1766		"
Goldsmith & Formey's History of Philosophy.	1766		F. Newbery.
" Vicar of Wakefield.	1766	Salisbury.	B. Collins for F. Newbery.
Goody Two Shoes. 3rd edition.	1766		J. Newbery.
Merrick's Psalms. 2nd edition.	1766	Reading.	T. Corman, sold by Mr Newbery.
Millenium Hall. 3rd edition.	1766	London.	J. Newbery.
Powys, T., Sermon at Fawley.	1766		"
Rival Pupils. n.d.	1766		

Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Babler.	1766		J. Newbery.
Letters on Common and Important Occasions. 7th ed.	1767		"
Description of Abbey, St Pauls, and Tower.	1767		J. Newbery.
Westminster Abbey.	1767		"
Pretty Book of Pictures. 9th edition.	1767		"
Twelfth-day Gift.	1767		"
Whitsuntide Gift.	1767		"
Vansittart Letter to Proprietors of East India Stock.	1767		"
Tower, Description of.	1768		Newbery & Carnan.
Wonders of Nature and Art. 2nd edition.	1768		" "
Tom Thumb's Folio.	1768		" "
Bellecour's Academy of Play.	1769		F. Newbery.
Grammar. 3rd edition.	1769		Newbery & Carnan.
Arithmetic. 3rd edition.	1769		" "
Rhetoric. 3rd edition.	1769		" "
Poetry. 3rd edition.	1769		" "
Logic. 3rd edition.	1769		" "
Geography. 3rd edition.	1769		" "
Fruitless Repentance.	1769		F. Newbery.
Polite Lady. 2nd edition.	1769		Newbery & Carnan.
Jackson's Literatura Græca.	1769		F. Newbery.
Short History for Improvement of the Mind.	1769		Newbery & Carnan.
Goldsmith, O., Traveller.	1770		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Goody Two Shoes.	1770		" "
James, R., On Fevers. 7th edition.	1770		Francis Newbery.
Letters between Master Tommy and Miss Nancy.	1770		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Mallett's Northern Antiquities. 2 vols.	1770		T. Carnan & Co.
Little Pretty Pocket-Book for Children.	1770		Newbery & Carnan.
Spiritual Lessons for Children.	1770 (?)		F. Newbery.

Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Smart's Horace. 3rd edition.	1770		Carnan & Newbery,
Telescope's (T.) Newtonian Philosophy.	1770		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jun.
Poems, with a Dramatic Entertainment, n.d.	1770(?)		F. Newbery, jun.
Curiosities of London and Westminster. 4 Vols.	1771		F. Newbery.
Boyse's New Pantheon. 4th edition.	1771		Carnan & Newbery.
Critical Description of Herculeaneum.	1771		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jun.
Reeves' Farriery. 3rd edition.	1771		T. Carnan.
Goldsmith's England. New edition.			T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Tutor.	1772		F. Newbery.
Trusler's Chronology.	1773		"
Collyer, Mary. Death of Abel.	1773		"
Paterson's Travelling Dictionary.	1773		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Wishart's Thoughts of Cicero.	1774		T. Carnan.
Goldsmith. Citizen of the World. 3rd edition.			T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Drawing-School for Little Masters and Misses.	1774		T. Carnan.
Traveller (O. Goldsmith). 9th edition.	1774		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Tower of London.	1774		"
Phipps & Lutwydgc's Voyage to North Pole.	1774		F. Newbery, jr.
Smart, Chr. Hymns. 3rd edition.	1775		T. Carnan.
Cooper's New History of England.	1775		F. Newbery.
Modern Family Physician.	1775		"
Ward's Natural History. Vols. 1-7.	1775		"
Ward's Natural History. Vols. 8-12.	1775		"
Boyse's New Pantheon. 5th edition.	1776		Carnan & Newbery.
Poetry. 4th edition.	1776		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Twelfth Day Gift. 4th edition.	1776		" "
Logic, Ontology, and Art of Poetry.	1776		" "



Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Infant Tutor.	1776		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Juvenile Sports and Pastimes.	1776		T. Carnan.
Museum. 8th edition.	1776		Newbery & Carnan.
Runaway.	1776		Carnan & Newbery.
Amusing Instructor.	1777		F. Newbery.
Dictionary of the Bible.	1777		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Chesterfield's Maxims.	1777		F. Newbery.
Mother Goose's Tales. 7th edition.	1777		F. Newbery.
World Displayed. 20 vols. 3rd edition.	1777		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Sir Thomas Overbury, a Tragedy.	1777		F. Newbery.
Grammar. 4th edition.	1777		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Arithmetic.	1777		" "
Rhetoric.	1777		" "
Logic.	1777		" "
Geography.	1777		" "
Chronology.	1777		" "
Poetry. (Not seen.)	1777		" "
'Traveller.	1778		" "
Museum. 9th edition.	1778		" "
Lady's Complete Pocket Book.	1778		Newbery & Carnan.
James on Fevers. 8th edition.	1778		" "
Reeves' Farriery. 4th edition.	1778		F. Newbery.
Buthred, a Tragedy.	1779		" "
Riley's Emblems. 3rd edition.	1779		" "
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield 6th edition.	1779		" "
Frugal Housewife. n.d.	1779		T. Carnan & F. Newbery, jr.
Goldsmith's History of England. 6th edition.	1780		T. Carnan.
Choice Emblems. 4th edition.	1781		E. Newbery.
Fables of Flowers. 4th edition.	1781		" "
Littleton's Juvenile trials.	1781		T. Carnan.
Holy Bible, abridged.	1782		" "
Curiosities of London and Westminster.	1782		E. Newbery.

Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Geography.	1783		T. Carnan.
Twelfthday Gift.	1783		"
Goldsmith's History of England.	1783		"
Goody Two Shoes. N.D.	1783 (?)		"
Picture Exhibition.	1783		"
Choice Emblems. 5th edition.	1784		E. Newbery.
Joseph Andrews. Abridged.	1784		"
Paterson's Roads. 6th edition.	1784		T. Carnan.
Voltaire on Crimes. 4th edition.	1785		E. Newbery.
Tom Thumb's Folio.	1786		T. Carnan.
Holy Bible. Abridged.	1786		"
Curiosities of London and Westminster.	1786		E. Newbery.
Brookes' General Gazetteer. 6th edition.	1786		T. Carnan.
Spelling Dictionary.	1786		E. Newbery.
Cooper's History of France.	1786		"
Cooper's History of Grecian States.	1786		"
Hamilton, Count. History of May Flower. 2nd edition.	1786		"
Looking Glass for the Mind.	1787		
Telescope Natural Philosophy. 7th edition.	1787		T. Carnan.
Adventures of a Silver Penny.	1787		E. Newbery.
History of Tommy Titmouse.	1787		"
Arithmetic. 5th edition.	1788		T. Carnan.
Spelling Dictionary.	1788		E. Newbery.
Cooper's England.	1788		"
Newbery's New Spelling Dictionary.	1788		"
Choice Emblems. 6th edition.	1788		"
Village Tattlers.	1788		"
Rural Felicity.	1788		"
Adventures of Joe Thompson.	1788		"
Toy Shop.	1788		"
Adventures of Peter Wilkins.	1788		"
Blossoms of Morality.	1789		"
Logic.	1789		F. Power.
Cooper's History of North America.	1789		E. Newbery.
" " South "	1789		"
History of Prince Lee-Boo.	1789		"

Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Paterson's Roads. 8th edition.	1789		F. Power,
Puzzling Cap.	1789		E. Newbery.
Youthful Recreation.	1789		"
Choice Scraps. N.D.	1790 (?)		"
Florian's Guide to English History.	1790		"
N.D.	(?)		F. Power.
New History of England.	1790		E. Newbery.
Moral Sketches for Young Minds.	1790		"
Blind Child.	1791		"
History of Davenport Family. N.D.	1791 (?)		"
Cooper's France. 2nd edition.	1792		"
Newbery's New Spelling Dictionary.	1792		"
Dramatic Dialogues.	1792		"
Choice Emblems.	1792		"
Puzzlewell's Riddles.	1792		"
Looking-Glass for the Mind.	1792		"
Natural History of Beasts.	1793		"
Natural History of Birds.	1793		"
Curiosities of London and Westminster.	1793		"
Rudiments of Reason.	1793		"
Pinchard's Two Cousins.	1794		"
Beauties of Ancient Poetry.	1794		"
Puzzlewell's Choice Col. of Riddles.	1794		"
J. H. W. Tales for Youth.	1794		"
Anecdotes of Mary.	1795		"
Blind Child.	1795		"
Chronicles of the Kings and Queens of England.	1795		"
Natural History of Fishes.	1795		"
New History of the Bible. 7th edition.	1796		"
Choice Collection of Riddles, Part II.	1796		"
Choice Collection of Riddles, Part III.	1796		"
Youthful Portraits.	1796		"
Cooper's Oriental Moralist. N.D.	1796 (?)		"
Hoyle's Games Improved.	1796		"
Mavor's Juvenile Olio.	1796		"



Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Sheridan & Henderson's Reading, &c.	1796		E. Newbery.
Force of Example.	1797		"
Pilkington's Edward Barnard.	1797		"
Johnson's Lives of Poets. Abridged.	1797		"
Pilkington's Obedience Rewarded.	1797		"
Mavor's Voyages and Travels. 20 vols.	1797		"
Palmer's Letters on Several Subjects.	1797		"
Selector.	1797		"
Keeper's Travels.	1798		"
Pinchard's Two Cousins.	1798		"
Blind Child. 5th edition.	1798		"
Cooper's England. 10th edition.	1798		"
Filial Duty Recommended.	1798		"
E. Helme's Instructive Rambles.	1798		"
Mavor's British Tourists.	1798		"
Pity's Gift.	1798		"
Christmas Amusement.	1798		"
Wakefield's Botany.	1798		"
Young Gentlemen's and Ladies' Magazine. 2 vols.	1799		"
Budget.	1799		"
Geography for Children. 20th edition.	1799		"
E. N. Kendal's Crested Wren.	1799		"
" Keeper's Travels. 2nd edition.	1799		"
Pilkington's Biography for Girls.	1799		"
" Mirror for Female Sex. 2nd edition.	1799		"
" Asiatic Princess.	1799		"
Dodd's Beauties of History. 3rd edition.	1800		"
Pilkington's New Tales of the Castle.	1800		"
Smith, T., The Shepherd's Son.	1800		"
Cooper's New Roman History.	1800		"
Three Instructive Tales. N.D.	1800 (?)		"
Menagerie.	1800		"

Title.	Date.	Place.	Publisher.
Elmina.	1800		E. Newbery.
Kendal's Stories of Senex.	1800		"
Blossoms of Morality. 3rd edition.	1801		"
Cooper's England. Enlarged.	1801		"
Kendal's Lessons of Virtue.	1801		"
Histoire Naturelle. N.D.	1801 (?)		"
Little Mountaineers.	1801		"
Oracles. N.D.	1801 (?)		"
Rolla. N.D.	1801 (?)		"
Little Emigrants.	1802		"

#### IV.—MR J. M. W. GIBBS ON GOLDSMITH, JOHNSON, AND NEWBERY.

I SHOULD like to say in modification of my remark quoted in the note at *ante*, p. 36, a remark written two years ago, that I now believe Goldsmith's earliest connection with Newbery dates as far back as Nov. or Dec. 1757, when he first contributed to Newbery's *Literary Magazine*. What I should have said in the note cited is that the acquaintance with Johnson and Smollett led to Goldsmith's *closer* connection with Newbery, and so to the more important engagements between the two, which resulted in the production of the "Citizen of the World," &c., &c. I think Goldsmith's acquaintance with Newbery through the *Literary Magazine* was but a slight one; if, indeed, it became a personal acquaintance at all. I think, as I have shown in my account of Goldsmith's earliest contributions to the *Literary Magazine* (see my vol. iv., p. 513, vol. v., pp., 7-59, etc.), that he most likely came on to that magazine as a volunteer, and when he in a few months became a regular contributor, it may be he saw and knew not much of Newbery, though he was taking Newbery's pay for his articles. The editor, probably Griffith Jones, was of course the go-between for such a case as this. Then, to prevent such acquaintance as there may have been between Goldsmith and Newbery at this period ripening, the magazine stopped in August, less than ten months after Goldsmith's earliest connection with it. It was not, as I have said, till Goldsmith's "Fame Machine" article in the *Bee*, and his mention and praise there of Johnson and Smollett attracted the notice of those two popular authors (Nov. 1759), that the close connection of Goldsmith and Newbery commenced. Johnson and Smollett were then old friends of Newbery, and Smollett was then being engaged by Newbery to



edit the already planned new magazine—*The British*. The timely eulogy of Johnson and Smollett in the *Bee* induced, no doubt, those authors to enquire of Newbery (part proprietor of the *Bee*, I suspect) who was the writer; and Oliver's name being disclosed, and Johnson and Smollett praising his work in the *Bee*, what so likely as that Smollett and Newbery, they being on the look-out for talent for the new magazine, should enlist the before but slightly known and appreciated Oliver for that venture, as indeed they did, Newbery in addition engaging him for the *Public Ledger* to be started also in Jan. 1760. And this train of things being imagined, it is easy to go a little farther and imagine that very introduction scene which Sir John Gilbert has drawn—with a difference—the introduction which made Newbery and Johnson and Goldsmith close friends. Sir John Gilbert's otherwise admirable little picture (*vide vignette* at p. 71) should, in my opinion, be modified to the extent sufficing for showing, not Goldsmith being introduced to Newbery by Dr Johnson, but Newbery introducing Goldsmith to Dr Johnson. I think it is clear that Goldsmith knew Newbery before he knew Johnson. The *Bee* led to Goldsmith's acquaintance with Johnson and Smollett, and the praise of those two popular authors naturally added to Newbery's confidence in Goldsmith's abilities, and so to his promotion to be a principal writer upon both the *British Magazine* and the *Public Ledger*; and again these engagements led to the *Essays*, *piece-meal*, and to the *Citizen Letters*, which were really the first things by Goldsmith which took hold of the public. Thus, contrary to what has been so often asserted, Newbery, and not Johnson, may be said to have "lifted Goldsmith into notice." Johnson was an early and a powerful friend to the struggling Oliver, but Newbery was an earlier friend, and, to make up for his want of power, compared with the great Doctor (who, however, was only Mr Johnson then), good old John Newbery may claim to have brought Johnson and Goldsmith together, and so to have helped the one to the doing of the good he undoubtedly did for the other. It is a small matter, but it adds a little to the honour we owe to the worthy old bookseller

of St Paul's Churchyard, while of course it can detract nothing to speak of from the greater fame of the grand old Doctor whom Carlyle finely associates with St Paul's Church itself.\*

J. W. M. G.

\* "This, too," says Carlyle, of Johnson and Johnson's work, as it looms, St Paul's dome like, among the other glories of this London of ours—"This, too, is a *Cathedral of St Paul's* after its sort, and stands there for long periods, silently reminding every English soul of much that is very necessary to remember." *Vide* Napier's "Boswell," 1884, vol. iv. p. 391.  
—J. W. M. G.



V.—DR WM. DODD, JOHN NEWBERY, AND  
THE “CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE.”

The following particulars are taken from Prior’s “Goldsmith,”  
vol. i., pp. 410-414:—

Various memorandums of their accounts, besides the subjoined,  
exist, from which it appears that seven guineas was the sum  
received by Dr Dodd for each number of the Magazine.

“The Rev. Mr Dodd’s account.

15 Nos. Magazine, at	£7	7	0	.	.	£110	5	0
2 Suppl:ments, at	4	4	0	.	.	8	8	0
							<hr/>	
							118	13 0
125 Visitors, &c., at	0	6	0	.	.	37	10	0
							<hr/>	
							£156	3 0

Stated August 21st, 1761. Jno. Newbery.

Paid drafts, .	£183	0	0
By the above, .	156	3	0
<hr/>			

Due to J. N., £26 17 0.”

A few letters of this clever but unhappy man, connected with  
this Magazine and other literary designs or engagements, may not  
be without interest for the reader. The first appears to have  
been written in 1764; and they indicate the existence of those  
pecuniary difficulties to which his lamentable end is to be  
attributed.

“DEAR SIR,—It gave me very sensible concern to hear you  
was so indifferent. I wish by consulting your friends in the  
physical way, you could meet with some relief.



"With respect to Dr Lowth's Prelections, I have more to say to you when we meet, which I hope will be soon, as we come to town on Friday; when, or any day you please, I shall be glad to see you at the chaplain's table, or at our house next door to the royal Jelly House, Pall Mall. As to Sir Roger, I repeat again what I said at first, that if you can make any thing out of it, it is quite at your disposal. I should be glad you would take it wholly under your management, that I might hear no more of it, but as conducted by you; and if you should like the proposal, the papers, scheme, &c., are all at your service for one hundred pounds; for which sum I will entirely give it up, and wish it may be rendered useful and profitable to you. I am really ashamed to be so troublesome to you, but upon my removal, I am a little straitened; and should not the above proposal be acceptable, should esteem myself greatly obliged to you for £80: which if I do not work out from the things already done (the Christian Religion Vindicated, &c.), I should be glad to give you a note for, or a Bible, or any other account. If you can oblige me, I will draw by Mr Perchard in ten days after sight.

"Pray what do you think of my employing Mr Butler, in translating the lives of the modern philosophers by Savarien? I believe it will come into 2 vols. 8vo. I should be glad that in advertising the Christian's Mag. this month, it might be said, 'In the Christian's Mag. for this month a translation is given of the learned Professor Hoffman's celebrated Treatise concerning lengthening the Lives of Students by Regimen.' Mrs Dodd begs her compliments to Mrs Newbery, and will be glad to see her in Pall Mall.—I am ever yours, W. DODD."

"West Ham, Oct. 28."

"I should be glad of an answer soon as is convenient."

"DEAR SIR,—I have drawn as usual for £22, and must now request of you and the partners in the Bible that you will be so obliging as to answer that draft for a £100, which you was so good as to accept for me. After this I will trouble you and them no more on the Bible account till the end of the year, and

therefore I hope you will not judge my request unreasonable. I should be glad you would send me word, whether you would have Mr B. proceed on *Herbelot*: that if you think it will not answer, we may employ him at leisure hours in something more likely to succeed, and it would be a favour if you could think of any such work. Be so good as to order your people to find me the volumes of Buffon, when it is convenient. And when your search into our laborious journals is finished, please to return them to, dear Sir, Your very sincere and obliged friend,

"W. DODD."

"West Ham, April 6, 1765.

"Oct. 31, 1765. One month to Perchard, £80."

"DEAR SIR,—I have expected often the pleasure of seeing you, but how have I been disappointed! Surely you and Mrs Newbery must have mistaken something, and if so we are sorry, and desire to make amends, or we should have seen some of you in Pall Mall. I have drawn 14 days after date for £26. As life is uncertain with us both, I should be glad to settle some books, &c., had on my own account (not the Magazine) from your shop: I know not what they may come to; but if you please, I will assign to you the property of the *Reflections on Death* and the *Truth of the Christian Religion*, and give mutual receipts on both sides. If not, as shall be most agreeable to you. I am, Dear Sir, very sincerely yours,

W. D."

"Pall Mall, Jan. 27, 1766."

"DEAR SIR,—I should be the last man in the world to wish you to carry on any thing to your prejudice, and therefore must acquiesce in what you have said respecting the Christian's Magazine; but I could have wished that it had been dropped in a less abrupt manner, or that you had been pleased to have given me more time to have consulted about it; as I should be extremely happy to continue it if I could, as I had great pleasure in the work; or at least, I could have wished to have seen this volume completed. I have therefore only to request of you, that you will

undertake the publication of the number for this month, for which I am so far from desiring any thing on my own part, that I will very readily pay you any balance of loss on the sale, and for the future, I will give you no more trouble concerning it. I once before mentioned, that there being an account standing between us for books, &c., I should be extremely glad for both our sakes to have it settled; and I mentioned that if you judged it right, I was willing to give you a receipt in full for the copies you have had of mine, and to receive the same from your hands. I am very sorry to hear your gouty complaint is still so troublesome to you: it will give me great pleasure to find you are better; for there is nobody who wishes your welfare more truly than, dear sir, yours affectionately,"

"W. DODD."

"Southampton Row, 14th July 1767."

Mr. John Newbery had died in the interval between the above and the following:—

"Dr Dodd's compliments to Mr F. Newbery. He is a little surprised at seeing the *Christian's Magazine* advertised as *printed for the author*; which he begs may be altered, as it was published upon the plan of the rest, by the appointment, and at the desire of the late Mr Newbery; and who also, contrary to Dr Dodd's opinion, chose to make it 1s. price."

"Southampton Row, 2d Feb. 1768."

"Southampton Row, 6th Jan. 1769."

"SIR,—You receive some books by the bearer, of which those marked with an X were had for the general business of the Magazine, and were to be returned; for the rest, they are what I can find out of the number had for the current business of the work; which certainly are my property,—if such property were worth the claiming,—and for which I do not consider myself as at all accountable. However, what I have returned are at your service, to make the best of them. Some others mentioned in your account were returned long ago: those which belong to my own account I have marked with red ink. Mr Butler, no more than



myself, remembers anything of a message forbidding the publication of *The Truth of Christianity*. Nay, I do not venture positively to declare, that no such message was ever sent by me or my order : and in this state of things, I repeat, what I before offered, and that I am willing, in order to save trouble on both sides, to give and take a receipt in full ; that is to say, these books being returned to me, which I now send, be they valued as they may, and the set of *Buffon's* being made up complete so far as you have them. I cannot help observing what I did before, that the books throughout the account are all very highly charged, and certainly beyond their worth. I shall be very ready to unite in any undertaking which may render your interest in the *Christian's Magazine* more important ; and shall be glad at all times to show my great regard for my late friend Mr Newbery, by any means in my little power. I am, sir, your very humble servant.

“ W. DODD.”

VII.—EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNT BOOKS  
OF BENJAMIN COLLINS OF SALISBURY,  
REFERRING TO WORKS NOT PUBLISHED  
BY THE NEWBERYS.

Gordon's Young Man's Companion.

B. Collins, Salisbury, had one-eighth share, bought of the author, and originally concerned and paid for to Mr John Newbery in the year 1757. £5, 5s.

Gentleman's Magazine. Twelfth share.

Bought of D. Henry and R. Cave, Jan. 1, 1755, by B. Collins, Salisbury. Sold to F. Newbery for £333, 6s. 8d.

Monthly Review.

B. Collins, Salisbury, had one-fourth share bought from R. Griffiths, bookseller in London, June 25, 1761, for £755, 12s. 6d.

The Daily Journal; or, Gentleman's and Tradesman's Annual Account Book for Pocket.  
One-third.

My own scheme, of which I parted with one-third to Sir James Hodges, and another third to John Newbery.

July 2, 1768.—Sold one-twelfth share of this copy to Mr R. Baldwin and Mr Stanley Crowder, at the rate of £660, the whole which came to £55; so now I have only one-fourth, and Sir James Hodges, Messrs Newbery & Carnan, and R. Baldwin and S. Crowder the other three-fourths, viz. :—

Sir James Hodges, one-fourth.

Messrs Newbery & Carnan, one-fourth.

Baldwin & Crowder, one-fourth.

Benjamin Collins, one-fourth.

FROM B. COLLINS' PUBLISHING BOOK.  
ACCOUNT OF BOOKS PRINTED, AND SHARES THEREIN.

No. 3. 1770 to 1785.

HUMPHREY CLINKER: A Novel, 3 vols. 12mo.  
OF WHICH I HAVE ONE MOIETY, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH MR WILLIAM  
JOHNSTON, LONDON.

Cr.

<i>Dr.</i>				
To Dr S. Mollet copy money . .	£	210	0	0
To Printing and Paper 2,000 No. . .		155	15	6
9 Sets to the Hall and 10 to the				
Author . . . . .		6	1	10
Advertisements . . . . .		15	10	0

	£	387	7	4
To Balance for Profit . . . .		92	12	8
	£	480	0	0

By 2000 Books sold at £24 per 100. £480 0 0

My Moiety of Profits, £46, 6s. 4d., for which I  
received Mr Johnston's Note, Nov. 19, 1772.—B. C.



HUMPHREY CLINKER. SECOND EDITION.

Cr.

<i>Dr.</i>		
Aug. 1771.		
To Printing 32 sheets, No. 1500,		
£1, 6s.	£41	2 0
To 96 rms. of paper at 15s.	72	0 0
Advertising . . . .	6	6 0
	<hr/>	
To Balance of Profits . . . .	119	8 0
	240	12 0
	<hr/>	
	£360	0 0
My Moiety of Profits, £120, 6s., for which I have drawn on him at 6 wks. and 2 months, Oct. 27, 1774 for £60, 3s. ea.		
To a Third Edition, No. 1500, printed Feby. 1772, and in the Title called the 2nd, but was the 3rd.		
By 1500 Bks. sold at £24 per 100 .		£360 0 0

Part of Clinker was begun in July 1771, and ended in August following, 1500. The three vols. complete was begun in December 1771, and finished in Feby. 1772. (1500.)

Cr.

POLITE ACADEMY.  
MR S. CROWDER ONE HALF.

<i>Dr.</i>			
March 4, 1771.			
Paid Sealy, Alexandr. for Printg.			
4000 5th edition, 5 sheets, at £3	£15	0	0
4 Rms. fine Crown paper . . .	20	0	0
May 12, 1772.			
Baldwin, for Advertising . . .	4	14	4
Ditto, more " . . .	0	13	0
" " in Salisbury Jnl.	1	10	0
To 8 Rms. fine F <sup>cap</sup> . . .	5	0	0
Working 4,000 cuts at 30s. . .	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
To Balance . . .	£52	17	4
	22	2	8
	<hr/>		
Mr Crowder's Moiety of Pro- fits carried to his a/c	£75	0	0
in Ledger 6/71 . . .	£11	1	4
B. Collins's do. . .	11	1	4
	<hr/>		
	£22	2	8

AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY. 4to.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
March 24, 1773.			
No. 5000 printed, which cost, paper and print . . . .	£2583 6 8		
My share being $\frac{1}{4}$ th, comes to £57, 7s., which produces 111 Bks. at 10s. 4d., for which I sent Mr Shahan my draft on Cornewall, May 31, 1773. See his acct. in London Ledg. No. 5, fol. 156.			
		By 111 Books in Mr Crowder's hands, my property carrd. to his acct. in London Ledger, 1788, delvd. by Mr Strahan. By 2 Books from Mr Crowder, Jan. 31, 1775. By 109 sold Mr Edwd. Johnston, at 11s. 10d. per book, . . . .	£64 9 10
		Carried to Cash-Book, Feby. 1, 1775, and Lndn. Ldgr. 1788.	

AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY. 8vo.

No. 8000, my share, 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ th, 178 Bks., cost 4s. per book, . . . .	£35 12 0		
		Jan. 31, 1775. By 178, at 4s. 6d. per Bk., sold Mr Edwd. Johnston at 4 this day, .	£40 1 0
		Carried to Cash-Book, Feb. 1, 1775.	



# DESCRIPTION OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
Febv. 12, 1765.			
To Revd. Mr Cooke for Copy of History of Old and New Sarum, .	£12 12 0	By 158 sold at 5s. 3d.; remain with Mr Bwin, 82; Mr Collins, 260—	
Copperplate of Alesut, engraving, .	3 3 0	500, . . . . .	41 9 6
Aug. 5, 1773.		Due to Balance, . . . . .	40 12 2
Mr Baldwin altering the Plates, . . . . .	£0 15 0	Mr Baldwin's Moiety, £20 6 1	
Ptg. 200 sets of cuts, . . . . .	4 6 4	Mr Collins's " 20 6 1	
For Writing Preface, . . . . .	1 1 0		
Carv. of Plates, . . . . .	0 1 10		
	6 4 2		
Plates remain with Mr Baldwin in London.			
Printg. 25 sheets Dy. 4to, Pica and Long Primer, with Brevier notes, 21s., . . . . .	26 5 0		
No. 500, 1 sheet and $\frac{1}{4}$ cancelled, . . . . .	4 8 0		
26 Rm. and $\frac{1}{4}$ of fine Demy Paper, at 15s., . . . . .	19 13 9		
	£69 5 11		
June, 1782.			
To Mr Robt. Baldwin's Bill for Advertising and Plates, . . . . .	11 10 9		
Do. in Salisbury Journl., . . . . .	1 5 0		
	£82 1 8		

**SCREVELIUS'S LEXICON. No. Printed, 6000.**

[illegible]

STANHOPE ON THE EPISTLES. 4 vols. 8vo.

Jany. 20th, 1775.					
To 18 sets 4 vols. cost,					
Print . . . . .	£	7	12	6	
Being my share on 750 Printed, paid for, to Mr					
Wm. Strahan. See his a/c, Londn. Ledg. 5.					

# NEWTON'S MILTON. 2 vols. 4to.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Febry. 25, 1775.		Mch. 18, 1775	
To my share, being nine sets, cost	£7 8 0	By 9 sets to Mr Crowder, by an Order sent him to receive as of Mr Chas. Rivington this day.—B. C.	
Paid to Mr Strahan. See his a/c. in London Ledgr.			
No. 5.			

# NEWTON'S MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. 2 vols. 8vo. No. 1500.

Dec. 22, 1777.		Febry. 1778.	
To Mr Strahan, for my share of Paper and Print and Incidents, being 38 sets in 1500 at 4s. 9d.	£9 1 8	By 38 sets of Newton's Milton, 2 vols., delivered Mr Crowder, and carried to his a/c. in Ledger 5/190, viz., by my order sent him on Chas. Rivington, Printer.	
Jan. 29, 1778. Milton P. Lost. 12mo. No. 5000.		By 125 Milton's P. Lost, 1 vol. 12mo, delvd. Mr Crowder, and carried to his a/c. in Ledger 5/190, viz., by Mr. C. Rivington, Printer. The 125 were afterwards sent down to Salisbury, and are charged to my son, B. C. Collins, in his a/c. in Ledger folio.	
To Mr Strahan, for my share of Paper and Print and Incidents, 125 Bks., 11½d.	5 19 10		
		June 4, 1778.	
		By 10 sets, 800 (? 8vo), ordered to Mr Miller in St Martin's Lane, for Mr F. Burdon, at Winchester, at 6s. 4d., to Mr Bardon's a/c.	





PRACTICAL GARDENER. Octavo Demy. Mr Crowder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  part. Mr Crowder a moiety.

Dr.

Paid Revd. M. Cook for the Copy, .	£21	0	0
Printing 20 sheets, No. 1000, at 15s., .	15	0	0
40 Rm. Demy, at 14s., .	28	0	0
	<u>£64</u>	0	0

Jan. 3, 1778.

By Mr Crowder's share of Paper, Print

1 Copy, Money carried to his a/c.  
in London Ledger 5, folio 220, .

£32 0 0

Cr.

Decemr., 1777.

Printing  $\frac{1}{4}$  sheet A Picn,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sheet H

Long Primer, . . . .

1 Ream of Demy Pr., . . . .

£0 14 0  
0 13 6

## PAMELA. 4 Vols. 12mo, 10th Edition.

July 26, 1776

To 56 sets, cost, Paper and Print,

3s. 8d. per set, being my 18th

share. Paid Mr Strahan for, see

his a/c. in London Ledger 5/245,

See a/c. of Books printed, fo. No.

2/42.

Oct. 21, 1785.

To my dft. on Dunsdale &amp; Co., re-

mitted J. Rivington, . . . .

£10 6 4

11 4 0

Sep. 2, 1776.

By 56 sets, delvd. Mr Crowder on my account by Mr

Woodfall, and carried to Mr Crowder's a/c. in

Ledger No. 5, fol. 189.

MONTAIGNE'S ESSAYS. 3 Vols. 8vo.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
July 26, 1776.		Sep. 2, 1776.	
To 19 sets of Montaigne's Essays, 3 vols., being my share of 1000. No. cost Paper and Print. Paid for to Mr Strahan. See his a/c. in London Ledger, No. 5/245, at 6s. 8d. per Bk., . . .	£6 6 8	By 19 sets, delivered Mr Crowder on my a/c. by Mr Henry Woodfall, and carried in Mr Crowder's a/c. in Ledger, No. 5/189.	

THE COMPLETE LETTER WRITER.

Printed and Published by Mr Stanley Crowder, London, in which I have $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share.		Nov. 25, 1782.	
To the 13th Edition, No. 4000.		By my $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share of Profits of 13th Editn. carried to Mr Crowder's a/c. in London Ledger, No. 6, folio 72, . . .	£22 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " "		Do. on 14th Edition, . . .	23 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " "		" " 15th " " " "	21 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
		Carried to Mr Crowder's a/c. in London Ledger, 6/72.	£67 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$



# INDEX.

- ADDISCOMBE, F. Newbery at, 141  
 Advertising, Newbery's Methods of, 105, *et seq.*  
 Æsop's Fables, 90  
 Ainslie, General, 148  
 Alcoran, The, 15  
 Allott, 131  
 Almanack monopoly, The, 86, 87  
 Analeptic pill, The, 143  
 Annet, Peter, 66  
 Arquebusade water, 22  
 Ascham, Roger, 119  
 Ashton, John, on books for children, 89  
 Authorship of the Newbery books, 95  
 BADCOCK, A., managed Mrs Newbery's business, 85  
 Balsam of honey, 22  
 Bartleman, Mr, the singer, 158  
 Bateman's drops, 22  
 Bates, J., 131  
 Bathurst, Lady, 139  
 Battledoors, 91  
 Beaume de Vie, 22  
 Bee, The, 36, 39  
 Bell charity, The, 2  
 Bennet, The Rev. Mr, 119  
 Bevis of Southampton, 90  
 Bible and Crown, Reading, 13  
 Bible and Crown, London, 19  
 Bible and Sun, London, 20  
 Binding in the vellum manner, 117  
 Binding in cloth, 117  
 Bishop of London's palace, 84  
 Birthplace of John Newbery, 3, 4, 5  
 Blossoms of Morality, 110  
 Blunt, Sir Charles, purchases Heathfield, 146  
 Bonnell, 124  
 Books issued by Newbery, their style and get up, Chapter VI.; pirated, 112  
 Boydell, Alderman, 143  
 Brighthelmstone, F. N. at, 153  
 Bristol, F. N. at, 142  
 Bristow, W., printer of Public Ledger, 43  
 British Magazine, The, 39; Griffith Jones' connection with it, 45; Goldsmith ceases to write for, 54  
 British Empire, The, 62  
 Buller, Justice, 152  
 Burney, Dr, 30  
 CALLCOTT, J. W., and F. Newbery, 133  
 Canonbury House, 46; its inhabitants, 47, 48; its tower to-day, 48; Goldsmith's residence there, 48, *et seq.* 53; the Vicar of Wakefield written there, 56, 58  
 Canning, G., on Newbery's books, 99  
 Canon Alley, 20, 160  
 Carnan, W., 6  
 Carnan, John, 161  
 Carnan, Anna Maria (see Smart, Mrs), 30  
 Carnan, Mrs Prudence, 163  
 Carnan, Thomas, befriends Smart, 34; assists J. Newbery, 70; to carry on Newbery's business, 82; and the almanack monopoly, 86; his interest in John Newbery's will, 161  
 Carnan, T., and F. Newbery, 83-85  
 Catalogue of Newbery books, 168  
 Cave, R., 84  
 Cephalic snuff, 22, 143

## HUMPHREY CLINKER. SECOND EDITION.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
Aug. 1771.		
To Printing 32 sheets, No. 1500,		
£1, 6s. . . . .	£41	2 0
To 96 rms. of paper at 15s. . . . .	72	0 0
Advertising . . . . .	6	6 0
	<hr/>	
To Balance of Profits . . . . .	119	8 0
	240	12 0
	<hr/>	
	£360	0 0
My Moiety of Profits, £120, 6s., for which I have drawn on him at 6 wks. and 2 months, Oct. 27, 1774, for £60, 3s. ea.		By 1500 Bks. sold at £24 per 100 . £360 0 0
To a Third Edition, No. 1500, printed Feby. 1772, and in the Title called the 2nd, but was the 3rd.		Part of Clinker was begun in July 1771, and ended in August following, 1500. The three vols. complete was begun in December 1771, and finished in Feby. 1772. (1500.)

Cr.

## POLITE ACADEMY.

MR S. CROWDER ONE HALF.

<i>Dr.</i>					
March 4, 1771.					
Paid Sealy, Alexandr. for Printg.					
4000 5th edition, 5 sheets, at £3	£15	0	0		
+ Rms. fine Crown paper . . .	20	0	0		
May 12, 1772.					
Baldwin, for Advertising . . .	4	14	4		
Ditto, more " . . .	0	13	0		
" " in Salisbury Jnl.	1	10	0		
To 8 Rms. fine F'cap. . .	5	0	0		
Working 4,000 cuts at 30s. . .	6	0	0		
	<u>£52</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>4</u>		
To Balance . . .	22	2	8		
	<u>£75</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		
Mr Crowder's Moiety of Pro-					
fits carried to his a/c					
in Ledger 6/71 . . .	£11	1	4		
B. Collins's do. . .	11	1	4		
	<u>£22</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>		



## AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY. 4to.

<i>Dr.</i>			<i>Cr.</i>
March 24, 1773.			
No. 5000 printed, which cost, paper and print . . . .	£2583 6 8		
My share being $\frac{1}{8}$ th, comes to £57, 7s., which produces 111 Bks. at 10s. 4d., for which I sent Mr Shahan my draft on Cornewall, May 31, 1773. See his acct. in London Ledg. No. 5, fol. 156.			
By 111 Books in Mr Crowder's hands, my property carrd. to his acct. in London Ledger, 1789, delvd. by Mr Strahan. By 2 Books from Mr Crowder, Jan. 31, 1775. By 109 sold Mr Edwd. Johnston, at 11s. 10d. per book, . . . .			£64 9 10
Carried to Cash-Book, Feby. 1, 1775, and Lndn. Ldgr. 1789.			

## AINSWORTH'S DICTIONARY. 8vo.

No. 8000, my share, $\frac{1}{8}$ th, 178 Bks., cost 4s. per book, . . . .	£35 12 0		
Jan. 31, 1775.			
By 178, at 4s. 6d. per Bk., sold Mr Edwd. Johnston at 4 this day, . .			£40 1 0
Carried to Cash-Book, Feb. 1, 1775.			

## DESCRIPTION OF SALISBURY CATHEDRAL,

Dr.					Cr.
Feb'y. 12, 1765.					
To Revd. Mr Cooke for Copy of His-					
tory of Old and New Sarum, . . .	£	12	12	0	
Copyrate of Alesui, engraving, . .		3	3	0	
Aug. 5, 1773.					
Mr Baldwin altering the					
Plates, . . .	£	0	15	0	
Ptg. 200 sets of cuts, . . .		4	6	4	
For Writing Preface, . . .		1	1	0	
Carv. of Plates, . . .		0	1	10	
Plates remain with Mr Baldwin in					
London.		6	4	2	
Printg. 25 sheets Dy. 4to, Pica and					
Long Primer, with Brevier notes,					
21s., . . .	26	5	0		
No. 500, 1 sheet and $\frac{1}{4}$ cancelled, . .	4	8	0		
26 Rm. and $\frac{1}{4}$ of fine Demy Paper, at					
15s., . . .	19	13	9		
	£	69	5	11	
June, 1782.					
To Mr Robt. Baldwin's Bill for Adver-					
tising and Plates, . . .	11	10	9		
Do. in Salisbury Journ., . . .	1	5	0		
	£	82	1	8	

## SCREVELIUS'S LEXICON. No. Printed, 6000.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>
April 13, 1774.		
My share, 210 Bks.,		
Cost of Paper, .	£14 0 0	
Printing, .	11 16 3	
Incidents, .	2 14 8	
	<hr/>	
	£28 10 11	
To the Copy money, .	10 10 0	
	<hr/>	
	£39 0 11	
		<hr/>
		£28 10 11
		<hr/>
		10 10 0
		<hr/>
		£39 0 11

April 23, 1774.  
By Cash paid Mr T. Bowles and Wm.  
Johnston by Mr G. Robinson, to  
whom I sold my share of Books, .  
By Mr Robinson's Note for my share  
of the copy, . . . .

## STANHOPE ON THE EPISTLES. 4 vols. 8vo.

Jan. 20th, 1775.	
To 18 sets 4 vols. cost, Paper and	
Print . . . .	£7 12 6
Being my share on 750 Printed, paid for, to Mr Wm. Strahan. See his a/c., Londn. Ledg. 5.	

20/1/1775.  
By 18 sets delivered to Mr Crowder, and carried to his  
account in London Ledger No. 5, 189.



# NEWTON'S MILTON. 2 vols. 4to.

		<i>Dr.</i>		<i>Cr.</i>	
Feb'y. 25, 1775.	To my share, being nine sets, cost	£7	8	0	Mch. 18, 1775
	Paid to Mr Strahan. See his a/c. in London Ledgr.				By 9 sets to Mr Crowder, by an Order sent him to receive as of Mr Chas. Rivington this day.—B. C.
	No. 5.				

# NEWTON'S MILTON'S PARADISE LOST. 2 vols. 8vo. No. 1500.

Dec. 22, 1777.	To Mr Strahan, for my share of Paper and Print and Incidents, being 38 sets in 1500 at 4s. 9d.	£9	1	8	Feb'y. 1778.	By 38 sets of Newton's Milton, 2 vols., delivered Mr Crowder, and carried to his a/c. in Ledger 5/190, viz., by my order sent him on Chas. Rivington, Printer.	
Jan. 29, 1778.	Milton P. Lost. 12mo. No. 5000.					By 125 Milton's P. Lost, 1 vol. 12mo, delvd. Mr Crowder, and carried to his a/c. in Ledger 5/190, viz., by Mr. C. Rivington, Printer. The 125 were afterwards sent down to Salisbury, and are charged to my son, B. C. Collins, in his a/c. in Ledger folio.	
	To Mr Strahan, for my share of Paper and Print and Incidents, 125 Bks., 11½d.		5	19	10	June 4, 1778.	By 10 sets, 800 (? 8vo), ordered to Mr Miller in St Martin's Lane, for Mr F. Burdon, at Winchester, at 6s. 4d., to Mr Bardon's a/c.



PRACTICAL GARDENER. Octavo Demy. Mr Crowder,  $\frac{1}{2}$  part. Mr Crowder a moiety.

Dr.

Paid Revd. M. Cook for the Copy, .	£21	0	0	
Printing 20 sheets, No. 1000, at 15s., .	15	0	0	
40 Rm. Demy, at 14s., .	28	0	0	
	<hr/>			
	£64	0	0	

Jan. 3, 1778.

By Mr Crowder's share of Paper, Print

1 Copy, Money carried to his a/c.

in London Ledger 5, folio 220, -

£32 0 0

Cr.

Decemr., 1777.

Printing  $\frac{1}{4}$  sheet A Pica,  $\frac{1}{4}$  sheet H

Long Primer, .

1 Ream of Demy Pr., .

£0 14 0  
0 13 6

PAMELA. 4 Vols. 12mo, 10th Edition.

July 26, 1776

To 56 sets, cost, Paper and Print,

3s. 8d. per set, being my 18th

share. Paid Mr Strahan for, see

his a/c. in London Ledger 5/245,

See a/c. of Books printed, fo. No.

2/42.

Oct. 21, 1785.

To my dft. on Dunsdale & Co., re-

mitted J. Rivington, .

£10 6 4

11 4 0

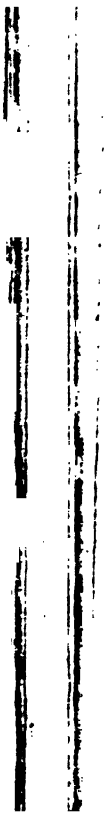
Sep. 2, 1776.

By 56 sets, delvd. Mr Crowder on my account by Mr

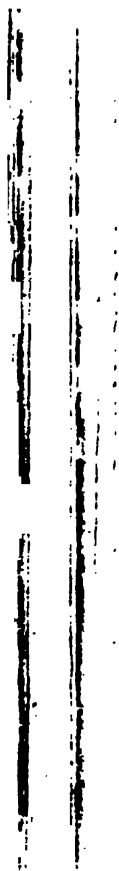
Woodfall, and carried to Mr Crowder's a/c. in

Ledger No. 5, fol. 189.





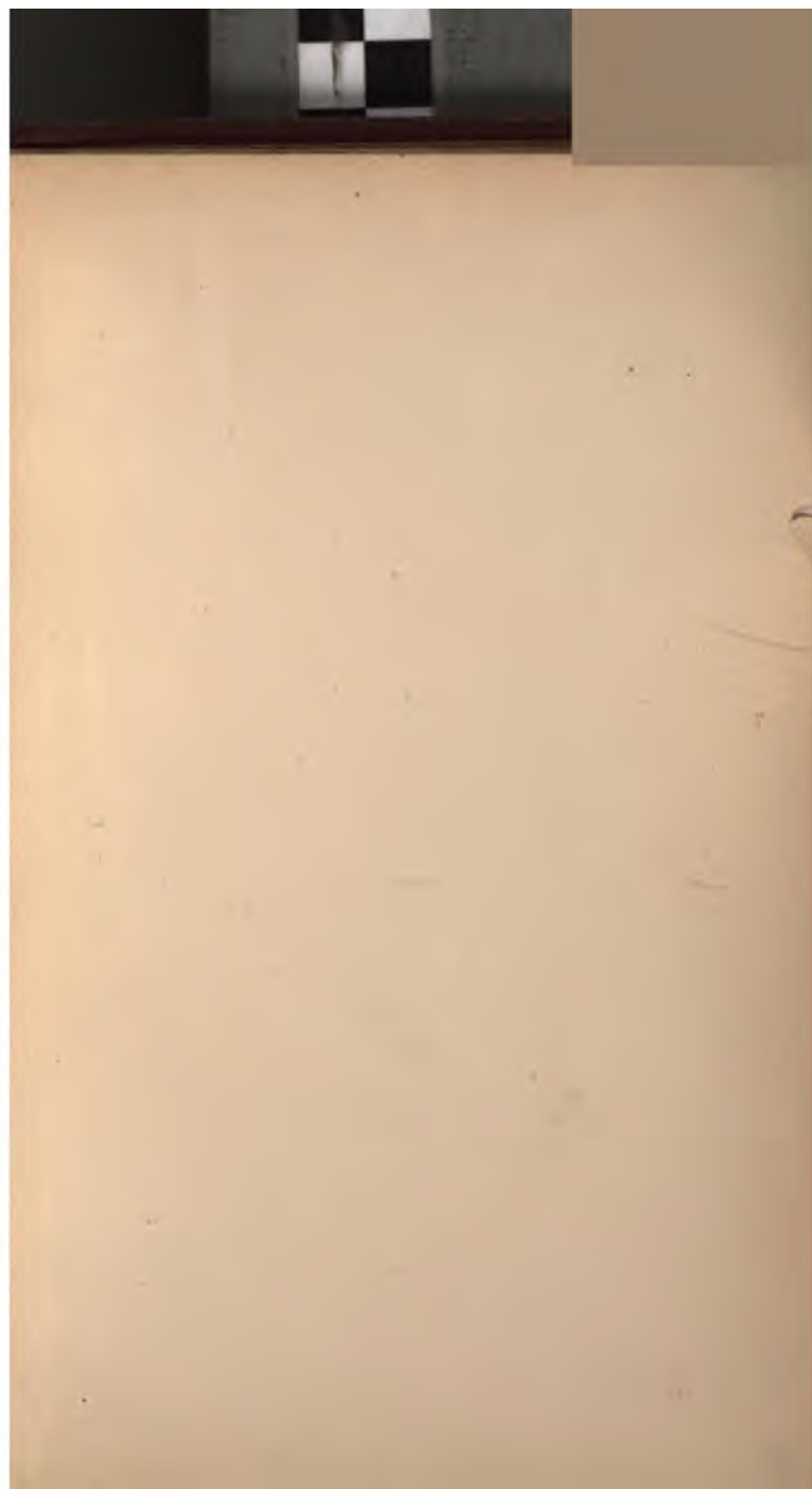


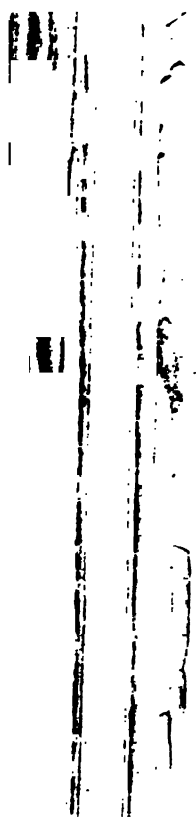


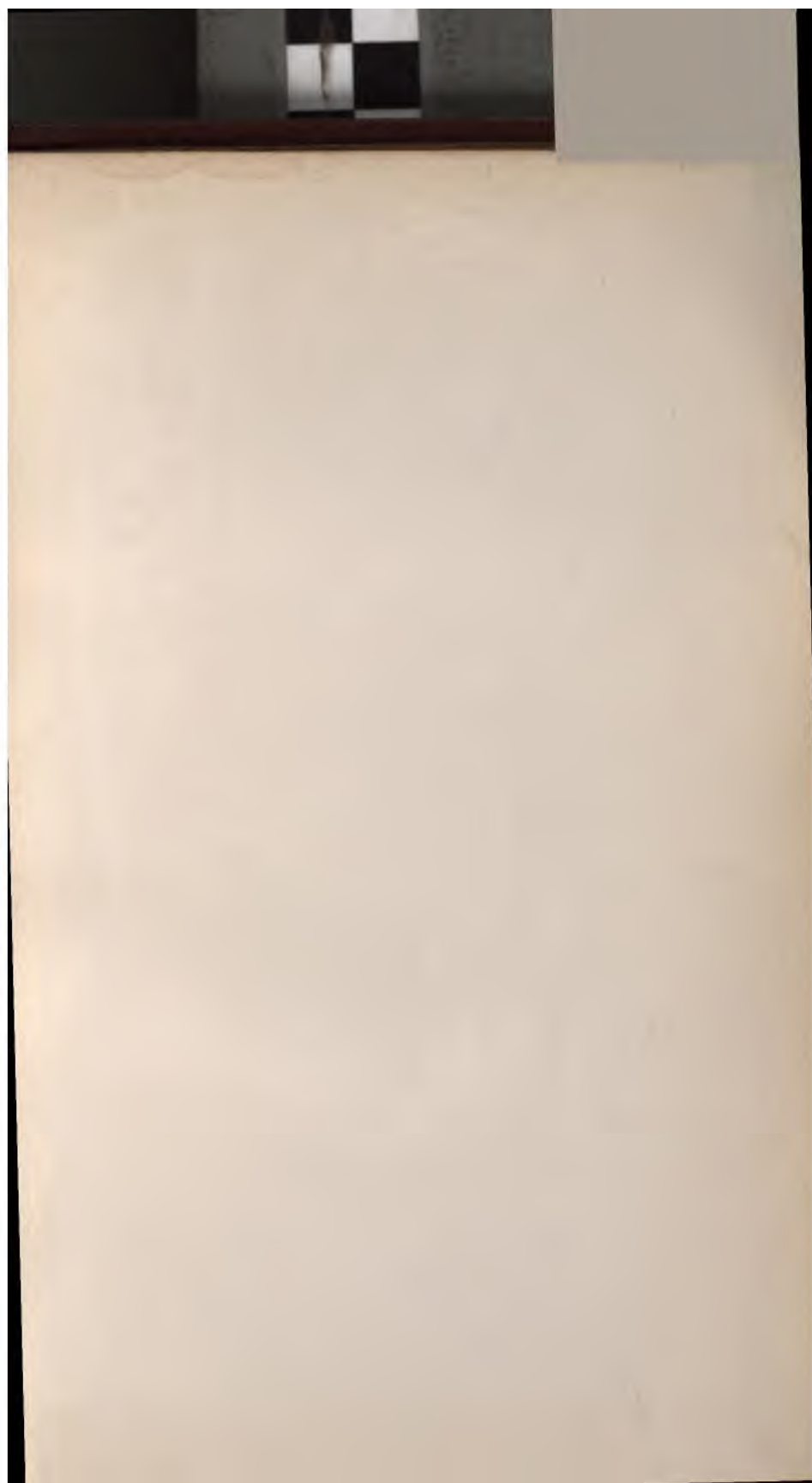
.

1 1













This book should be returned to  
the Library on or before the last date  
stamped below.

A fine is incurred by retaining it  
beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

JAN 8 '66 H  
869-717

309556

~~Cancelled~~

'71H

